



in Engl. Studien XXIX p. 211

FIEDLER COLLECTION



Friedler O. 1131







THE
GERMAN SPY:
OR,
Familiar LETTERS
FROM
A Gentleman on his TRAVELS thro'
GERMANY,
TO
His Friend in *ENGLAND.*

Containing

An Exact and Entertaining Description of the Principal CITIES and TOWNS:	An Account of the CUSTOMS and MANNERS of the People. Remarks on their LANGUAGE, INTERESTS and POLICIES; FORTIFICATIONS, CHURCHES, PUBLICK BUILDINGS and CURIOSITIES.
With their several RELIGIOUS ESTABLISHMENTS, and GOVERNMENTS, Civil and Military.	

Interspersed

With the SECRET HISTORY and CHARACTERS of the several PRINCES and PRINCESSES, and other the most considerable Personages in the Empire of *Germany.*

*Heroes and Gods make other Poems fine,
Plain Satire calls for Sense in every Line.*

Universal Passion, SAT. II.

*Wisely the Springs of Action we conceal;
Thus Sordidness, is Prudence; Fury, Zeal;
Ambition makes the Publick Good his Care,
And Hypocrites the Mask of Saintship wear.*

POPE on Human Life.

The SECOND EDITION.

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M DCC XL.





T H E
E D I T O R
T O T H E
R E A D E R.



S the Letters I here offer to the Public are anonymous, the Reader will probably expect I should give some Account of them : All I can say myself is, that I have the greatest Reason in the World to believe them genuine ; and in this I do not speak my own Opinion alone ; but that of several Gentlemen, who have done me the Favour to peruse them ; and who all assure me, it is impossible they should be mistaken in their Judgment, for many Reasons. I think it, however, unnecessary to enumerate these Reasons here, as

the Argument alledg'd for their being genuine by one Gentleman, which I shall give the Reader, in his own Words, below, prove them to be so beyond all Contradiction. They came to my Hands, among other Papers found in the Study of a Gentleman lately deceas'd in the Country, whose Library I bought, and who appears to have been the Author's Correspondent, to whom they were wrote. This Gentleman had thought fit, for what Reason I shall not pretend to determine, to efface the Name of the Writer of these Letters, and the Dates of them, as well as the Names of several Persons mention'd in them; of which latter, however, he has, in some Places, left the initial Letters, and in others the first and last: After having kept them some Time by me, and, upon dipping into them now and then, found, that they not only gave a pretty particular Account of the Places from whence they were written, and their Inhabitants; but were intermix'd with Wit and Humor, Allegory and Fable; and, as I thought, not a little Satyr and secret History, I began to entertain some Thoughts of publishing them. I, therefore, took the Opinion of several Friends, whom I thought better Judges of these Matters than myself, and they all concur'd in encouraging me to it: But with this Advice, that, as the Character and Capacity of the Author of these Letters were a Secret, it would be proper to inform myself, of somebody:

body who was thoroughly acquainted with those Parts, whether his Account of Persons, Places and Things were to be depended on ; and whether what they, as well as I, look'd upon to be Satyr and secret History, might not be prejudicial to the Character or Reputation of any particular Persons ? There was, likewise, another Thing yet wanting, which was, as the Dates were effaced, and they came to my Hands promiscuously, and loose, how to get them placed, in the due Order of Time they were written in ?

I HAD, at that Time, some Concerns with a Gentleman, than whom I thought none more capable of giving me Satisfaction in these Points ; I mean, Mr. *Lediard*, (a Gentleman pretty well known by the many Historical Pieces that have appeared under his Name) who having been many Years in those Parts, as Secretary to his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary in *Lower Germany*, could not but be well acquainted with those Matters. I had, besides, the greater Reason to expect some Light from him, as I found him mention'd in several of the Letters, and from thence hoped he might be able, likewise, to give me some Account of the Author. I, therefore, made no Scruple of putting all the Letters into his Hands : And, after some Weeks, he returned them with the fol-

lowing obliging Letter, which I have his
Leave to publish :

S I R,

“**I**H A V E perus'd the Letters you put
“ into my Hands, and by having Re-
“ gard to the References, and comparing
“ Circumstances, have, without much Diffi-
“ culty, number'd them according to the
“ Order of Time they certainly were wrote
“ in : Which appears to have been from
“ the Beginning of the Year 1727, thro'
“ that and the two following Years. As to
“ Your Question, *Whether I believe them*
“ *genuine?* I venture positively to affirm,
“ they are and must be so. I could give
“ you many Reasons to support this Affer-
“ tion ; but it may suffice to tell you, that
“ what the Author says of myself, in seve-
“ ral of his Letters, is strictly true ; and
“ tho', amidst the numerous Acquaintance
“ I had with *English* Gentlemen passing
“ thro', and residing some Time in *Ham-*
“ *burg*, I cannot, at this Distance of Time,
“ call to Mind, or positively assert, which
“ of them was the Author of these Letters ;
“ yet, that I was acquainted with such a
“ Gentleman, and in Conversation with him
“ at the Times and Places, and in the Man-
“ ner he alledges, I make no Scruple to
“ allow. I have no Objection to any Thing
“ he says on my Account, but his giving too
“ favor-

“ favorable a Character of some trifling Theatrical Performances of mine, which he saw exhibited on the Opera-Stage in *Hamburg*, and which, tho' they did, indeed, meet with a general Applause, was more owing to the Favour of my Friends, than their own Merit : It being a Thing quite out of my Way, and what I should never have attempted, but by the express Command of Sir *Cyril Wicb*, and some other Persons of Distinction.

“ BUT were there not these undeniable Proofs, *artificial Letters*, written on Purpose to be publish'd, are so apt to fall short of the vivid Force and Openness found in the unbosoming of Friend to Friend, that the very Stile of them shews they are genuine.

“ As to the Letter-Writer's *Accounts of Germany* in general, and of the several Places he visited, in particular, with his Character of the Inhabitants, their Customs and Manners, I can assure you, upon my own Knowledge, that he has had good Information, and that his Observations in general are very just : And tho' there may be, here and there, a trifling Objection or two to what he asserts ; yet that, without making any Alteration in his Relations, may be remedied by a very few Notes ; for which, if you should publish them, I offer my Service.

" WHAT Share of *Wit* and *Humour* these
 " Letters may lay Claim to, I will not un-
 " dertake to judge : I can only say, that I
 " found them very entertaining ; but that
 " may be owing to their recalling seve al
 " Things to my Mind, of which I have for-
 " merly been an Eye- and Ear-Witnes ;
 " they may not be so diverting to others,
 " where this Circumstance is wanting ; how-
 " ever, Novelty may perhaps, in some Mea-
 " sure, counterbalance that.

" AN Itch of *Satyr* does, indeed, run thro'
 " the Whole ; but I cannot say it is every-
 " where, if any-where, altogether undeserv-
 " ing : And the Author has always observed
 " the Rule given by the Duke of *Bucking-
 " ham*, as a distinguishing Characteristick of
 " true Satyr, in Opposition to Railing, in the
 " following Lines :

*'Tis humane Frailty nicely to unfold,
 Distinguishes a Satyr from a Scold.*

*Rage you must bide, and Prejudice lay down,
 A Satyr's Smile is sharper than his Frown, &c.*

" HE has likewise accompanied his *Satyr*
 " with Reason and good Sense, according to
 " Dr. Young :

*Heroes and Gods make other Poems fine,
 Plain Satyr calls for Sense in every Line.*

Universal Passion, Sat. II.

" I DO

“ I do not conceive, that you need be
“ under any Apprehensions, as to what you
“ call *secret History*: Not but that I allow,
“ there are some Things that may be call'd so
“ in several of these Letters: But they are of
“ such a Nature as cannot give great Offence,
“ even to the Persons they concern, if I may
“ be permitted to guess at them: Besides,
“ few of them are Persons of that Consequence
“ to be greatly regarded; many of them are
“ dead, and the very Facts themselves are
“ such as I should think might, without Scrup-
“ ple, be related, with the Addition even of
“ the Persons Names: However, to remove all
“ Difficulty, on that Head, I have placed
“ fictitious Names over some of the initial
“ Letters, where I think Reputation is con-
“ cern'd; which you may, if you think fit,
“ make Use of. What you are most diffident
“ of, I presume are the Letters from *Hanno-*
“ *ver*; but I think without a Cause. The
“ Gentleman who wrote these Letters, who-
“ ever he be, is certainly a hearty Well-
“ Wisher to our present happy Establishment;
“ nor do I find a single Word in them,
“ whereby he may be said to deviate in the
“ least, from that Veneration and Respect,
“ which every true *English-Man* ought to
“ have, and upon all Occasions express, for
“ that illustrious House, of which our most
“ gracious Sovereign is, at this Time, the
“ Head: And tho' he do speak pretty freely
“ of certain Persons; of a more inferior De-
“ gree, I don't find any Thing that can give
“ Offence

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" Offence here. The most severe Piece of
" Satirical private History (if there be any
" Thing in the Facts) is the *Reign of Syl-*
" *vius*, King of the *Gambrivii*, and *Bulleroch-*
" *sus*, his Co-Adjutant in the Government :
" But I look upon the whole to be a Fiction,
" a Child of the Author's own Brain, to give
" his Friend an Idea of the Inconveniencies,
" that might possibly arise from such a Form
" of Government, as he had before describ'd :
" Or should there be any Thing of Truth in
" it, the Names are fictitious, and the Di-
" stance of Time so great, that it would be
" difficult now, but to suppose, and impossible
" to fix it to any certain Period or Persons.

" As for the *Allegory* and *Fable*, which
" make a considerable, and if I may be al-
" low'd to speak my Mind, the most beau-
" tiful Part of these Letters, the Author and
" his Friend have great Obligations to Foreign
" Assistance. And here I must beg Leave
" to do Justice (and to desire you, if you
" should publish these Letters, to do the
" same) to a Society of Gentlemen, for whom
" I, and every one who knows them, must
" profess the highest Esteem : I mean the
" Authors of the *Patriot*, a weekly Paper
" publish'd in *Hamburg*, in Imitation of our
" incomparable *Spectators*, and which is al-
" low'd, by all good Judges, to come up
" the nearest to the Spirit of those great Ori-
" ginals, of any Thing that has been pub-
" lish'd

“ lish’d of that Nature. From these *Patriots*
“ our Author has either translated, or bor-
“ row’d, those fine Allegories and Fables,
“ which so greatly embellish many of his Let-
“ ters ; such are his *Intellectual Thermometer* ;
“ his *Touchstone of Sincerity* ; his *Philosophi-*
“ *cal Watch* ; his *Description of the Empire of*
“ *Pathia* ; his Account of an extraordinary
“ *Collection of Pictures*, his Visions, and the
“ like ; and tho’ he has taken great Liberty,
“ in these his Translations or Imitations ; and
“ has, to make them answer his Design,
“ and adapt them to the *English Tongue* and
“ Taste, in many of them, very much devi-
“ ated from, or made great Additions to, the
“ Originals ; yet it is plainly discernable,
“ whence they had their Rise. To introduce
“ these Allegories and Fables he has painted
“ that *beautiful Character* of his *learned*
“ *Friend*, which makes Part of the 11th, 14th
“ and 16th Letters : This, likewise, he has in
“ Part taken from the *Patriot’s Character* of
“ himself, which, however, he has very much
“ diversified and extended, and has added an
“ agreeable Account of his House and Gar-
“ dens, Domesticks and Oeconomy, and a
“ diverting Relation of the Means he made
“ Use of to get into his Acquaintance and
“ Familiarity.

“ THE Title you propose of GERMAN
“ SPY is proper enough ; for these Letters
“ are really so ; But take this along with
“ you

“ you, that neither the Subjects, nor the
“ Language of them are so vulgar and loose,
“ as in some of those Writings, which go by
“ the Name of *Spies*. The Author’s Rela-
“ tion of his Intriegue with a fair Nun at
“ *Munster* has indeed something in it that
“ favours of Libertinism : But then the Wit
“ and Beauty of the unhappy Fair-One seem
“ to have been so exquisite ;

*As could, with a resistless Charm, impart
The loosest Wishes to the chaste Heart :
Raise such a Conflict, kindle such a Fire,
Between declining Virtue and Desire ;*

“ That it were no Wonder if the Frailty of
“ human Nature had hurried him to commit
“ an Action he, in cooler Thoughts, would,
“ without Doubt, himself condemn. How-
“ ever, amidst the strongest Temptations ;
“ tho’ he gives his Friend some Hints, and
“ leaves it to him to form a Judgment, he
“ does not once, notwithstanding their Fam-
“ liarity, tell him he was actually criminal.
“ In several of his secret Histories of others
“ he does, indeed, display the Frailties of
“ both Sexes ; but it is in such a Manner, as
“ plainly shews his Design to be the exposing
“ of Vice, and recommending of Virtue :
“ And he has every where taken Care not
“ to offend in Point of Language. You will
“ find nothing here, that can be obnoxious to
“ the nicest Ear, of either Sex : Nothing
“ but

“ but what may be suppos’d to have hap-
“ pen’d among Persons above the common
“ Rank, and to have been related by one
“ Gentleman to another. The Author him-
“ self seems to have been a Person endued
“ with the Principles of Religion and Mo-
“ rality, divested of Bigotry and Ostentation,
“ and the very Bent of his Allegories and
“ Fables is to inculcate the same Principles,
“ in an agreeable Manner, in others.

“ *THE Strength of just Observations, (of
which these Letters contain a great Number)
has a prevailing Influence, and insinuates it-
self into the Mind almost imperceptibly; and
proper Examples make a more lasting Im-
pression there than one would easily imagine.
They polish the Understanding, improve the
Judgment, and, by regulating the Taste, tend
not a little to shame out of the World that
Rusticity and Barbarism, those Follies and
Affectations, in one Word, all that Little-
ness of Mind, which is so effectual a Bar in
the Way of generous and noble Undertakings.*
“ And if this be in general true, how much
more is it so, when we have before us
the Examples of other Nations, and can
see in what Particulars they excel or fall
short of our own. *By this (as the Specta-
tor justly observes) we may unlearn some
odd Peculiarities in our Manners, and wear
off such awkward Stiffnesses and Affectations
in our Behaviour, as may possibly have been
contracted:*

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“ contracted from constantly associating with
“ one Nation of Men, by a more free, gene-
“ ral and mix’d Conversation.

“ FOLLIES and Vices cannot be too much
“ expos’d, nor too much guarded against.
“ (*Horace* says very well: *Sapientia prima est*
“ *Stultitia caruisse.*) They grow up with us
“ from our Infancy: The Example of our
“ Parents, and Custom, strengthen them in
“ us: The evil Concupisence of our Hearts
“ beget daily new Ones; and Self-Love nou-
“ rishes these Monsters. They are now a-
“ days glost’d over with new Names, which,
“ instead of giving us an Abhorrence of them,
“ recommend them to our Approbation.
“ AVARICE is now call’d *Good Husbandry*;
“ LUXURY, *Gallantry*: An unreasonable
“ THIRST after HONOUR, is dignified with the
“ specious Title of a *Noble Ambition*: TREA-
“ CHERY is term’d *Policy*; PROFUSENESS, *Li-*
“ *berality*: OBSTINACY is *Constancy*: SUPER-
“ STITION, *Piety*: BLASPHEMY, *Free-Think-*
“ *ing*; and the like. *Rochefort* (if I am not
“ mistaken in my Author) says of the *Canni-*
“ *bals*, that they have no Word, in their
“ Language, to express any Vice: And, in-
“ deed, we may almost say the same Thing
“ of our Mother-Tongue.

Wisely the Springs of Action we conceal,
Thus Sordidness is Prudence, Fury, Zeal;
Ambition.

*Ambition makes the publick Good her Care,
And Hypocrites the Mask of Saintship wear.*
POPE on Human Life.

" By thus disguising our *Vices*, under these
" and the like winning Appellations, we like-
" wise get a Habit of forming a deceitful
" Judgment of Things: So, for Instance,
" *Poverty*, tho' no Sin, is what we are all
" ashame'd of: and, on the other hand, *Pride*,
" tho' the most deform'd of all Vices, is what
" very few blush at.

" THERE is another Use, that may be made
" of some Part of these Letters, which I
" must not omit taking notice of. They
" shew in a lively manner, the Folly of Dis-
" content, and the Happiness of being satis-
" fied with our own Condition of Life. That
" *Murmuring Discontent* is a *Daughter* of
" disorderly, super-abundant *Self-Love*, and
" the *Mother* of *Complaint*, is what every one
" will readily allow: But few, I fear, con-
" sider, that the latter may justly be call'd, a
" *Scourge* of *Human Society*; a *Pool* of many
" *Vices*; a *Source* of *Despair*; and a *Pest* of
" our *Eternal* as well as *Temporal Happiness*.
" A Person of this unfortunate Disposition is
" neither satisfied with himself nor others,
" neither with *Nature*, nor with the *Almighty*
" *Author* of all *Things*. He is an *Enemy* to
" the whole *Creation*. *Discontent* makes him
" complain, and finding Fault encreases his
" *Discontent*.

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“ Discontent. A dissatisfied Body can never
“ serve GOD: He is insensible of his Good-
“ ness, therefore cannot thank him: Is not
“ mov’d by his Glory; how then can he ho-
“ nour him? His Mercy makes no Impression
“ on him; how then can he love him?

“ I HAVE reserv’d your Question, *Whether*
“ *I think it might be worth your while to print*
“ *these Letters?* as the most difficult to be
“ answered, to the last. I shall only say, that
“ if an agreeable Mixture of History and Fa-
“ ble; of Wit, Humour and Satire; written
“ in an easy familiar Style, and in such Man-
“ ner, that the most ordinary Reader may be
“ able to discover, which of these Occurrences
“ are related as Truth, and which as Fiction;
“ if, I say, these Things can recommend any
“ thing to the Publick, you may, I believe,
“ safely venture.

I am, &c.

THOMAS LEDYARD.

THUS far Mr. *Ledyard*: I have accepted of his kind Offer of adding some Notes, which the Reader will find very proper Explanations of some important Points, and hope for his favourable Acceptance of the Work.

The EDITOR.

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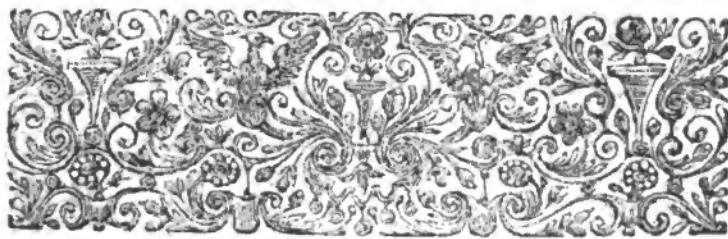
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THE
GERMAN SPY.

LETTER I.

SIR,

MUNSTER.



Y last was from *Amsterdam*, which only informed you of my Arrival there; without attempting to give you any Account of a Country you are so much better acquainted with than myself; having so often travell'd thro' it, during the last War, in your Way to the Armies, as well in the *Netherlands*, as on the *Rhine*. I made but a short Stay in that City; and, as in my former Journy to *Vienna*, I went by the Way of *Francfort*, the *Black Forest*, *Augsburg* and *Nurenburg*, I resolv'd now to take a quite different *Route*, and after having visited the *Hansee-Towns* of *Bremen*, *Hamburg* and *Lubeck*, and the adjacent Countries of *Holstein* and *Mecklenburg*, to take a *Tour* to the Courts of *Hanover* and *Wolfembuttel*, and from thence to travel, thro' *Saxony* and *Bohemia* to the *Imperial Court*.

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Court. Of these Countries, and of the principal Towns and Cities of them, thro' which I shall pass, I propose, in Obedience to your Commands, to give you such Accounts as may be acceptable, and not altogether void of Use, from one Friend to another; but which will by no Means bear the Scrutiny of a critical Examination. My Letters therefore, will be very unfit to be communicated to any but such intimate Friends, as your dear self; and upon no Account proper to be expos'd to the Public; which, as undeserving of it as I am convinc'd they must be, you might, without a Caution, be tempted to do, on Account of the Variety of Matter they will probably contain. I have thought this Caution the more necessary, as, knowing I write to an indulgent Friend who will pardon all Faults, I shall not be over-careful either as to my Stile or Order. I may, likewise, probably now and then, intersperse, with my *Historical*, *Geographical*, and *Political* Remarks, an *Allegory*, or a Piece of *Private History*, which it might not be so proper to expose to all the World.

My Resolution being fix'd for *Bremen*, I made Enquiry after the most agreeable and easy *Route*; I was recommended to that thro' *East-Friesland* as the pleasantest, and least expensive: But, to partake of these Benefits, I should have been obliged to wait some Weeks, the Rivers and Canals not being yet so free from Ice to admit of travelling in *Treck-schuys*. The common Post-waggons, I was told, would be very inconvenient, on many Accounts; especially as they drive Night and Day: I was, therefore, advis'd to look out for a Companion or two, and then we might travel more at Ease, and ly by every Night. I applied myself, for this End, to a young *French* Merchant, with whom I had contracted an Acquaintance, at the Ordinary in the House where I lodg'd. He told me,

me, he was to depart himself, in a few Days, for the famous Fair of *Leipzick*, and should take *Bremen* and *Hamburg*, in his Way. He was so kind to offer me a Place in his Chaise, with himself and his Book-keeper: But gave me, at the same Time, to understand, that being obliged to visit several of his Correspondents, at different Towns and Places, he could not promise me to go the nearest Way, nor that he might not be detained a few Days in some Places. These Circumstances being rather acceptable than disagreeable to me, who am neither limited to Time nor Place, I readily accepted his Offer; and we left *Amsterdam* about a Week afterwards. Our first *Tour* was, by the Way of *Utrecht*, *Nimeguen*, *Cleve* and *Santen*, to *Wesel*, at each of which Places we staid a Night and Part of a Day, and at the latter three Days, on Occasion of a heavy Rain. I forbear giving you any Description of these Places, which I know you have travell'd thro' yourself more than once. My Fellow-traveller being an excellent Companion, who had seen the World, and, with a tolerable Share of Learning, had gain'd an Experience beyond his Years, I pass'd my Time with him very agreeably, notwithstanding the Mortification of bad Roads and worse Weather. *Comes jucundus in via pro vehiculo est.*

AT *Wesel*, he told me, he should now put my Patience to the Trial, and bid me prepare to look Poverty and Misery in the Face, in their most ugly Shapes: For we were going to travel thro' a Country, which had as great a Share of both, as any in *Germany*; I mean *Westphalia*. However, to raise my Spirits again, which began visibly to droop, on View of the frightful Images he had placed before me, he told me, he had taken Care to store his Hamper, with all the portable Conveniences we should stand in Need of. The first

Night's Lodging gave me but too evident Proofs of my Friend's Veracity : We came, about the Close of the Evening, to a miserable Village, where we might truly have said, that Poverty stared out of every Window, had there been any such Thing in the whole Place : But I soon perceived, that one large Entrance, at one End, and a small Door, about the Middle of each Side of the Houses, served not only for the Convenience of going in and out, but were as well all the Windows, as all the Chimnies they had. These Houses, which are low and thatch'd, consist of but one pretty large oblong Room, which serves for Kitchen, Parlour, Bed-chamber and Stable. We were carried to the Inn or Publick-House ; a Hovel, in nothing distinguishable from the Rest, but by a Manger at the Door, and a crooked Billet for a Sign. Our Coachman drove directly into the Fore-part of the Castle, on each Side of which, I perceived, the Cows were stationed. Here we alighted, and seeing a Fire towards the other End, we made up to it : We found it environ'd by a Set of Wretches, who had little more of Humanity in them than their Shape. They edg'd, indeed, together, to make Room for us ; but, for any thing else, took no farther Notice. We accepted even of this small Token of their Favour, and sat down by them, on some Logs, which served first for Seats and then for Fuel : But what with the Stench of their filthy *Mundungus*, and other disagreeable Smells, added to the Smoak of the green Wood they burnt, that very much offended our Eyes, we soon left them, hugging themselves with the Pleasure of seeing our Uneasiness, which we perceived they were very merry upon. As we saw neither Chair nor Table, we made our Trunks serve instead of the former, and the Hanapper, which contained our Provisions, took Place of the latter to spread our Cloth upon : But we were forced

forced to dispense with every other Conveniency. During our Supper, having heard of a Sort of Bread, which is their chief Food in this Country, called *Pompernickel*, I had the Curiosity to call for a Slice of it, which being hewed with a Hatchet, from a large Loaf of at least a Bushel, was accordingly served, on a wooden Trencher, with great Form: But I had enough of the Looks of it, not to be tempted to taste it. The Colour of it is a dark brown, pretty near approaching to Black, and by the Hew, one would take it to be a Compound of some very filthy Materials. Upon Enquiry, I found it was made of Rye, coarsely ground, with all the Bran left in it, and that there had not been the greatest Care taken, to sever it from the Pieces of Straw, Hair, and other Nastiness, which had been swept with the Corn from the threshing Floor. I was curious to know the Etymology of the strange Name they gave it; but my Enquiry out-reached the Sphere of our Landlord's Knowledge, and I had remained in Ignorance of this important Secret, had not a Fellow, who took Care to inform us he was the School-master of the Village, laid down his Inch of Pipe, and solv'd the Matter, in the following Manner: "A Frenchman (said he) trav'elling thro' this Country, and asking for Bread, had a Slice of this (for we have no other) Sort, presented him; Upon which he cried out *ça est bon pour Nicol* (or, as our Parish-Priest interprets it, *that is good for Nicholas*) a Name, it seems, he had given his Horse; which Words, in Imitation of our Betters, we have engraved into our Language, and thence produced the barbarous Word *Pompernickel*". Having rewarded our Interpreter with a Glass of *Nantz*, and cheer'd ourselves with a Couple of Bottles of good *French Claret*, we shewed a Disposition to Rest; Whereupon our Landlord, to treat us as Guests

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of Distinction, ordered some Trusses of clean Straw to be spread on the Mud-floor, with the Help of a Pitch-fork, and gave each of us a Truss for a Pillow, assuring us there was not a wholsomer or more cleanly *Lager* (Bed I suppose he meant) in the whole Country.

THUS were we forced to ly down, with the Cows champing their Straw on the one Side, the Hogs grunting on the other, three or four Women, with a whole Litter of squawling Brats, on our Right, and their Husbands, blessedly drunk, with Corn-Brandy, some snoring, others ranting, and again others spewing, on our Left ; with a Stench arising from the four Eructations of so many different Animals, and other concomitant Causes, that we should have thought a Bog-house a Nosegay : And to mend the Matter, the slovenly Clown, who had drove us the last Stage, thinking our Landlord had been too liberal of his Straw, for three Persons, very familiarly laid himself down by us.

IN this pitiful Plight, Weariness, at length, clos'd my Eyes, and I slept tolerably well ; 'till a sudden Twitch, which almost deprived me of my Pillow, at the same Time, awaked me ; when, stretching out my Arm, the first Thing I laid hold of was a Cow's Horn, and, I found, the good-natured Creature, having broke loose from her Tedder, had, without Ceremony, made bold with my Pillow for her Supper, or rather Breakfast, for I found it was near Morning. You will easily imagine, I had no farther Inclination to Sleep ; I chose rather to grope out my Way to the Door, for the Benefit of a Mouthful of fresh Air, which by this Time began to be highly necessary ; and *Aurora* beginning to arise from *Tethys's* Lap, I awaked my Companions, and having order'd fresh Horfes to be put to our Chaise (for you must know the glorious Hovel, of which I have given you a Picture,

was

was a Post-house too) we departed at Day-break, and, to our great Refreshment, rested from our Labours, by continuing our Travels.

THIS faint Sketch may serve to give you a general Idea of the whole Country, only this I observed ; as *Westphalia* is under the Dominion of several Princes, partly *Protestants* and partly *Papists*, whose Dominions are so intermixed, that we went out of one into the other, several Times in a Day's Journy, that there are Degrees even in Misery, and that the former enjoy some Comforts of Life, which the latter are deprived of, by the Knavery and Tyranny of their Priests ; of which even we, who were only travelling thro' their Country, felt the Effects : For, it being *Lent*, we were forced to enjoy our own Provisions by Stealth, and whenever we had an Inclination to regale ourselves with a Slice of *Westphalia-Ham*, to obtain Leave first of the Parish-Priest, at the Expence of a Bottle of Wine or Brandy.

As the *Protestants* in *Westphalia* are, a great Part of them, *Calvinists*, we met with daily Instances of those two great Weaknesses of human Reason, Enthusiasm and Superstition ; which a Member of the Church of *England*, who is educated in a just and happy Medium between both, cannot but (I had almost said, and must say it, abstracted of political Principles) equally abhor.

THE first Place we come to of Note, was this famous City of *Munster*, the Capital of *Westphalia*, and of a Bishopric of the same Name, under the Archbishop of *Cologn*, and the Residence of its Bishop ; situate on the River *Aa*, not far from its Conflux with the *Ems*. As my Stay in the several Places, which I shall pass thro' in *Westphalia*, will not be above a Day or two at each, and not much longer here, you must be contented with such a brief Account of them, as I shall be able to procure

in so short Time, especially as I shall relate nothing to you but what I have upon the best Information.

THE Inhabitants pretend this City was first built by the *Tencteri*, an ancient German People, in or about the Year 584, who call'd it *Mayland* (the same Name the *Germans* now give to *Milan* in *Italy*) which it kept 'till about the Year 696, when, on what Occasion I don't find, it was changed to *Mumingerode*. In 772, it was taken by *Charlemagne*, who, having founded a Bishop's See here, and in the circumjacent Country, about the Year 785, and having built a Monastery, and a Church or Cathedral here, call'd the *Munster*, this City from thence took the Name it now bears ; tho' some pretend it had not this Name, 'till *Herman I*, their 14th Bishop, built a Monastery on the other Side of the River, which he call'd *Monasterium trans aquam*, about the Beginning of the 11th Century, and yet enjoys great Privileges. In 1121, it was besieged and reduced to a Heap of Ruins, by *Theodorick*, the degraded Bishop ; but was rebuilt and enlarr'd by his Successor ; and *Herman II*, the 25th Bishop, added the Walls and Gates, in the Beginning of the 13th Century. *Theodorick III*, the 27th Bishop, who was elected in or about 1225, laid the first Stone of the Cathedral, which was not, however, finished 'till 36 Years after, under *Gerbardus*, the 31st Bishop. My Companion's Packet, in which I enclose this, being ready, I must defer the Continuation of my Account of this Place, 'till my next, and remain, as ever, &c.



L. E T.



LETTER II.

SIR,

MUNSTER.

 O continue my Account of this City, I must tell you, that it is particularly noted in History, for three very remarkable Transactions.

1. THE Insurrection of the *Anabaptists*, who, in 1533, seiz'd the City, and, setting up *Jack of Leyden* for their King, laid it under inexpressible Calamities, and perpetrated the most horrid Villanies, under the Pretence of an *Enthusiastic Zeal*. These Troubles continued 'till 1535, when Bishop *William II* besieg'd it, and after a Year's Siege, with great Bloodshed, reduced the Rebels; wherupon he caus'd their King, *John*, to have his Flesh torn from his Bones, with red hot Pinchers, and his mangled Body, being put into a Sort of Iron Basket, to be hoisted to the Top of the highest Steeple in the City.

2. THE famous Treaty, which put an End to the bloody War that had raged thirty Years in *Germany*, on Account of Religion, and was concluded here, in 1648.

3. THE Troubles and War the Inhabitants had with their 57th Bishop, *Bernhard Christopher von Galen* (a Man wholly addicted to Cruelty and Bloodshed) who being elected in 1650, pretended to a certain Jurisdiction, in Temporalities, never enjoyed by his Predecessors (this City having formerly been a free Imperial City, and afterwards exempt) and great Disorders ensued. In 1657, being

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ing back'd by the Electors of *Mentz*, *Triers* and *Cologn*, together with the Duke of *Neuburg*, he laid Siege to the Town, which was defended with great Obsturacy, by the Burghers, with the Help of the Dutch, 'till, the latter End of *October*, they came to an Agreement with the Bishop, that the City should, for the future, be garrisoned partly with his Troops. But this Treaty did not subsist three Years, before the Bishop found a new Pretence to quarrel with them, and the Dutch, at the Desire of several Princes of *Germany*, having refused them their Assistance, they were obliged, in *March 1661*, after an obstinate and bloody Siege, to surrender themselves to the Mercy of the Bishop, who making his public Entry into the City, in *July* following, overthrew their whole Form of Government, took the Administration into his own Hands, and new-model'd it; since which the City has been ever subject to the Bishops.

THE Bishops were nominated by the Empérors, 'till the Beginning of the 13th Century, since when they have been elected by the Chapter, which consists of about forty Canons, who, for their Qualification, must prove their Nobility, for eight Generations, and that they have studied a Year and six Weeks at *Paris*. The present Bishop is *Clement Augustus of Bavaria*, who was elected in 1719, to this Bishopric, and to that of *Paderborn*, and in 1723, Elector of *Cologn**.

THE present City is a well fortified Place, almost circular, has eight Gates, and a fine Citadel, call'd the *Paulus-Berg*, or *Paul's-Mount*, near adjoining to it, built in 1663, by Bishop *von Galen*,

* He is likewise Bishop of *Osnabrug*, where he was elected in 1728, upon the Decease of *Ernest Augustus*, of *Hanover*, Duke of *York*, Brother of his late Majesty King *George I*, and after his Death it again devolves to the House of *Hanover*.

to keep the Burghers in Aw; and for this Reason, he likewise call'd it the *Brille* *. The River *Aa* flows thro' the City, and falls into the *Ems* near the new Gate. At our Entrance, into this Place, I observed a great Number of Priests, of different Orders, and, as I thought, excepting the Priests, more Women than Men, many of whom seem'd to be of the looser Sort (†). As we came here in the Forenoon, and our Stay was to be but short, I no sooner had refreshed myself, in my Quarters, than I got a Person to accompany me in taking a View of the City. The Houses are most of them ancient, or at least in the antique Stile, and the principal in the four Markets, where, among other Buildings, the Senat-house, and the Hall for the *Gulden*, or Companies of Artificers, are the most remarkable: In the Eastern Part of the City is a large Place, where the Fronts of the Houses rest upon Pillars, and form a handsome *Piazza*. This City has five Collegiate and six Parish Churches, besides a great Number of Monasteries, Convents and Religious Houses, most of them stately Piles, and some pleasantly situate, in the Midst of beautiful Gardens. I visited as many of them, as Time would allow me, this and the following Day, and had particular Civilities shewn me in several of them; but more especially in a Convent of *Dominicans*, an Order indulg'd with more Freedom than

* Our Author's Friend must have understood the German Idiom to comprehend this Reason without an Explanation. *Brille* in German signifies Spectacles, and *to sell any one Spectacles, or to put Spectacles on his Nose*, signifies with them to keep one in Aw, or within Bounds, likewise to deceive one.

† It is a general Observation in the *Roman Catholic* Cities of *Germany*, the more Priests, the more W—res: And at *Mentz*, they have a Saying, that if any one passes the Bridge, from the other Side of the River, without meeting a Priest or a W—re, the City forfeits its Charter.

any other except the Jesuits, and whose Votaries, at least if we may judge by their outward Appearance, wallow in Luxury and Ease. They are, likewise, call'd the Order of Preachers, and are suppos'd, next to the Sons of *Loyola* †, to be the most learned. It being about Noon, when I visited them, I was invited to partake of what they call'd a *Repas maigre* (or Fasting Dinner) ; but tho' it consisted wholly of Fish, it appear'd in so many Shapes, and different Ways of Dressing, as might have satisfied an Epicure. After Dinner, one of the Fathers accompanied me to a Nunnery of the same Order near adjoining *, where, however, I was to have gone no farther, than the Parlour ‡ and Chapel : But, by a surprizing Adventure, was afterwards admited into the most inward Recesses of it.

WHEN we enter'd the Parlour, I found two Nuns at the Grate, cheapening some little silver Toys, which an elderly Wotman had to sell. I took the Liberty (having first ask'd my Guide, if I might do it without an Affront) to offer each of them a silver Needle-case, which they accepted of, and discoursed with me in *French* : But by their reserved Answers, I suspected, as it afterwards appear'd (for they were then veil'd) that they were

† The Jesuits.

* This is very common, and it has been observ'd, in several Parts of *Germany*, since the Reformation, that they generally have subterraneous Communications. *Martin Luther* (in his *Table Discourse*) gives us a remarkable, and, at the same Time, shocking Instance, near *Erfurt*, where, upon draining a Pond belonging to one of them, after the Monks were oblig'd to abandon it, there were found the Bones of a great Number (if my memory does not fail me, of some Thousands) of Infants.

‡ An outward Room, separated by an Iron Grate from another within, where the Nuns are allowed at certain Times, to come veil'd, tho' the young are seldom trusted alone without an elder Sister.

a Couple of antiquated Sisters, who had no Relish for Gaiety. It was not long before I was relieved from their dry Conversation, by a third, who seem'd to be the very Reverse of them. She came running to the Grate, with the perfect Air of a *Coquette*, discovering a lovely white Hand, took hold of mine, thro' the Irons, and, without farther Ceremony, accosted me, in *Italian*, with a *Come sta Signore Inglese?* (How do you do Mr. Englishman?) I thought my Habit might betray my Nation, and, therefore, without any Shew of Surprize at her Knowledge of that, began to talk with her, in the Language I thought her own; tho' her Discourse favour'd more of the Freedom of the *English*, with something of the Levity of the *French* Woman. I perceived she was young, and, by the Sample she had given me of a soft white Hand, imagined her beautiful. No Conversation was too gay, nor indeed too libertine for her, when the Priest, who she found an Opportunity of informing me was her Father-Confessor, was out of Hearing. Judge how strong my Curiosity, as well as Inclination, must be, to see my little Charmer unveil'd, especially as she seem'd to express as great a Desire, of being better acquainted with me, as I could have. After about a Quarter of an Hour, in which it is hard to say, whether my Pleasure in her agreeable Discourse, or Pain and Impatience at being debar'd from a nearer Knowledge of her Person, was the greater, the Priest, whether upon any real Occasion, or out of Complaisance, said he must leave us for a Moment, but would soon return; tho' I could have dispense'd with the latter Part of his Compliment. The two old Nuns retiring about the same Time, I renew'd my Entreaty to see my Fair One's Face; but yet in vain. She seem'd resolv'd not to gorge my Satisfaction, but rather to torture my Imagination, and stretch my Impatience and Curiosity to the

the utmost: For no sooner were we alone, than she not only chang'd her Language to *English*, but call'd me by my Name, nay, gave me to understand she was perfectly acquainted with my Family and Circumstances, and even with some of the most private Transactions of my Life. At length, after having rack'd my Thoughts almost to a *Delirium*, or a Persuasion of some Magick Charm, she threw up her Veil: But, good G——d! how inexpres-sible was my Surprize; I discover'd, indeed, as I expected, a beautiful Face; but, at the same Time, a Face I was perfectly acquainted with; a Person whose agreeable Conversation I had frequently enjoy'd, with great Intimacy, and that at no great Distance of Time. And now my Wonder was e-qually great, how I could be so dull of Apprehen-sion, not to discover her sooner, either by her Voice, or by comparing of Circumstances, and I could no Way account for it, but by a perfect Persuasion of her Death.

By this Time, I begin to think your Curiosity rais'd almost as high as mine was: You certainly want to know who this agreeable Person could be:

" Am not I likewise acquainted with her? Can
" my dear Friend have had any Intimacy with any
" of the Fair-Sex he has not let me into; after
" the Openness with which I have always acted to-
" wards him? What Fate can have carried any
" Acquaintance of ours abroad, and that into a
" Nunnery too? Or may it not be a Fable, an In-
" vention of my Friends, to divert me in my Retire-
" ment?" These, my Dear, are doubtless the
Thoughts you are perplexing yourself with, and
this the *Gordian Knot* you want to have untied,
and you shall have your Satisfaction. My Rela-tion is no Fable, no Invention to divert you; but
the bare naked Truth. You do know this agree-
able Creature, this unhappy fair One; you have
been

been perfectly acquainted with her ; and happy in her charming Conversation as often as I have been. You shall, likewise, know her Fate ; but first, to keep you no longer in Suspence, let me tell you, she is no other, than the individual, actually living, tho' suppos'd dead Daughter, of our Friend, Mr. Br——n of *Canterbury* ; the same merry, witty, pratling little Gypsy she ever was ; capable of warming the frozen Appetite of a superannuated Hermit, or of raising irregular Desires in the most rigid Pretender to Sanctity and Mortification : The same, who about three Years ago, left her Father's House privately, and retired to her Aunt's, in *Ireland*, from whence we had the formal Account of her Death, about six Months afterwards.

AFTER having rallied me, in her usual jaunting Way, upon the Subject of my Surprize, she told me, if I dare trust myself in a Covey of such as herself ; would make a Shew of being of her Religion, and personate a near Relation of hers, she would endeavour to procure me Admitance into the Convent : And she had hardly made the Offer, when the Priest returning, we gave him a formal Account, of the pretended Proximity of our Blood, and by what Circumstances in our Discourse we had discover'd it ; and she added her Entreaty to mine, that he would intercede with the Mother-Abbes, that her Cousin-German (for so she call'd me) might be allowed an Hour's Conversation with her, within the Grate. The good-natur'd Father soon return'd, and introduced me to the Mother-Abbes, who entertain'd me with a handsome Collation, and a long Story of the Behaviour of her dear Child, my Kinswoman, who, she said, was very good and dutiful, tho' not so perfectly wean'd from the World as she could wish, but hop'd that would come by Degrees. When, among other Enquiries,

quiries, the good old Lady ask'd whether I follow'd any Profession, my *Quondam*-Cousin answered for me, *Physick*, and that I was travelling for Experience; and, I afterwards found, the cunning Hussey had her Views in it. Having seen the Convent, and the Bell ringing for Vespers, I took my Leave, with my Lady-Abbes's Permission to visit my pretty Relation, the next Afternoon: But, it seems, she was resolved not to lose my Company so long; for the next Morning, before I had breakfasted, I was surpriz'd with a Message from my Lady-Abbes, that my Kinswoman had been taken so ill in the Night as had put the whole Convent into Disorder; and that as I might be supposed, as her Country-man and Relation, to be the best Judge of her Constitution, my Advice was desir'd. You will easily imagine, I borrow'd the Wings of *Cupid*, to hasten my Flight, and found my pretty Patient confined to her Cell and Bed, with the Father-Confessor at her Head, and the good Matron, with Tears in her Eyes, at her Feet: She had so artfully put on the Countenance of a Person agonizing almost in the Pangs of Death, that I was myself at a Loss, whether her Sickness was feign'd or real? But the ghostly Father, after having finish'd his Office, being retir'd, leaving the Care of her Body to her affectionate Kinsman, and the good Mother going likewise officiously to fetch something she thought wanting, we were no sooner alone, than putting on an agreeable Simper, she, in a languishing Tone, ask'd me if I could not guess at her Distemper? Yes, my dear Charmer (was my Answer, seizing with some Eagerness her Arm) your Pulse beats too high and too irregular to leave me any Doubt of that, and your Remedy is at Hand, almost smothering her, at the same Time, with Kisses: " Hold (replied she, putting me by) *chi va piano*, " *va sano* (soft and fair) the Mother-Abbes will " probably

" probably soon return, pretend an Ignorance in
" the Terms of Art of this Country, hasten to
" the Apothecary's yourself, and fetch some in-
" different Medicine ; at your Return, feign a Ne-
" cessity of observing the Effects of it ; our preten-
" ded Consanguinity will remove all Scruple ; desire
" some good Book to pass your Time with, while
" your Medicine may probably compose me to
" Sleep, and then (added she, pressing me to her
" Arms, with an Ardour, that confirm'd my Judg-
" ment of her Disease) the Day's our own". I
followed her Advice ; every Thing succeeded to our
Wish ; I was left near three Hours with my beautiful
Patient alone, and you may be sure we did not
spend our Time, *à contre des Fariboles* (in telling
Stories.) Towards Noon, I told my Lady-Abbes, the
Medicine I had used operated very kindly ; had
put my Patient into a breathing Sweat, and had
laid her into a Kind of Dozing, which it would be
proper to humour ; I would therefore retire, and
return in the Afternoon to know the farther Effect
of it. At my Return, the good Lady told me, her
Daughter had sensibly found the Effect of my
Skill ; bless'd the happy Chance that brought me
thither, and thought it might not be amiss, if I approv'd
of it, to repeat the Dose. You will imagine, I was not long in resolving ; but added, that
as violent Symptoms required violent Remedies, and
the Virulence of the Disease was now in some Mea-
sure allay'd, I should use them more sparingly ;
and beside, it would be proper, to consult the
Strength and Inclination of the Patient. As no
Deficiency of either appeared in her, it was soon
determined, and I had hereby the Opportunity of
spending the best Part of the Evening with my
lovely Cousin, till Rest seem'd to be necessary for
us both.

IN the Intervals of her Paroxysms, and of the Application of my Remedies, she gave me the following Account of her Adventures : " You know " (said she) my most youthful Years were spent " in all the Gaiety the Place of my Habitation " could afford, in which my too indulgent Parents " set no Bounds to my Inclinations. You are not " unacquainted with my unhappy Adventure with " Sir ~~J~~— *D*—, who, under the specious Pre-
tence of Marriage, having robb'd me of the " Jewel, I should have set the greatest Value " upon, notwithstanding his re-iterated Vows, " basely abandon'd me, for one who had nothing " but a greater Share of the Gifts of Fortune to " recommend her to his pretended Affection. That, " after I had once tasted the forbidden Fruit, my " Inclination prompted me to indulge myself in " the Enjoyment of it, even beyond the Rules " of Decency, and to the entire Ruin of my Re-
putation, is to you no Secret. In short, the Li-
berties I took soon brought me into a Condition " not long ^{be} conceal'd, and I had been too ge-
neral a Lover, to know where to fix my Mis-
fortune. It was then I took the desperate Re-
solution of leaving my Father's House, and had " the Courage to venture alone on so long a Journey " as to *Liverpool*, and from thence to *Ireland*, to " an Aunt I had, who was married there. To " her I open'd my Condition, and met with a fa-
vourable Reception: Her Husband had prevail'd " upon her to abandon her Religion, and embrace " the *Roman Catholic*, to which she was so much " bigotted, that she rested neither Day nor Night, " 'till she had made a Convert of me; and having " gain'd that Point, she was as assiduous in persuad-
ing me of the Happiness of a recluse Life. You " will easily imagine, this no way suited my Temper; " but the fatal Itch of Variety, which has always
been

" been prevalent in me, got the better of my In-
" clination, and I consented.. I was soon eas'd of
" the Burden I carried along with me, by an early
" *fausse Couche*, (Miscarriage) and the eager Desire
" I had of seing foreign Countries, and foreign
" Faces, made me pres' my Departure for *Brabant*,
" which was pitch'd upon for my Retirement. I
" had, as well from *Liverpool* as from *Ireland*, ac-
" quainted my Parents with my Condition, and
" they appov'd of my Departure; tho' they blamed
" the Manner of it, presling my Return as soon
" as Circumstances would admit: But my Aunt,
" who was apprehensive I might change my Reso-
" lution, spar'd no Pains to strengthen it, during
" the weak State I was reduced to, by the un-
" timely Release from the Weight I bore, and
" hurried me away, before I was well able to under-
" go the Fatigue of a Voyage. It was then I con-
" fented to her writing the melancholy Account
" she gave of my pretended Death and Burial. As
" I gather'd Strength, and had Time and Leisure
" to reflect on what I had inadvertently brought
" upon myself; I began to repent of it: But alas!
" I was advanced too far to retreat, and was in
" the Hands of a Tyrant-Master of a Ship, who
" was bound for *Ostend*, and would not suffer me to
" speak with one Soul, 'till he deliver'd me into the
" Convent he was order'd at *Brussels*. No Pains were
" spared to make the Time of my Probation easy
" and agreeable to me, and such Liberties were
" allowed to some of the Nuns, with whom I
" contracted a Familiarity, as might induce me
" to form a pleasing Idea of that State of Life.
" Among these, was a young *Italian* Lady, from
" whom I learned the Language, which at first
" conceal'd me from your Knowledge. I soon
" found we were both in the same State of Vir-
" ginity, and that she had been oblig'd, by her
" Friends,

20 *The GERMAN SPY.*

“ Friends, to submit to the Tonsure, as a Penance for the Sins of her most early Youth.
“ Parity of Circumstances, as well as Temper,
“ soon united our Hearts, and we became as it
“ were one Body and one Mind. The Liberties
“ allowed me, and her for my sake, furnish’d us
“ with all the Opportunities we could wish, to indulge ourselves in all Manner of Pleasures, I had
“ almost said Libertinism ; and we found Means
“ to enjoy some, which I little expected within
“ those sacred Walls. My Probation being expired, I made no Scruple of taking the Vow,
“ and the Habit, pleasing myself with the Thoughts
“ of entring into a Life perfectly consonant to my
“ Inclinations : But alas ! how soon did I find I was
“ deluded ; and that the View I had of continuing
“ the Pleasures I had ’till then enjoyed was visionary. My first Mortification was to find my Companion debat’d of those Freedoms I was indeed yet allow’d ; but of which I was myself soon after, by Degrees, deprived. However, as no Severity could curb the natural Gaiety of my Temper, and the many Opportunities I found of indulging it in a Convent so much frequented as ours, at least in some Measure, could not but give Offence, it was thought fit, at the Instigation, I suppose, of my Aunt, to remove me hither. I was at first inconsolable at the Change, but am since pretty easy under it. We live here not under the greatest Restraint : Our Lady-Abbes, who, by the by, possesses more good Nature than good Sense, loves to live well, and has sufficient Means to support it, of which she is very liberal to such of her Votaries as can creep into her particular Esteem, which I have had the good Fortune to do. We live in pretty good Harmony ; each of us has her Confidant, and we find no great Difficulty in imposing upon “ the

" the easy Temper of our common Mother.
" Envy, and a Sourness of Temper, in some
" of her aged Nuns, do, indeed, put us to some
" Trouble, to gloss over our little Irregularities;
" but we who are Favourites, generally know
" how to turn their Complaints to their own Dis-
" advantage; or, at worst, it is but sacrificing
" some of our Patroness's Benefactions to their
" Avarice."

THUS we pass'd our Time, till Decency, as well as the Reason already alledg'd, call'd me to depart: But, at my Return to my Quarters, my Pleasure was interrupted, by the Mortification of hearing, that my travelling Companion design'd to depart the next Morning. However, as the next Place, he design'd to make some Stay at, was but at the Distance of a short Day's Journy, I resolv'd to spend another Day with my lovely Nun, and to take Post-horses the next Night, to follow my Friend. My first Attempt in the Practice of Physic was so successful, that I found my Patient, the next Morning, up, and siting on her Bed-side, at Breakfast, with her Father-Confessor and Lady-Abbes. Joy appear'd in every Countenance, 'till the Necessity of my Departure that Evening, being made known, put a sudden Damp upon it, and more especially in the young Votary, so visibly, that I began to fear she would, by over-acting her Part, betray the Secret, or fall Sick in earnest. The good old Lady lamented the Want of so able a Physician in that City, and express'd a Surprise at the Efficacy of my Prescription, of which I fear'd she would have begg'd a Copy: But she soon dispel'd my Apprehensions, by giving me an Account what a sweet Night's Rest my Cousin had enjoy'd, and that the Sister who sat up with her had observ'd her frequently to smile in her Sleep, as if some pleasing Dreams had sooth'd her Imagination, all which she

kindly attributed to the Effects of my *Arcana*. I could have accounted for this in a more feeling Manner; but I chose to wave the Discourse, by saying, it was the natural Effect of the Gaiety of her Temper, upon the Removal of the morbific Quality, which had made her so restless the Night before. I chanced to have, in my Trunk, some Phials of *Sal volatile oleofum Sylvii*; I had the Day before administer'd some Drops of it, to carry on the Farce, and now recommended a Couple of Bottles of it as a sovereign *Panacea*, which would certainly restore my fair Patient to a perfect State of Health, if continued a few Days longer, and she might be indulg'd to keep her Chamber, during the Use of it. By this Means, I secured the Enjoyment of her Company 'till the Moment of my Departure, and we spent the Day in the same agreeable Manner we had done the preceding one. I was even allow'd to dine in her Cell, and as she had chosen her Confident for her Attendant, I found a Wink commanded her Absence whenever we were desirous of being alone, and she was very vigilant to give us timely Notice of the Approach of any one who otherwise might have surprized us. I found, in our Discourse of this Day, that my little Charmer, as satisfied as she was with a Monastic Life, would gladly have quitted it, to accompany me in my Travels, in any Disguise; and could an Expedient have been thought on for her Escape, I believe I should have found it difficult to have left her behind me. She propos'd several, but as they all appeared impracticable, she was at length satisfied with my leaving Directions with her, how she might follow me, if a more favourable Opportunity should offer. I shall not trouble you with an Account of our melancholy parting, nor divert you from the pleasing Reflections this Relation of my Adventure

Adventure may give you, by telling you how sensibly it affected, not only both of us, but the Lady-Abbes, and the *Dominican*, who both lamented the Loss of so able and successful a Physician. I am, &c.



LETTER III.

SIR,

PADERBORN.

 FINISHED my last with the Conclusion of my Adventure with a beautiful Nun at *Munster*, formerly our Acquaintance in *England*. I no sooner return'd to my Lodgings, than, having finish'd that Letter, which I had begun and continued at Intervals, I order'd Post-horses to be provided, and, riding all Night, overtook my Travelling Companion, the next Morning, at a Place call'd *Soest*, seven German Miles from *Munster*, South ; remarkable only for being as poor, as we can imagine a large Place to be without Trade, and cumber'd with several Monasteries, whose Inhabitants, like Nests of Rats, in the Walls and Rafters of a Granary, are continually preying on whatever is within their Reach. This City is so ancient, that it was noted in the Days of *Charlemaign*, and is now very large, being divided into fourteen Parishes, and having as many Gates ; but is in so ruinous a Condition, that very few of the Streets are paved. It was formerly a free *Imperial* City, but, at different Times, underwent various Changes, and is now subject to the King of *Prussia*, as Earl of *Marck*. When it was

taken and plunder'd, in the Year 1622, by *Christian*, Duke of *Brunswick*, among other Booty, he is said to have carried away the twelve Apostles, in massy Silver. Its present Poverty is ascrib'd, indeed, to its different Fate and Sufferings in War, and by Fire; but it is, perhaps, more owing to its being made a Prey to the *Roman Catholic* Priests, who are Masters of the Cathedral, and of eleven of the other Parish-Churches, and have likewise several Monasteries, and, in particular, a famous Nunnery, call'd *Paradise*. There are, however, among the Inhabitants, a pretty large number of *Lutherans*, who possess two of the Parish Churches, and a Nunnery of that Persuasion *. They pretend here to an ancient Body of Laws, call'd *Jus Sosatense*, which, tho' not mention'd by many ancient Writers, is generally allow'd to have been the Foundation of that ancient Body of Laws, now call'd the *Jus Lübeckense*, after having received considerable Improvements from the *Saxon* Laws, and from those of *Wisbuy*.

My Companion and I, having spent the Afternoon in visiting the Churches and Cloisters, where Plenty appeared as barefaced as Poverty in the Town, when we return'd to our Lodgings, and ask'd for our Beds, were directed to an Opening in the Wall, which we mounted, with the Help of a Chair, and a high Trunk, and found a Place over the Entry into the House; spacious enough for us all three to stretch ourselves out, but hardly high enough to sit upright. In this Cabbin, they had laid a good soft Feather-bed (as they gene-

* These *Lutheran* Nunneries are a Sort of free Boarding Schools, rais'd upon the ancient Establishments, where young Ladies, generally of the best Families, are educated, and some spend their Lives in them, but take neither the Vow nor Habit, nor are they tied down to many Rules.

rally all are in this Country, where they have any) on the bare Boards, and another of the same Kind to cover us, if we had been inclin'd to creep in between them ; but both in greasy, filthy Ticking, and without either Sheet, Blanket or Quilt ; we therefore thought it advisable to lye upon both, and cover ourselves with our Cloaks.

We did not meet with any Thing, in this Place, capable of tempting us to stay any longer here, than my Companion's Business oblig'd him to ; so we departed the next Morning for *Lipstadt*, where we arriv'd early the same Afternoon. As my Companion propos'd to continue our Journy the next Morning for *Paderborn*, which is but three German Miles from *Lipstadt*, Westward, I had not much Time to look about me, nor could I learn, that there was any Thing very remarkable to be seen. I found, at approaching it, that this is a Place of great Strength, partly by Art, but more by Nature, being situated on the River *Lippe*, in the Midst of unpassable Morasses ; and I was told there, that it is esteem'd one of the strongest Places in *Westphalia*. The Town is large, and has the Appearance of being one of the Habitations of Poverty, tho' not under the Oppression of the *Roman Catholics* : It is very ancient, said to be built so early as 1150, was formerly in the *Hanseatic League*, and once a free *Imperial City* ; till, in Length of Time, it fell under the Jurisdiction of the Counts of *Lippe*, and became their Residence, as it was the Capital of the County of that Name *. In 1366, Count *Simon* pawn'd it to *Engelbert*, Count of the

* There are two Sorts of Counts in Germany ; one who may be called titulary, and possess no Sovereignties ; and the other, who are called *Reich's Grafen* (or Counts of the Empire) who are Sovereigns, and have Session and Vote in the Diet.

Marck, for 8000 Marks of Silver *, and being never after redeemed, it fell, with the Duchy of *Cleve*, to the House of *Brandenburg*, in whose Possession it yet remains †. In the thirty Years War, on Account of Religion, in *Germany*, it was taken four Times, viz. in 1621 by the *Spaniards*, in 1622 by Duke *Christian of Brunswick*, in 1623 by the *Imperialists*, and in 1633 by the *Hessians*, who restored it to *Frederick William*, Elector of *Brandenburg*, after the Treaty of *Westphalia*. In 1656 it was almost wholly burnt by Lightning; and in 1679 it was put into the Hands of the *French*, as a Security, for a short Time: Since when the new Fortifications seem to have been added.

IN our Way to *Paderborn*, and within a *German* Mile of that City, we met with a mix'd Multitude, which put me in Mind of *Butler's Description of a Rabble* going to a Bear-baiting, in *Hudibras*:

*The numerous Rabble was drawn out
Of several Countries round about,
From Villages remote and Shires,
Of East and Western Hemispheres;
From foreign Parishes and Regions,
Of different Manners, Speech, Religions, &c.*

For so they seem'd to me to be, a confus'd promiscuous Rabble of Men, Women and Children: But instead of being headed by *Hudibras's Crowdero*, they were led by several Priests, and instead of Staves and Clubs, every one carried a lighted

* A Mark of Silver, in *Germany*, is half a Pound Weight.

† Here our Author has been misinform'd; for in 1445, Duke *John of Cleve*, Count of the *Marck*, came to an Agreement with the House of *Lippe*, to remit them the Loan, and restore one half of the City, upon their quitting all Pretensions for ever to the other half.

Wax-Taper, of different Sizes ; tho' the Sun shone, at the same Time, so bright, that it almost extinguish'd their Flames. The Priests likewise were equipp'd :

*With Croffes, Relicks, Crucifixes,
Beads, Pictures, Rosaries and Pixes.* Hud.

UPON Enquiry, I found, by my Companion, it was what our *Saxon* Ancestors call'd a *Bead-faring*, or going out to pray to some noted Saint, or shew their Reverence to some Holy Relick. " The Germans (continued my Friend) call it a *Wald-fabrunq*, or going into the Woods, because the Images or sacred Relicks they visit, are frequently placed in Woods or Groves, in little Chapels, which are seldom or never open'd, but for this Purpose. The Inhabitants of whole Villages, and even Towns and Districts, assemble, and go out together, on these Occasions, in their Holiday-Cloaths, each carrying a lighted Taper, of different Sizes, in proportion to their Circumstances *, with their Priests marching at the Head of them. These we see before us, whom I have formerly met hereabouts, at this Time of the Year, are the Inhabitants of a little Town near *Paderborn*, call'd *Lippespring* †,

* This, among innumerable others, is one of the Tricks of the *Popish* Priests to gull the credulous Vulgar, and enrich themselves with the Spoils of the Poor, not only by their Offerings, but by obliging them to purchase consecrated Tapers of them, at an extravagant Price ; and I myself have heard the Priests, in several Parts of *Germany*, denouncing their Curses, from the Pulpit, on those who, out of Avarice, should not exert themselves, in buying the largest Tapers they could afford.

† This Town, now of little Note, is however famous, not only for being the Place where *Charlemaign* oblig'd the *Saxons* to embrace the *Christian* Religion, but where he held three considerable Councils.

" (or the Source of the *Lippe*, which has its Rise
" there); and, by their Number, are without
" Doubt accompanied by many of the Inhabitants
" of *Paderborn*. They are going to visit the
" Chapel of a famous Saint, call'd *Liborius*,
" who was wont to resort daily to an adjacent
" Wood, to perform his Devotion, where some
" of his Relicks are yet preserv'd. As these mix'd
" Multitudes of both Sexes, and all Ages, are gene-
" rally two or three Days on these Processions, and
" frequently ly promiscuously in the Woods, or
" at best in Barns or Cottages, it is very common
" for them, amidst the Fervency of their Devo-
" tions, to contract such Alliances, that those who
" go out as Maidens one Year, go out, the next,
" as Mothers, with Children at their Breasts; of
" which it is shrewdly suspected, their spiritual
" Fathers are often become temporal or natural
" ones.

AT our Entrance into this City of *Paderborn*, we met a Procession of the Host, carrying probably to some sick Person; upon which I was preparing to get out of the Chaise, and pay the seeming Devotion to it, which I had been formerly often obliged to do in other Parts of *Germany*: And had once, at *Cologn*, met with a very rough Salute, from the But-end of a Musket, for not being ready enough in complying: But I was stopp'd by my Companion, who told me, that in these Parts of *Germany*, where the *Protestants* are so intermix'd with the *Catholics*, the latter abated very much of their Superstition, in the Eye of the World, and it would be sufficient to stand up uncovered. I was not a little glad of this Admonition; not that I think there is so much in kneeling on such an Occasion; an ejaculative Prayer, to the ALMIGHTY, can never be amiss, and an humble Entreaty to preserve us, by his Grace,

Grace, from such blind Superstition, at no Time more proper ; but it happen'd to be in a filthy dirty Place, where kneeling would not have been very agreeable.

THE City of *Paderborn* is the Capital of a Bishopric of that Name, under the Archbishop of *Mentz*, situate near the River *Lippe* ; but has its Name from the *Pader* (a little River which has its Rise just under the high Altar of its Cathedral) and *Born*, a Spring or Fountain. In the Time of *Charlemaign*, it was a large Village, and was commonly honour'd with the Residence of that Emperor, when he visited this Part of ancient *Saxony*. In the Year 777, that Prince held a general Convention of the *Franks* and *Saxons* at this Place, whither three Kings of the *Saracens* reforted from *Spain*, and a great Number of *Saxons* and *Westphalians*, were baptized. About the same Time, he built a Church there, and call'd it St. *Salvator* ; but it was afterwards destroyed by the *Saxons*. In 780, *Charlemaign* propos'd to erect a Bishop's See here ; but the Place not being then fortified, nor the *Saxons* totally subdued, it was placed at the Fortres of *Heristell*, five German Miles from *Paderborn*, where it remain'd 'till 795, when *Wittekind*, the Great, Duke of the *Saxons*, having been baptiz'd, and the Church being rebuilt, it was transferr'd thither. Pope *Leo III*, coming himself to this Place in 799, confirm'd this Bishopric, and consecrated the Altar in Honour to St. *Stephen*, whose Relicks he had brought with him from *Rome*, and deposited here. Emperor *Otto II*, is said to have offer'd at this Altar a Cross of Gold, of the Value of 60,000 *Guilders* * : But in 999 the Cathedral, together with the Library, Privileges,

(*) A Guilder in this Part of *Germany*, is a *French* half Crown, which are as current as in *France*, and indeed the only good Money they have.

and indeed, the best Part of the City, was destroyed by Fire. However, the Year following, Emperor *Otto III*, renew'd the Privileges of this City, which has given Occasion to some Writers to call it yet a free Imperial City; tho' without Grounds; at least, at this Time, it is not included in the *Matricula Imperii*, but is subject to the Bishop of this Name. It was likewise formerly in the *Hanseatic League*. In 1002, Emperor *Henry II*, caused his Empress *Cunegunda* to be crown'd in this City. *Meinwercus*, the tenth Bishop of *Paderborn*, who liv'd in the Begining of the eleventh Century, first surrounded this City with Walls. Besides what I have already mentioned, this City has had the Misfortune, four several Times, to be almost wholly destroy'd by Fire, viz. in 1058, in 1133, in 1165, and in 1340. In 1530, the Inhabitants attempted to introduce the *Lutheran Religion*, and procur'd the Assistance of three *Lutheran Divines*, but in vain; and several suffer'd on that Account. In 1604, *Theodoric*, the 44th Bishop of *Paderborn*, with the Assistance of *John*, Earl of *East-Friseland*, oblig'd the Inhabitants to deliver the City into his Hands, by Agreement: But having inserted some Articles, which had not been stipulated, when it came to be read, at the Town-house, the Burgher-master, *Liberius Wicard* tore it; whereupon a Tumult immediately ensued. The Inhabitants depended on the Assistance of Landgrave *Morice of Hesse Cassel*, who, indeed, came with a sufficient Body of Troops, but too late, *Earl John* having been before-hand with him, and taken Possession; upon which the Ring-leaders of the opposite Party being taken up, the Burgher-master was quarter'd, several of his Adherents put to Death, and others fin'd; the City divested of all its Franchises, and the Form of Government alter'd. And, in 1615, this same Bishop

shop founded a University here. In 1622, Duke *Christian of Brunswick*, Bishop of *Halberstadt*, posseſſ'd himself of the best Part of this Bishopric, and made a considerable Booty in this City, especially of the Gold and Silver Images of Saints, among which, that in Gold of *St. Liborius*, weigh'd eighty Pounds, all which he had the Grace to put into a new Form, by recommending them to the Care of the Master of his Mint. In 1633, it was taken by Landgrave *William of Hesse*, but deliver'd up to the Emperor, in 1636. In 1646, it surrender'd, on Discretion, to the *Swedes* and *Hessians*, under the Command of the General Field-Marshal, *Charles Gustavus Wrangel*; but towards the Conclusion of the same Year, when the *Hessians* began to fortify it, they were drove out of it by *Francis William*, Bishop of *Osnabrug*; after which ensued the treaty of *Westphalia*. The present Bishop is Prince *Clement Augustus of Bavaria*, who, as I have said above, was elected in 1719, and is a Prince of the Empire, as Bishop of *Paderborn*. The Chapter consists of twenty-four Canons, whose Qualifications consist in being past the Age of twenty-one, having studied in some University of *France* or *Italy*, and proving their Nobility for sixteen Generations *. The Bishops have their Residence at an ancient Palace, call'd *Neubausz*, two German Miles from thence, built in 1590, by *Theodoric, of Furstenburg*; which I was to see, but found nothing there worthy of Remark.

THE City of *Paderborn* is now handsomely built, and some of the Churches magnificent. As you

(*) In this Bishopric, is the famous Field of Battle, where *Quintilius Varus*, with the *Roman Army* under his Command, was routed by the ancient *Germans*, under the Command of *Arminius*, and the latter thereby freed from the *Roman Yoke*. See my Translation of *Dr. Mason's History of the Ancient Germans*. Vol. 1. p. 94.

have yourself travell'd in *Roman Catholic Countries*, and are acquainted with the Manner of adorning their Churches, as well as their ridiculous Ceremonies, I shall not detain you with a Relation of them ; but, instead thereof, give you an Account of a diverting, or rather shocking Sight, I met with in one of the Churches of this Place. It being, as I have said before, *Lent*, and my travelling Companion being oblig'd to stay here some Days, my first Thought, after I came to our Lodgings, was how to get a License to eat meat. My Landlord carried me, for that End, to the Curate of his Parish, who, after some Expostulation with me, on the Necessity of it, on Account of my pretended ill State of Health, told me, he would gratify me in it for a Week ; but that he was obliged to enjoin me a small Pennance for it, which, however, he would likewise remit me, upon my buying, of a Print-seller who had his Stall in the Porch of his Church, six Impressions or Prints of the Virgin Mary's Foot; the exact Dimensions of which he had obtain'd by a very great Miracle, and had caused it to be engrav'd at his own Charge. As the whole Expence was but a *Guilder*, I readily complied, and had a Permission accordingly. But while I was purchasing those Prints, I observ'd upon the Stall, among other sacred Trumpery, a Box containing a large Number of Heads, Legs, Arms, and, in short, of every Member of a human Body (not excepting the *Pudenda* of both Sexes) handsomely represented in yellow and white Wax, the largest not above the Length of a little Finger. As I was mightily pleas'd with the Beauty of these religious Nick-nacks, I was as curious to know the Virtue or Use of them. My Landlord, who, I found, was out of Danger of dying a Martyr to his Religion, told me, if I would step into the Church he would shew me

me. He thereupon led me to a handsom Altar, on which was an Image of the Virgin *Mary*, adorn'd with these pretty Trinkets from Head to Foot ; and told me " this Image had the Virtue of healing all Manner of Ailments in those who, with a steady Faith, address'd themselves to it for nine successive Mornings ; and that, if at any Time it failed, the Fault was in the Patient's Unbelief, but by no Means in the Physician. Now (continued he) it is customary for those who receive any Favours from this miraculous Image, to buy the Representation of the Limb, in which the Complaint lay, and having N.B. first caused it to be bless'd and sprinkled with Holy Water, by a Priest, to offer it, in Gratitude, or as a Memorial of the Benefit, at the Altar from whence it came ; for which, as well as for consecrating of it, certain Fees or Dues are demanded : And so insatiable are these holy Men of Gain, that they even appropriate to themselves the Profits arising from the Sale of this sacred Frippery, allowing their Factors only a certain Proportion of it *". I had the Curiosity to buy as much of this Commodity as, be-

* I have myself seen something of this Nature in the Cathedral of *Mentz* ; But whether there were any of those Parts which our Author hints at in his *Parenthesis*, I cannot so positively affirm : But this I have been assured, by Persons of credit ; that at a certain Nunnery within the Circle of *Nipphalia*, there is a Well, of which it is affirm'd, that it has the Power, on only one Day in the Year, of curing all manner of Ailments, but more particularly a certain fashionable Disease, by Sympathy ; if the Representatives of the Parts affected be immersed, that Day, into this holy Well, by the Hands of one of the Nuns. However, as this is a Point too tender to be handled, with any Safety, by the junior Nuns ; I presume, this sacred Mystery is only manag'd by the Lady-Abbeys, or some of the senior Sisters.

ing set together, would have made me a pretty naked Figure of each Sex: But when I came to review them at Home, I found I was bit of my Mony, and that they were fit for nothing but the Use they were designed for, being neither pair'd nor match'd, and withal as hollow as the Hearts of those by whom they were created for this holy Use. I am, with great Truth, &c.



LETTER IV.

SIR,

OSNABRUCK



ROM Paderborn, my Companion sent away his Book-keeper, the nearest Road to Leipzig, by the Way of *Cassel*; which he told me, he could ride Post in a Night or a Day; I resolv'd, therefore, to accompany him thither, and return before the Time fix'd for our Departure. Accordingly, it being Moonlight, we departed in the Evening, that I might have the whole next Day to spend in *Cassel*, and came back, the same Way, the Night following. We arrived at *Cassel* about Eight the next Morning, and, having refresh'd ourselves, at an Inn, spent the Remainder of the Day in viewing the Place.

CASSEL is the Residence of the *Landgraves* of *Hesse-Cassel*, which is not only the eldest Line, but by far the most considerable and powerful, of the House of *Hesse*, and is distinguish'd by the Name of this City. Some pretend to derive the Name of this Place from an ancient *German* People, call'd *Casuarii*;

Casuarii; Others will have it, that it was the *Streonium* of *Ptolemy*; but *Cluverius* and *Bertius* plainly shew it was, among the ancient *Germans*, call'd *Castellum Cattorum*. About the Year 1008, there were yet, in this Place, the Remains of an ancient Castle, with only a Farm adjoining to it: And about the Year 1152, *Henry Raspo* renewed the ancient Castle, and began to build a Town near it; on which Occasion, *Wolfs-Anger*, then a Town near this Place, began by Degrees to decay, and being afterwards almost wholly destroy'd by Fire, is now become a Village: But *Cassel*, by the particular Favour of its *Landgraves*, yearly encreas'd in Houses and Riches. *Philip the Magnanimous*, first compass'd the Castle, in 1523, and the City in 1526, with Walls, and tho', upon his being made a Prisoner by the Emperor, they were demolish'd by the *Spaniards*, and the Cannon carried away, they were rebuilt by him, after his Release, and strengthened with Bulwarks, and other Fortifications, by his Son *William*, which were greatly encreas'd and compleated by the present *Landgrave Charles* *. The River *Fulda* divides this City into two Parts, the old and new Town, of which the former is not only the largest, and by far the best built, but contains the Palace of the *Landgraves*, a magnificent Building, situate on the River, and fortified. The present *Landgrave* has likewise built another new Town, at his own Expence, all modern brick Houses, which, being chiefly inhabited by *French Refugees*, who have likewise their Church here, is call'd the *French Town*. This City, and the Neighbourhood of it, afford more Curiosities than I had Time to visit; I therefore confin'd my

* He is since dead, and is succeeded by his eldest Son, the present King of Sweden.

self chiefly to the Palace ; and other public Buildings.' What pleas'd me most in the Palace was a Volary for Phasants only, the most beautiful Building of the Kind I ever saw, containing a vast Number of these Birds, of the most beautiful Kinds and Colours ; the Library is likewise magnificent, and very well worth seeing, as are also the Astronomical Observatory and the Anatomical Chamber, with several Appartments adjoining, in which are a great Number of curious Mathematical, Optical, Mechanical, and other Instruments and Rarities. The Machine and Model-Houses, in the latter of which are preserv'd the Models of all the Palaces, and public Buildings, erected by the Princes of this House, gave me great Satisfaction, nor were the Arsenal and Stables less worthy my Observation : But Time would not allow me to take such Notice of these Things as would have been necessary in Order to give you a Description of them. Let it therefore suffice, that I found every Thing far exceed what could be expected at the Court and Residence of a Prince of the Rank of a *Landgrave*, and whose mountainous and barren Country, at least that Part of it I saw, does not seem to promise a Revenue answerable to it †. I regreted in nothing more the Want of Time, than that it deprived me of a Sight of the famous Water-works of *Weissenstein*, a Pleasure-house belonging to the *Landgrave*, at the Top of a high Hill, about half a German Mile

† The Germans have a Saying, *Höhe Berge und sauer Wein, der Teuffel möchte in Hessen seyn.* (High Hills, and sour Wine, the Devil may live in Hessen.) The *Landgrave* of *Hesse-Cassel* is, however, the most powerful Prince in Germany under the Dignity of an *Elector*, which is probably in a great Measure owing to his Country (his Subjects being *Protestants*) not being over-run by a worthless Crew of Priests, who breath Poverty and abject Slavery, where-ever they are suffer'd to rear their Heads.

from *Cassel*, where there is said to be the finest Cascade in Europe.

BEING return'd from *Cassel* to *Paderborn*, and my Friend having finish'd his Concerns there, we prepar'd not to set forward, but rather almost to turn back again, to come to this Place : For, as I told you in my first Letter, we were so far from taking the readiest Road from *Amsterdam* to *Bremen*, that we cross'd the Country backwards and forwards, from Place to Place, as his Business directed him. In our Way hither, we pass'd thro' two pretty large Towns or Cities, *Bielfeldt* and *Hervoden*, remarkable only for having pretty considerable Manufactures of Linen. *Bielfeldt* is in the County of *Ravensberg*, about seven German Miles from *Osnabrug*, and was formerly one of the Hanse-Towns : But it retains little of its ancient Grandeur, except the strong Castle of *Sparrenberg*, which is without the City, on a Hill. We came into the Neighbourhood of *Bielfeldt* late at Night, when, on a sudden, we were surprized with a most hideous Howl, which I could compare to nothing but that of Lions, Bears and Tigers, in the uninhabited Woods of *Africa*. It was natural for me to ask, whether this Country afforded any of those voracious Animals ; but my Companion assuring me of the contrary, we were the more surpriz'd, 'till coming to the Gate of the Town, we were told, it was nothing but a Parcel of roguish Boys, who watched the Bleaches on the adjacent Hills, and upon the Approach of Travellers, in the Night-time, had accustom'd themselves to this frightful Howl, which run like Wild-fire, from Hill to Hill. *Hervoden*, or *Hervorden*, which is two German Miles from *Bielfeldt*, five from *Osnabrug*, and the same Distance from *Minden*, is likewise in the County of *Ravensberg*, and since 1647, subject to the King of *Prussia*. It is a pretty large Place, and divided

into three Parts, call'd the Old Town, the New Town, and *Radewich*, by the Rivers *Elsa*, *Aa*, and *Werne*. It is chiefly noted in History, for a famous Nunnery, the Abbess of which is a Princess of the Empire, and formerly held this City in Subjection, 'till *Ann*, Countess of *Limburg*, and Abbess of this Nunnery, gave up the City to *William Duke of Juliers*, in the Year 1547. The Estate belonging to it was formerly a County, and afterwards converted to the Use of a Monastery of Friars, in the Year 790 ; but how long it has been a Nunnery is not recorded. As well the Abbess, as the Nuns, are now *Lutheran*, and have considerable Estates in the Neighbourhood of this City, as likewise another *Lutheran* Nunnery, on a Hill, near the Town, which was founded in the Year 1101, and is under the immediate Direction of a Deaconess, but otherwise subject to the Abbess of *Hervoden*. We staid only Part of a Day and a Night in *Bielfeldt*, and only a Night in *Hervoden*; so that if there had been any Thing worth my seeing, as I could not find there was, I should have wanted Time.

OSNABRUG is the Capital of a Bishopric of the same Name, under the Archbishop of *Cologn*, founded by *Charlemaign*, in the Year 776, he having four Years before, erected a Church for the Conversion of the *Saxons* he had conquer'd, and dedicated it to St. *Peter*, and the holy Martyrs *Crispin* and *Crispinian*. It was formerly *Imperial*, and one of *Hanse* ; but is now subject to its own Bishop. It is but eight *German Miles* from *Munster*, by which you will conceive what a *Tour* I have taken. Some pretend this City was built by *Julius Cæsar* ; but others, with a greater Shew of Reason, say it was founded by *Herman*, an Earl of *Engar*. Opinions differ as much with Regard to the Derivation of the Name, which some will have to be from the *Hase* or

or *Hofa*, on which it is seated, and *Burg* a Castle ; Others from *Offen* or *Ochsen* (Oxen) and *Brug* or *Brucke* (a Bridge) from some Bridge which was a common Passage for Cattle. This City formerly enjoy'd great Privileges, which were bestow'd upon it by different Emperors ; but lost them in the Begining of the 16th Century, when several Members of the Chapter, having oppres'd the Inhabitants, they rais'd an Insurrection against their 49th Bishop, *Erick II.* of the House of *Brunswick*, who thereupon impos'd a great Fine upon them, which, however, was at length reduc'd to 6,000 Guilders of Gold *. In 1525, he reduced the City to the Obedience of the Bishop's See, under which it has ever since remain'd. After this the Citadel of *Petersburg*, adjoining to it, was added, for the Security of the Bishops, and their usual Residence. *Ernestus Augustus*, Duke, and first Elector of *Brunswick-Luneburg*, the 59th in the Succession of their Bishops, brought it entirely under their Yoke. Under *Francis*, Earl of *Waldeck*, their 50th Bishop, the Reformation first took footing in this City, and the *Lutheran* Religion was publicly tolerated : And *Henry III.*, Duke of *Saxe-Lauenburg*, Archbishop of *Bremen*, and Bishop of *Paderborn*, the 2d in Succession after him, himself embrac'd the Doctrine of *Luther*. In 1634, *Gustavus Gustavson*, natural Son of *Gustavus Adolphus*, King of *Sweden*, was made the 58th Bishop, by the Intrigues of his Sister, Queen *Christina*, in Prejudice to *Francis William*, Earl of *Wartenberg*, his Predecessor, and, upon his Resignation, at the Conclusion of the famous Treaty, at this Place, in 1648, his Successor. By this Treaty, it was, among other Things, stipulated, that, after the Decease of *Francis William*, a

* A Guilder of Gold is not an imaginary, but a real Gold-Coin, of about 7*s.* Sterling in Value ; tho' now rarely seen, or mentioned, but in Cases of Fines.

Protestant Bishop, of the House of Brunswick-Luneburg, should succeed, and that, for the future, this See should devolve alternatively to a *Roman-Catholic* and a *Protestant* Successor; but, that the *Protestant* Bishops should always be of the illustrious House of Brunswick-Luneburg. Accordingly, in 1662, he was succeeded by *Ernestus-Augustus*, Father of our most gracious Sovereign, King *George*; at whose Death, in 1698, the Choice fell on *Charles Joseph Ignatius*, Duke of *Lorrain*, and Bishop of *Olmutz*, afterwards Archbishop and Elector of *Triers*. He enjoy'd this Dignity, 'till the Year 1715, when, upon his Decease, he was succeeded by *Ernestus Augustus II*, Brother to his present Majesty of Great-Britain, and Duke of *York*, who is yet living †, a Prince of that Affability and Goodness, that a long Continuance of his Life is even wish'd by the *Roman Catholics* themselves. The *Lutheran* Religion is not only tolerated, but those of that Persuasion have likewise their Share of the Parish Churches. They have also three Prebendaries in the Chapter, and an active Voice in the Choice of Dignitaries. To prevent all Disorder, it was provided by the Treaty above-mentioned, that when the Bishop is a *Protestant*, the Archbishop of *Cologn* should exercise the *Jus Metropolitanum* over the *Roman Catholic* Subjects of this See, but upon the Succession of a *Catholic* Bishop, that Right entirely ceases, with Respect to the *Protestants*: All other *Regalia* and Prerogatives are posseſ'd equally by the Bishops of either Religion; in which neither

† On the Death of this illustrious and worthy Prince, who was equally lamented by his Subjects of every Persuasion and Condition, he was succeeded, in 1728, by *Clemens Augustus*, Elector of *Cologn*, and Bishop of *Munster*, *Paderborn* and *Hildeheim*, who may probably be succeeded by his Royal Highness, Prince *William*, Duke of *Cumberland*.

one nor the other have the Power of making any Alteration. Emperor Charlemaign having establish'd a School here, for cultivating the Latin and Greek Tongues, the Jesuits, in the Time of their 57th Bishop, *Francis William*, who was elected in 1625, converted it to an Academy.

As our Stay here was but two Nights and one Day, I had little Time more than to inform myself of the above Circumstances, and to finish this Letter. The few Hours I had over, I spent in taking a cursory View of the Churches, in which I found nothing very remarkable: I likewise saw, at the Town-House, the Rooms in which the Conferences for the famous Treaty of this Place were held, where they preserve the Pictures of the several Plenipotentiaries who assisted at it; which, however, have little but their Names and Titles to recommend them, being most of them done by very indifferent Hands. I shall probably write you no more, till I come to *Bremen*, where I think to spend some Time, if I like the Place and the Conversation of its Inhabitants. But, however that may prove, this I am sure of, I shall heartily regret the Loss of yours, and that of our Friends at the —— I am, &c.





LETTER V.

SIR,

MINDEN.

E arrived, the *Thursday* before *Easter*, at *Minden*, a small City, the Metropolis of a Principality of that Name, formerly a Bishopric, under the Archbishop of *Cologn*, once a free *Imperial City*, and one of the *Hanse*, but now subject to the King of *Prussia*, as Elector of *Brandenburg*. The greater Part of the Inhabitants are Protestants, but the Cathedral, a large and stately Edifice, is in the Possession of the *Roman Catholics*, as is likewise the Church of *St. John*, and that of *St. Simeon*, with a large Convent of Friars adjoining to it. After having dined at our Lodgings, which was the best Inn in the Town, opposite to the Cathedral, the Bell ringing for *Vespers*, Curiosity led me to see the Inside of that and of the Churches of *St. John* and *St. Simeon*: In the latter, I found very few attending the Service, but the Monks of the Convent, whose Duty it was to officiate, and of those but a small Number. While they were performing Divine Service, I took the Opportunity to view the Paintings and Carvings in the Side-Isles of the Church: But was so intent on a Piece or two of Antiquity, that when I return'd towards the Altar, I found Service at an End, and all the Doors of the Church lock'd. I was looking about for a Convenience to come at one of the Windows, in Order to be seen or heard in the Street, when I espy'd a little Door, which leading to a contiguous

guous Building, I rightly imagin'd must be the Way to the Cloister. After some knocking, a Person, in the Habit of the Order, opening the Door, I address'd myself to him in *Latin*, not doubting but I must be understood in that universal Language of the Learned: But I might as well have spoken the *Russian Tongue*, for any Thing he knew of the Matter: For, it seems, he was one of those Brethren of the Order, that are in almost all religious Houses, who tho' generally of the best Families, and often bring large Estates into the Community, for some Deficiency of Education, or natural Parts, are, indeed, allowed to wear the Habit of the Order, but are otherwise little better than menial Servants, and perform the most servile Offices of the House. This Brother immediately ran in, and return'd, in a few Moments, with a Father, of a reverend Aspect, and seeming great Age. I spoke to him in the same Language; but whether by my Habit, or the Manner of my pronouncing the *Latin Tongue*, in which we differ widely from all the Moderns, he perceived I was of the *English Nation*, and surprized me agreeably by answering me in my Mother-Tongue, which he, at the same Time, told me was his own. He invited me with great Civility into the Cloister, and hearing I had a Friend at the Inn, obliged me to send for him, and spend the Evening with him: And tho' it was *Lent*, and the Vigil of *Good-Friday*, we were entertain'd with an elegant Supper, and a Glasf of excellent *Old-Hock*; but the old Gentlemen would not partake of either, tho' he suffer'd two junior Fathers, whom he had call'd to bear us Company, while he once retired for about an Hour, to do as we did. At Supper, he gave me to understand, that he was of the Family of the L——m's in *Lancashire*, that he had been sent very young into *Flanders*, where

where he had his Education, and after having been admitted into Friars Orders, he had spent the greatest Part of his Life at *Mentz*, *Frankfort*, and other Places of that Part of *Germany*, 'till he was appointed Sub-Prior of that Convent, about ten Years before: That he was 90 Years of Age, near 80 of which he had spent on this Side the Ocean, and in all that Time had never been in *England* but once, in the last Year of King *James's* Reign, when, upon the Encouragement given to the *Roman Catholic* Persuasion, he obtained Leave of his Superior to visit his Native Country. However, finding all his near Relations dead, and the Revolution soon after ensuing, he return'd to *Germany*, and had never since had the least Correspondence with any one of this Kingdom: But that, as he had liv'd in continual Hopes, of the Restoration of his lawful Sovereign (the Pretender I suppose he meant) at the Mention of whose Name, the Tears trickled down his Cheeks, he had endeavour'd to retain the *English* Tongue, by constant Reading, and what Conversation he could procure; and indeed he spake it more readily than could be expected, tho' pretty much corrupted with the *German* Pronunciation and Idiom. I visited the good old Father, the next Day, to take my Leave, when having given me his Blessing, adding his hearty Prayers that my Eyes might be open'd, that I might see my Errors, and return to the true Path, from which my Forefathers had deviated, he presented me with a little wooden Crofs, with a very small one inlaid, which he assured me was of the real Crofs, on which our Saviour was crucified, and parted from me with Tears.

THIS City is situate on the *Weser*, and was known by this Name, in the Time of *Charlemaign*, in whose Reign, *Wittekind* built a Castle here, at the Foot of the Bridge laid from this Place over the *Weser*, of which some Remains, with several other

other Antiquities, are yet visible. In 1529, the Reformation took Place here, with great Vehemence, insomuch, that the Chapter was obliged to retire, and leave the City. This, however, brought upon the Inhabitants the Bann of the Empire, in 1538, and, as a Consequence thereof, they were obliged, at Length, to surrender to *Charles V*, in 1547. They were ever after in almost continual Troubles and Revolutions, on the Score of Religion; their 54th Bishop, *George Duke of Brunswick* and *Archbishop of Bremen*, who died in 1566, making open Profession of the Doctrine of *Luther*. During the 30 Years War, on that Account, in Germany, this City was taken, in 1626, by Count *Tilly*, and in 1634, by *George Duke of Luncburg*: In 1636, the *Swedes* undertook to protect the *Protestant* Inhabitants against the Persecution of the Chapter, and on that Account kept Possession of it, 'till 1650, when, pursuant to the Treaties of *Westphalia*, it was delivered into the Hands of *Frederick William*, Elector of *Brandenburg*, together with the hole Principality. They shew you a Succession of 59 Bishops, from *Herimbertus*, who died towards the Conclusion of the 8th, or Begining of the 9th Century; to *Francis William*, their last, who was dispossess'd, by the *Swedes*, in 1629.

MINDEN is noted for a peculiar Sort of Beer, greatly esteemed in other Parts of *Germany*: I cannot however say, it had very much my Approval. It is a Sort of small pale Beer, something like our Oat-Ale, not unpleasant in the Taste; a Kind of *dulce piccante* (between Sweet and Sour;) But what disgusted me was, that being drawn and brought us in transparent Bottles, I soon discover'd a muddy Settlement, above an Inch thick, at the Bottom.

This City being a garrison'd Place, is sadly pester'd with Soldiers, as all are in the King of *Prussia's*

Prussia's Dominions. Their Pay is not full Two Pence a Day (and a Pound of Bread); and with this mean Allowance, they are obliged to keep themselves cleanly and neat; you will, therefore, easily conceive what a Life the poor Inhabitants lead among them. Every private Soldier expects to be treated like a Gentleman, and every Officer will imitate his Superiors, and stretch his Power to the utmost, to play the Tyrant. The former must be wink'd at, because their Pay is small, and the latter be allowed great Liberties, to make them, in some Measure, amends, for having perhaps sacrificed their Fortunes, in raising the Number of Men, of a limited Height, enjoin'd them, in Order to entitle them to a Commission. They have most of them been taken, as Cadets, into the Army, while very young, before they have had any Education, or have seen any thing of the World; so that, in the most, it is hard to say whether Ignorance or Insolence is most predominant; and baiting a little of the Theory of their Profession (for very few of them have ever been in the Field) their Knowledge is not far fetch'd: And if with this, you deprive them of their two favourite Topics, W---ing and Dr---nking, you may as well talk *Hebrew* to them, as discourse on any other Subject. After this long Tour, my next will probably advise you of my Arrival at *Bremen*. I am, &c.



LETTER VI.

SIR.

BREMEN.

E left *Minden* (which is but two Stages, of five German, or twenty English Miles, each from this Place) on *Easter-Eve*, and travelling all Night, arrived before one of the Gates of this City, the next Day, about two in the Afternoon ; but were obliged to wait near two Hours, it being customary, in the Garrison-Towns of *Germany*, to keep their Gates shut during the Time of Divine Service.

WE no sooner enter'd the City, than I was apprehensive some epidemical Disease had lately raged there, and thought the whole Town was in Mourning : For almost all the Men we met were in long black Cloaks, many of them with monstrous large Bands, and all the Women in black Veils, and black Petticoats, which together so entirely cover'd them, that no more of them appear'd to View, than of a Mute attending a Corpse lying in State. My Companion, observing my Surprize, freed me from it, by telling me it was the common Mode of the Place, and that the Burghers, of any Reputation, went thus dress'd out of Decency, as they call'd it, as the Women did for Modesty : And as it happened to be a great Festival, soon after Evening Service, hardly any one appeared but in this decent Dress.

AFTER our Chaise had travers'd a good Part of the City, we stopp'd in a small Square, which, by the Shambles, I found to be a Market-Place ; and

and it proved to be the principal, or indeed the only one of the whole Place. On one Side of this Square, is an ancient Gothic Building, which, upon Enquiry, I found to be the *Rath* (or Council) House, where the Senat assemble, and where all justiciary Matters are transacted. The first remarkable Thing which attracted my Eye was a monstrous large Statue, of 18 or 20 Foot high, in Imperial Robes, which they call the *Great Roland*, being design'd to represent an Emperor of that Name, who was famous as well for his enormous Stature, as his Strength and Valour ; and, if you will believe the Vulgar, was of the Size you there see him represented : But, it seems, this is a common Statue, in many of the ancient Cities of *Germany*, and tho' the Size of it has been generally proportioned to the Length of their Pockets, they tell you the same Story every where : On the opposite Side of the Square, is another ancient Building; where we alighted, and where I was told I was to lodge. This Building is call'd the *Schuting*, and is a Sort of common Hall, where the several Colleges or Assemblies of Burghers, and particularly the *Altermänner* (Elders) or College of Commerce, hold their Meetings : But is, at the same Time, a public House of Entertainment.

AFTER having refreshed myself some Time in my Chamber, it being too soon to go to Rest, I enquired of my Landlord ; if there was not a Coffee-house in the Neighbourhood, where I might divert myself an Hour or two, with Company, and reading the News ? He answer'd me, with a seeming Surprize at the Question, that he himself kept a Coffee-Room, in that House : But God forbid he should profane the Sabbath so far, as to open it on that Holy Day. However, he kindly offer'd me whatever Liquor I pleas'd in my Chamber, and, to beguile the tedious Time
(my

(my Companion being gone to visit a Friend) his Company to partake of it. I accepted of his Offer, and left it to him to chuse his Liquor : He told me, as I might probably be fatigued with my Journey, he thought a Glass of 24 Groot Beer * would best compose me to Rest. I was resolved, tho' you know I am no great Admirer of Malt-Liquor, to humour my Host ; and in a Moment, with an Alacrity, beyond what I could have expected from his demure Aspect, the Table was cover'd with Pipes, Tobacco, a spitting Pot, and Glasses, and his Servant soon after brought up a large Bottle, containing at least two Quarts, of the excellent Beer he promis'd me. My Landlord, who I soon found was a Man that abhor'd Ceremonies, sat down and fill'd his Pipe, which to oblige him I did likewise. I found his Liquor very good of its Kind, but too heady to drink any Quantity of : However, my Host, who was very loquacious in Praise of its Excellencies, after having emptied the Bottle, with a very little of my Assistance, thought a Dram would not be amiss to correct, as he term'd it, the Sourness the Beer might otherwise leave upon the Stomach. In this I likewise humour'd him, and had the Satisfaction, or rather Mortification, before we parted, to find, notwithstanding his great Pretensions to Sanctity, which made up the best Part of his Discourse, he could be as cordially drunk, on the Lord's Day, as a Piper at a Country Wedding ; tho' he could not prevail upon his Conscience to open his Coffee-Room, and allow of innocent Conversation among Neighbours and Acquaintance, lest he should profane that Holy-Day.

* A *Groot* (or four *Pfennig*, or Pennies, from whence our *Groat* is probably derived) is something above a Halfpenny, in Value. The Beer our Author here mentions is a Sort of Mum or Spruce Beer ; but, I think, better than either.

WHAT with the Fatigue of my Journey, and the Liquor I had drunk the Night before, I slept the next Morning, 'till the Sun was approaching its Meridian; and was first awak'd by a tumultuous Noise, as of a mix'd Multitude, under my Chamber-window. Upon looking out, I found the Market fill'd with a great Concourse of People, and near my Window a round Edifice of Stone, of about 12 or 15 Foot diameter, and near 20 Foot high, in the Center of which was erected a Post ten or twelve Foot high, and from an Iron Ring, near the Top of it, hung three large Birchen Rods. Upon Enquiry, I found, that a young Woman, who had been a Chambermaid in one of the principal Families of the Town, and having been too free in dispensing her Favours to her Master, was discovered, by the watchful Eyes of a jealous Mistress (who happen'd to be a Sister of the Judge *pro tempore*) and condemn'd to be severely fustigated, branded, and then banished the Town; which severe Punishment she was just going to suffer.

IT was not long, before a beautiful young Creature, of about 18, with her Hair hanging dishevel'd over her Shoulders, and stark naked to her Waist, with her two Wrists tied together, was led up a pair of Stairs in the Body of the Edifice, upon the Stage, by a Fellow more ugly, than the poor unhappy Girl appear'd agreeable, tho' under the greatest Distress and Ignominy, which could besal a youthful Female; who, notwithstanding the Crime she suffer'd for, plainly shew'd she was not abandon'd to Vice, and had a Modesty, which pointed out a true Sense of her Guilt, apparently visible in her Countenance. Being thus led to the Post, her Ancles were lock'd, with two Iron-Rings, to the Foot of it, and the Rods being taken down, the Noose of the same Rope, on which they hung, being put over her Hands, round her Wrists, her Arms were hoisted up to their utmost Extent.

In this Posture, in which her naked Limbs were expos'd to the Eyes of the Populace, for several Minutes (which, by the by, is not so very consonant with their pretended Decency and Modesty) the poor Wretch received near 20 Lashes with each of the three Rods, from the Hands of the Hang-man, which were laid on with so good a Will, that her whole Back and Sides seemed to be one continued Piece of raw Flesh. This done, she was branded with a red hot Iron, about the Circumference of a Crown-Piece, which, as I was inform'd, left the Mark of the City-Arms on her Back; at least it took so fast hold of her, that a Smoke arose upon the Application of it. Amidst this Severity, it was look'd upon as a Favour, that her Hair was suffer'd to hang down her Back, which might perhaps take off the Edge of some Blows from her Shoulders. The poor Wench swooned away under the Operation, and, when loosen'd from the Post, fell into the Arms of that ugly Wretch who usher'd her in, and now carried her down the Stairs she came up. She no sooner came to herself, than they oblig'd her to huddle on her Cloaths, and, in that mangled Condition, she was led without one of the Gates of the Town, where having taken a solemn Oath never to return within the Territories of that Republic, she was turn'd loose upon the World, with a six Groot-piece in her Pocket. What think you, Sir, of this severe Punishment, for a single slip of frail Nature? May not this, probably, be the Cause of such an unfortunate Creature's running headlong into Ruin and Destruction, both of Body and Soul? whereas with a more mild, or less public Suffering, she might have been reclaimed to Virtue, and become a useful Member of human Society. I must confess, the whole Scene was extremely shocking to me; but one Circumstance more so than all the Rest: I was shewn, at

an adjacent Window, an ancient Gentlewoman, of a forbiding Countenance, at whose Suit, it seems, the unhappy Creature who suffer'd, had been prosecuted, and who satiated her Swinge of Revenge, with such an Air of Satisfaction, as almost prompted me to think the Husband had not used her much worse than she deserved.

BUT to divert this melancholy Subject, I went down into the Coffee-room, where I was not much more edified. I found the Place pretty full of Company, chiefly Merchants and Lawyers: Several of them, in a very civil Manner, endeavoured to oblige me with their Conversation; but, to my great Surprize, tho', in my last Journy to *Vienna*, and Residence there, I had made myself a tolerable Master of the *High German* Tongue, I could hardly comprehend any Thing that was said to me. I had not been long enough in *Holland* to learn the Language of that Country: However, so much I had observed of it, to be sensible it was not that Tongue neither. Upon Enquiry, I was inform'd it was the Dialect of the Place, and of a very large Part of the lower Circles of *Germany*, distinguished by the Name of *Low German* or *Lower Saxon*, which is neither *Dutch* nor *High-German*, but, in some Measure, partakes of both, or rather is the Ground or Root of both; for, upon comparing it afterwards, with *Junius's Anglo-Saxon Gospels* and some other *Anglo-Saxon* Books, I had in my Trunk, I found it had retained more of that ancient Tongue, than either the *Dutch* or *High German* had. The Coffee-room was not divided into Boxes, or by Tables, but being a square and not a very capacious Room, there was only one large oval Table in the Middle of it, and Seats all round it. In the Middle of the Table was a large Coffee-Pot, of several Quarts, with three Cocks, out of which, there being Dishes and Sugar placed about it, every one help'd himself: But I observed, that hardly any one went out of the Room without

without calling for a Liquor, which being drank in pretty large Glasses, and of different Colours, I took to be Gills of Wine, of several Sorts: However, making a Sign to the Waiter, to have a Glass myself, I found it a distil'd Water; and I was the more surprised to find it drank in such large Glasses, as almost every one smoked at the same Time: But *Confuetudo altera Natura* *

BEING retired to my Chamber, I sent for my Landlord, and desired him to procure me a Bible, and three or four other Books, on familiar Subjects, in the Language of the Country; But how was I astonish'd, when he told me, that tho' *Martin Luther* had translated the Bible, and caused it to be printed in that Tongue, it was very rare to be found; and that tho' they still retain'd the Language of their Forefathers, in common Discourse, every one understood *High German*, and their Modern Books were all printed, their Sermons preach'd, and their Divine Service perform'd, nay even their Letters written, in that Tongue.

I am, as ever, &c.

* What our Author here observes is very just. I never was in any Place in my Life, where strong Waters are drank in so large Quantities by People of Fashion, and even by the Ladies, as here. I had once Occasion to pay an early Visit to the presiding Burgomaster, with whom I had supp'd the Night before. His Magnificence (which is the Title given them) having probably, in Complaisance to me, drank more *Old Hock* the Evening before than usual, was not stirring; but Madam was so good as to favour me with her Company, in the mean Time. We were hardly set down, before two Salvers were placed before us, one with Biscuits and dried Fruits, the other with two large Glasses, at least Gills, of a distill'd Liquor. Her Ladyship made no Difficulty to empty hers, at three or four Sips, and, to induce me to do the same, told me it was her own Manufacture, and so wholesome, that she drank of it every Day of her Life. I could not in Decency after this refuse it; and had not the coming of her Husband, who thought a Cup of Tea might now do better, relieved me, I believe I must have stood the other Glass.



LETTER VII.

SIR,

BREMEN.

Y travelling Companion having told me he should be oblig'd to leave me alone, and spend the first three or four Days of his being in *Bremen*, among his Correspondents; I resolved, having no Acquaintance, to confine myself during that Time to my Lodgings. But I soon met with an agreeable Motive to alter my Resolution. I dined at an Ordinary in the House, where I was tolerably well entertain'd: But what was most acceptable to me was the Conversation of a Gentleman, whom I had the good Fortune to be placed next to, who perceiving me to be an *Englishman* directed his Discourse to me in my Mother-tongue, which he possess'd to a tolerable Degree. I found, by the Discourse at Table, that his Name was *K--ck*, that he was Major of the Artillery of that Republic, and that he had formerly been employ'd as their Agent, to transact certain Affairs at the Court of *Great-Britain*. After I have told you, that he possesses all the valuable Qualities of a Soldier, a Gentleman, and a Scholar, you will easily conceive, how happy I thought my self in the Acquisition of so agreeable an Acquaintance, and began now not to regret the Absence of my travelling Companion.

UPON my complaining of the Badness, or at least Disagreableness to me, of the Wine we drank at Table, which was *French White Wine*, of 10 or more Years old, the worthy Major proposed my going with him, that Evening, to a select Company of Friends, where he could assure me I should

should drink as fine a Glass of *Rhenish* or *Old Hock*, as *Germany* could afford; and, to make the Offer more acceptable, observ'd, that the Company would consist chiefly of Gentlemen, who had spent some Years in *England*, and met to enjoy one another's Company, with that agreeable Freedom of Conversation they had been used to there, which most of the Inhabitants of this Place were intirely Strangers to. To this he added, that they would be most or all of them of the *Lutheran Religion*; and, upon perceiving, I was surprized, he mentioned a Distinction of Religion, as an Inducement to accept of his Proposal; he told me, that the Religion of the State, and of much the greater Part of the Inhabitants, was Reformed or *Calvinist*; and that the *Lutherans* not only enjoyed the free Exercise of their Religion, but were in Possession of the Cathedral, and consisted of some Thousands of Families; that there was a great Difference between the *Lutherans* and the *Calvinists*, in their Manners and Behaviour, as well to others, as among themselves; that the former indulged themselves in all innocent Freedoms and Diversions; but that the latter were so horridly Priest-ridden, and had, by Degrees, suffer'd the Clergy to get so much the Ascendant over them, and their Families, that even those who had travell'd, and knew better, were obliged to put on such an affected, stiff Rigidity of Behaviour, as made their Conversation very troublesome even to one another: And that the least Deviation from the Rules prescrib'd them, by their spiritual Guides, render'd them liable to be censured and exposed from every Pulpit, of which he promised to give me some ludicrous Instances, which may chance to be the Subject of another Letter. I hugg'd myself with the Thoughts of falling into so good Hands, and began to hope I should spend the Time of my Stay in *Bremen* more agreeably than I at first imagined.

THE Major call'd me at the appointed Hour, and carried me to a large Cellar or Vault, opposite to my Lodgings, under the Senat-house, which is kept for the Benefit of the Public. The Descent into this Vault or Cellar is by a large Pair of Stone-Stairs, broad enough for five or six Persons to go down a-breast, which leads into a spacious subterranean Hall ; on the right Hand, is a Row of Boxes, and at the End of them some Rooms, for the Entertainment of Company. Opposite to these Boxes are five monstrous large Casks, containing, if I have not forgot the Account given me, considerably upwards of 100 Hogsheads each ; four of these Casks are always kept full of Wine ; but the fifth is left empty, with a small low Door or Entrance in the Head, to satisfy the Curiosity of such as may be fond of creeping in, and saying they have been in the Belly of such a *Bacchanalian* Monster ; which I confess I was not. The remaining Part of this and several other contiguous Vaults, which have a Communication one with the other, were fill'd with *Rhenish* Wine, of different Growths, and of various Ages, from one Year to 50, 60, or more, all in large Casks, few or none of which were less than what they call a *Stuck-Fass*, or eight Awms. As these large Casks are all Iron-bound, and some of them embellish'd with very expensive Ornaments of carved Work and Gilding, and besides, there appearing to be a larger dead Stock of Wine, than the Vent they could have, could possibly require, I had the Curiosity to ask, what Benefit the Public could reap by keeping so large a Stock, and in such large Casks, which could bear any reasonable Proportion to the Interest of their Money, and the great Expence they seem'd to be at. To this I was answered, that the Value of *Rhenish* Wine is always in Proportion to its Age,

Age, and that supposing it to be of a good Growth and Year, there was nothing they could vest their Money in would yield so good an Interest : And as for keeping their Wine in so large Casks, they had this Advantage, that the larger the Quantity of Wine is, which lies together in one Body, the faster it advances in that Quality which it gradually obtains by Age ; insomuch that 50 Hogsheads of young Wine, put together in one Cask, would appear to be older, at the End of five Years, than the like Quantity in single Hogsheads, would do at twice the Age.

HAVING thus taken a cursory View of the prodigious Stock of Wine, we retired into the Club-room, where six or eight Members were already together, who soon after increas'd to 15, all Persons that had the Appearance of Men of Fashion and Fortune. We spent the first Part of the Evening in general Conversation, on several public Topics ; and our Discourse was chiefly in the *English Tongue* : But, about Nine o'Clock, our Company went off by two, three, and four, to several little Tables in the Room, some to eat a Mouthful, and others to a Game of Picquet, Whisk or Ombre, every one to his Inclination, leaving only my Friend and one more with me, at the great Table. I took this Opportunity to desire the Major to give me some Account of the State of Religion, and the Conduct of the Priests in that City ; with which he seeming not very ready to comply, his Friend excused him, as being in the Service of the Public, and cautious of saying any Thing, which, if it went farther, might lay him liable to the implacable Malice of the Clergy ; and therefore undertook the Task himself.

" OUR Religion (said he) is what we call in
" Germany the Reformed, grounded upon the
" Doctrine and Principles of *Calvin*, something
" like

“ like that of your *Presbyterians* in *England*, or
“ rather more starch and formal ; a Sort of Com-
“ pound, between that and *Quakerism* ; consisting
“ chiefly in an outward Shew of a more than
“ ordinary Sanctity. Our Form, or rather no
“ Form of Worship, consists chiefly of *extempore*
“ Prayers, bordering very much upon *Enthusiasm*,
“ Psalms or Hymns, and long-winded Sermons,
“ which have little in them but Cant, Scandal and
“ personal Reflection. Our Priests (continues he)
“ are a Sort of gloomy Mortals, whose Light
“ being what the *Quakers* call an inward Light,
“ they are all Darkness without, and perfectly an-
“ swer the whimsical Character given by the Au-
“ thor of the *Tale of a Tub*, under the Name of
“ *Jack*. When they appear in the Streets, they
“ put on such a sanctified Vizard, as, by over-aCt-
“ ing their Part, plainly shews their Hypocrify,
“ thro’ the Larve. They would not be seen to
“ enter into a Coffee-house or Tavern, tho’ they
“ could thereby merit that Place in Heaven, so
“ earnestly desir’d of our Saviour by the two Sons
“ of *Zebedee*. They spend the greater Part of
“ their Time (for Study their Religion requires
“ but little) in charitable Visits to comfort the
“ good Women of their Parishes, where their Con-
“ versation generally begins like a *Quaker’s Hold-*
“ *ing-forth*, with *Hums* and *Haws*, and interme-
“ diate Pauses, which sometimes are introductory
“ to a Prayer : But to continue the Comparison,
“ when they do break out into a Discourse, it gene-
“ rally consists of as much Wind, Noise and Non-
“ sense as that of a *Quaker*, when the Spirit begins
“ forcibly to operate, and the absent are as little
“ spar’d as at a Christening, or a Ladies Visiting-
“ day. These Assemblies consist chiefly of Women;
“ and generally of such, who being either ancient
“ Widows or Maidens, are past the Enjoyment

" of what we may call the gay Pleasures of Life
" themselves, and are therefore the best qualified,
" with the Help of a good Share of Envy and ill
" Nature, which, by Degrees, they themselves
" mistake for Virtue, to join with the Sons of
" Levi, to censure them in others. Men are sel-
" dom allowed to partake of these holy Conver-
" sations ; or if they do sometimes admit a sancti-
" fied Brother, they take Care, by proper Prepara-
" tions, to make him as arrant an old Woman as any
" in the Society, not excepting the Priest himself.
" Not (added he) but there are some few Occasional
" Conformists among them ; Men of Learning and
" Integrity, who are obliged to a Compliance with
" the Customs and Manners of the Place, and their
" Order, for a Livelihood : But much the greater
" Number are of the former Stamp." I suppose,
said I, interrupting him, these great Pretenders, at
least, to Sanctity, are very careful to suppress those un-
ruly Passions of Human Nature, which are so apt to
rebel, by a severe and rigid Abstinence. " Not so
" (replied he) on the contrary, they are continually
" pamper'd, like cram'm'd Capons, by their credu-
" lous Devotees, with the most exquisite Dainties,
" and will make no Scruple, in their Company,
" to tipple Canary and Sherry 'till they forget
" themselves, and, laying aside the Mask, become
" a Contradiction to their own Profession : For
" which the hospitable Dame is sure to be severely
" reprimanded, at the next Meeting *." In these
and

* Our Author (or his Companion) gives us here a lively, and in general a just Idea of some, perhaps the greater Number, of the *Calvinists* Priests of this Place ; tho' he seems to push the Matter to the utmost : And I must beg Leave to tell him, the Number of Occasional Conformists is greater than he supposes. I have known and convers'd with several of them myself ; Men of good Sense, Learning, and, except in this Point,

and the like Discourses, we pass'd our Time, till our Company, by Degrees re-united, and then we spent another Hour in innocent Mirth, 'till our Host thought fit to put us in Mind it was Time to depart, by telling us the Clock of Authority, in the Senat-house, had struck Twelve. We had drunk excellent Wine the whole Evening, and, following the prudent Method mention'd by the Governor of the Feast, at the Marriage in Canaan, having began with a young *Rhenish* Wine of eighteen *Groot* (or about ten Pence) the Bottle, we, by Degrees, advanced in Age and Price, 'till we came to forty-eight *Groot*; and yet had reserved a better Sort to crown the Evening. It was now proposed to have a Bottle or two out of the *Rosé*, a Vault so called of select old Wine, the Key of which is kept by the presiding Burgo-master, and only a Number of Bottles left in the Hands of the Master of the Cellar, to be sold at a Dollar (or about three Shillings six Pence) the Bottle; an extravagant Price in this Country: But it was richly worth it, and far exceeded any Thing I had ever drunk of the Kind, even on the *Rhine* itself. It was said to be of the Growth of *Hockheim*, the most celebrated Vineyards on that River (from whence we have borrowed the Name of *Old Heck*) and of the

of Probity too, who, tho' they are obliged sometimes to conform beyond their Inclination, are as moderate in it as possible, and know how to behave according to the Company they are in: But, I must confess, Bigotry either in the Priest, or Congregation, either real or feign'd, cannot be too much expos'd; and therefore, tho' our Author should have carried the Matter a little too far, it is a Fault of the right Side.

*Prophane or pious, Bigotry's the same,
The Motives Terror, Avarice or Fame.*

*Opinion is but Int'rest in Disguise
And Right and Wrong in Strength of Parties lies.*

Pope's *Essay on Human Life.* p. 7.
Year

Year 1666: We parted about One, merry, but none of us in the least disguised; for *Old Hock* has this good Quality, that tho' it be strong, it is not intoxicating. The Major excused his not being able to see me the next Day, because he was obliged to be upon Duty; but engaged me to spend the Day following wholly with him, and kindly offer'd to conduct me to the several Parts of the Town, where there was any Thing worth my seing. I therefore resolved to spend this Day in Retirement, and writing this Letter to you, which if it should prove too prolix or trivial, you must thank yourself, I having your positive Command, sign'd, seal'd and delivered, to write to you the most minute Circumstances which should occur to me, that had any Thing of Singularity in them, or could contribute to your Amusement, in the happy Retreat you have wisely chosen to end your Days in.

I am, &c.



LETTER VIII.

SIR,

BREMEN.

 Y last gave an Account how happy I was in the Acquaintance of a worthy Gentleman, a Major in the Garrison of this City, and of the Appointment I had made to spend the next Day with him, in taking a View of what was worthy my Notice here. Accordingly, he came to my Lodgings early in the Morning, and having prevail'd upon him to breakfast with me, I took that Opportunity to desire a brief Account from him, of the ancient and present State
of

of this City, which he readily gave me, in the following Words:

" *BREMEN* (said he) tho' now reckon'd
" the least considerable of the three renown'd free
" Imperial Cities, in *Lower Saxony, Hamburg,*
" *Lubeck*, and *Bremen*, is beyond all Dispute,
" the eldest. Not to mention the Account of its
" being the *Fabiratum* of *Ptolomy*, built by
" *Drusus*, which is generally look'd upon to be
" fabulous, I believe I may venture to say it was
" a Place of some Note, towards the latter End
" of the fifth Century, when Pope *Gregory I.*, sent
" *St. Augustin*, with other Monks, to *Britain*, to con-
" vert the *Saxons* to the *Christian* Faith, in the Time
" of *Ethelbert*, King of *Kent*. This was the Place
" those holy Men chose to embark in, to be trans-
" ported to that Island ; it being noted for Ship-
" ping at that Time, which was above 200 Years
" before the Building of *Hamburg*, and more than
" 500 Years before the Building of *Lubeck*.

" IN the Year 788, *Charlemaign* made it a
" Bishop's See, and appointed *St. Wilbadus*, an
" Englishman, to be the first Bishop : Tho' the
" *Diploma*, pretended to be granted by this Prince,
" at the Castle of *Nemes*, now *Spires*, for the
" Establishment of this See, is, on Account of
" some Articles contain'd in it, generally believed
" to be supposititious. In 848, *St. Anscharius*,
" Archbishop of *Hamburg*, which had been laid
" waste, three Years before, by the *Danes*, was
" sent to *Bremen*, by Emperor *Lewis* the Pious ;
" where he was fourth Bishop, and first Archbi-
" shop, the *Metropolitan* See being transfer'd thi-
" ther, or, according to other Writers, incorpo-
" rated with this, by Pope *Nicholas*, with the
" Consent of that Emperor. Several Privileges
" were afterwards granted it by succeeding Em-
" perors, particularly by *Henry V*, *William*,
" *Wenceslaus*,

" *Wenceflaus*, and *Charles V*, to exterminate Pirates,
" and protect Merchants trading on the *Weser*
" from all Danger. And for the Encouragement
" of the Trade of this Place, no Goods were al-
" low'd to go down the *Weser*, and pass this City,
" without being first landed here. The Inhabi-
" tants have, likewise, the Privilege of fishing
" from the Bridge of *Hoye*, four *German Miles*
" above *Bremen*, down to the Sea, as likewise in
" the Rivers *Hunte*, *Ochtum*, *Wumme* and *Leesem*,
" which flow into the *Weser*. Among other
" Fish, they catch great Quantities of *Salmon* and
" *Lampreys*, the former of which being dried and
" sinoaked, and the latter pickled, are in great
" Esteem throughout all *Germany*. *Rudolph II*,
" endowed them with the Privilege, that neither
" their Persons nor Goods should be liable to Ar-
" rest, Attachment, or other Imposition, through-
" out the whole *German Empire*: And *Charles V*,
" gave them the Right of Coinage. They pre-
" tend to a Right of Session and Vote in the Diet
" of the Empire, ever since *Charlemaign*, which
" was confirm'd to them, notwithstanding the Op-
" position of the Archbishop, by Emperor *Fer-
dinand III*, in 1641. But afterwards, upon the
" Secularization of the Archbishopric, in the
" Reign of Queen *Christina* of *Sweden*, new Dis-
" putes arose thereupon, which came to a Rupture,
" in 1654, on that, and other Accounts. These
" Differences were, indeed, composed under *Charles
Gustavus*, in 1658; but broke out again under
" *Charles XI*, and lasted 'till, by the Treaty of
" *Habenhausen*, in 1666, among other Concessions,
" they were oblig'd to waive their Pretension of
" a Right to Session and Vote, in the Diet of the
" Empire, 'till 1700, which is yet disputed them.
" As to the ancient Form of Government, the
" Emperors had their *Vogts* (or *Bailiffs*) here, 'till
" the

" the Reign of *Otto I*, when, by the Intercession
 " of Archbishop *Adaldagus*, the Administration was
 " suffer'd to devolve to *Proconsuls* and *Consuls*:
 " But, about the Begining of the fourteenth Cen-
 " tury, the Form of Government approaching, by
 " Degrees, too near to that of an *Oligarchy*, the
 " Burghets accused several of the principal ancient
 " Families of Malversation; obliged them to quit
 " the City, and condemn'd them to perpetual
 " Exile. The Government by *Proconsuls* and
 " *Consuls* was hereupon resum'd, with this Dif-
 " ference only, that they were limited to thirty-
 " three, to be chosen by the four principal Wards,
 " and, upon the Death of any one, the Vacancy
 " to be supplied by the Ward the Deceased be-
 " long'd to. In this Form, with some few Al-
 " terations, it has continued ever since. The Se-
 " nat is now composed of four *Burgo-masters*,
 " and twenty-four *Senators*, consisting of four Di-
 " visions, according to the four Wards. The Se-
 " nat decides all Causes Ecclesiastical, Criminal and
 " Civil, and from them lies no Appeal, except, in
 " the latter, where the principal Sum litigated ex-
 " ceeds 600 *Rhenish Gold Guilders*, or about 210*l.*
 " when an Appeal to the Imperial Chamber of
 " *Wetzlar* may take Place: They have their own
 " Statute-Laws, which were enacted in 1281, but
 " have been since amended*. They have a small
 " Jurisdiction of about a *German Mile* round

* It may not be amiss to add here, to our Author's or his Friend's Account, that the Archbishops of *Bremen* had never any Sovereignty over the City: Nor was it ever dependent on the Duchy of *Bremen*, which belong'd to them. This Duchy, of which our Author gives some Account below, was yielded to the *Swedes*, in 1648, after which they formed several Pre-
 tences on the City, and besieged it forty-six Days, in 1666. But they rais'd the Siege, at the Interposition of the neighbouring Princes, and the Treaty of *Habenhausen* ensued.

" the Town, and are bordered on every Side
" with Territories now belonging to his Majesty
" of Great Britain; for which Reason, they al-
" ways court his Favour. The River *Wefer*,
" which runs thro' the Place, and divides the
" Old City from the New, is not navigable for
" Ships of Burden farther than *Fegesac*, two Ger-
" man Miles below this Place, where all Ships
" which come out of the Sea, or are outward-bound,
" load and unload; nor does this River ebb or flow
" farther. We have a considerable Trade to Eng-
" land, especially with all Sorts of *Westphalian* Li-
" nens, and send several Ships, particularly to *Lon-*
" *don*, every Year: We send Ships to *France*, and
" sometimes to *Spain*, *Portugal* and *Italy*, and also
" a good Number every Year to *Greenland* and
" *Davis's Straights*. We have likewise a consider-
" able Inland Trade, particularly to the great
" Fairs and Marts in *Germany*, whither, among
" other Goods, we send large Quantities of Cal-
" licoes and Sugar, printed and refined here, in
" which, however, the *Hamburgers* out-do us.
" Our Beer is very much esteem'd in many Parts of
" *Germany*, and is therefore exported in large
" Quantities. Our Duties upon Exportation and
" Importation are very low, which is a great En-
" couragement to our Trade, and gives us an Ad-
" vantage over the *Dutch*, in those Provinces which
" ly between us and them. In the famous *Han-*
" *seatick League*, this City is honoured with the
" third Place. It is divided, as I said before,
" into the Old and the New Town, the latter of
" which was began to be built in 1623. They
" are both pretty well fortified with high Walls
" and a broad Ditch. The old Town has seve-
" ral Towers upon the Walls, according to the
" ancient Manner of Fortification; but the Walls
" of the new Town, which are more modern,
" have eight fine Bullwarks. I defer saying any

" Thing of our public Buildings, till you see
" them at the same Time.

HERE my Friend finish'd his Relation, and, our Breakfast being likewise at an End, we began our Progress.

THE first Place I went to see was a spacious Room or Hall, in the House where I lodge, of the Length and almost Breadth of the whole Edifice, the Walls of which are handsomely adorned with small Arms, it being a sort of Armory for the Burghers. In this Hall, the *Altermänner* (or Council of Commerce) hold their Meetings, and public Entertainments upon extraordinary Occasions. At the Bottom of a Descent of three Steps, by which you enter into the Hall, stands the Figure of a Warrior in compleat Armor, who, by Means of a Piece of Machinery under the Steps, as soon as you tread upon them to descend, lifts up the Bever of his Helmet, with his Truncheon, and salutes you.

THIS Statue put me in Mind of the Story of *Rosicrucius's Sepulchre*, as told in the *Spectator*, in which was a Statue of a Man, in Armor, siting by a Table, and leaning on his left Arm. He held a Truncheon in his right Hand, and had a Lamp burning before him; at the first Step, he stood bolt upright, at the second, lifted up the Truncheon in his right Hand, and at the third, with a furious Blow, broke the Lamp in a Thousand Pieces. This, they tell you, was design'd to shew Posterity he possess'd the Art of preparing a perpetual Lamp, and, at the same Time, to destroy it, and thereby conceal that Mystery from others; but the Design of our modern Piece of Machinery was not so deeply laid.

FROM this Armory in Miniature, we went to the grand Arsenal of the City, which is well stored with all Manner of Artillery, small Arms, and

and other Utensils of War, as well ancient as modern. This Arsenal, I found, is under the particular Disposition of the Major who accompanied me, and he has shewn his Skill by the handsom Manner of ranging the several Sorts of Arms, &c as well in the great Hall, where the Artillery is, as in a large Gallery, which encompasses it, and contains the greater Part of the small Arms.

FROM this Gallery, there is a Passage into the *Gymnasium*, or Academy, where we saw the Library, and the Anatomical Hall, neither of which contain any Thing very remarkable. And here I must give you an Instance of those false *Punctilios* of Honour, of which I had been frequently told, and had sometimes found, the Germans are so full. Upon being shewn the Anatomy of a Man, I heedlessly happen'd to say, that Figure was Proof against the whole Art of War; I immediately observ'd the Major change Countenance, and iwell, and tho' good Manners got the better of his suppos'd injur'd Honour, I perceiv'd it was some Time before he could calm the Tempest rais'd in his Mind, by the Imagination of my having designedly cast a Slur upon his Profession, or prefered that of Chirurgery to it. From hence we went to the *Rathausz* (or Senat house) which, as I said in my former, is a large ancient Structure, built in 1405. The lower Part, or Hall, out of which are Doors to the several Courts of Justice, and other Apartments, is fill'd with Shops for retailing Prints, Toys, Stationary and Haberdashery Wares, of several Sorts. The Courts of Justice, and other Apartments, are very plain, and hardly decently enough furnish'd for the Dignity of the Offices they are put to. The Outside of this Edifice is adorn'd with several Statues of Emperors and Electors, as likewise those of *Plato*, *Aristotle*, *Cicero*, and *Other Ancients*.

AT one End of this Building, separated by a Street, is another public Edifice, the lower Part whereof being a *Piazza*, in which are likewise Shops, is made Use of as an Exchange: But is not so frequented as those of *London* and *Amsterdam*. The Merchants resort thither only on Post-days, and then not in such Numbers, but that you may walk with Ease, from one End to the other. From the Exchange we went to the Cathedral, which is an ancient, but large and stately Edifice. I was here agreeably surprized to meet with an old Acquaintance of yours and mine: I mean the Reverend Mr. *Crusius*, whom we formerly knew at *London*, in the Family of Mons. *Schutz*, the *Hanoverian* Minister at our Court. He is now Superintendent of the *Lutheran* Congregation in this City; an Office little inferior to that of a Bishop, or rather Dean of other Cathedrals; and of about 1000*l. per Ann.* Income, a large Revenue in these Parts. This Church, which is under the immediate Protection of his Majesty of *Great-Britain*, as Bishop of *Bremen* and *Verden*, enjoys great Privileges; and is very ancient. The first Church, built by *St. Wilbadus*, stood 270 Years; but, in the Time of *Beselinus*, the fifteenth Bishop of *Bremen*, *Ann. 1042*, it was burnt to the Ground, by the Wickedness of his Son, *Edo*. The good Bishop gave all he had in the World to repair the Damage, and began to rebuild it; but he died the Year following. His Successor *Albert*, destroyed the Foundation he had laid, thinking it too small, and laid a larger; and that he might not want Stone, caused the Walls of the City to be razed, and the Stones to be employ'd for that Use: But going about the same Time to *Rome*, the Work lay still twenty-four Years. And tho' he afterwards resumed the Building of it; he did not live to see it finished; but left that to his Successor,

Limmerus

Liemarus, the seventeenth Bishop of *Bremen*, about the Year 1090. Towards the Conclusion of the fourteenth Century, it likewise suffered very much by Fire: And the Tower or Steeple was not rebuilt 'till 1446. It is now a stately large Building, the only Church the *Lutherans* have, tho' they are so numerous in this City, that they reckon near 20,000 Communicants. The Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction of this Metropolitan extended, for some Centuries, over the three Kingdoms of *Denmark*, *Norway* and *Sweden*; but they exempted themselves from it towards the Conclusion of the eleventh Century; when, at the desire of *Ericus*, King of *Denmark*, the Pope erected an Archbishopric at *Lunden*, in *Scania*, and made all the Bishoprics of those three Kingdoms Suffragans to that Metropolitan: From which Time we find no Mention of any Archbishop of *Hamburg*, but only of *Bremen*. The City of *Bremen* embraced the Doctrine of *Luther* in 1522. But the Archbishops did not acknowledge the *Augustane Confession* 'till 1585.

My Landord just comes to tell me, it is Time to send my Letter to the Post-house; I must therefore break off with assuring you, &c.

I am, &c,





LETTER IX.

SIR,

BREMEN.

 CONCLUDED my last with a brief Historical Account of the Cathedral of *Bremen*: But I must not omit mentioning a Thing which is shewn, to Strangers, as a Rarity, tho', in Reality, there is little in it. They preserve, in a Vault under this Church, five or six Corps, which, tho' they were deposited there fifty or more Years ago, without being embalmed, or the Entrails taken out, are yet intire and uncorrupted. The Skin of these Bodies is hard, and, like a Parchment, somewhat shrivel'd: I had the Curiosity to lift one of them up by the Head, and found it so light, that I did not conceive the whole Body could weigh more than ten or fifteen Pounds. One of these Corps, they tell you, is of an *English* Countess, who, having led a dissolute Life, had the foul Disease, to such a Degree, that she was deem'd incurable, and was, therefore, sent to this Place, to end her Life privately, without bringing a Blemish upon her Family. That the Person died of this Disease, is not improbable; because, tho' the Rest of her Face is intire, a good Part of her Nose is wanting: But if she really was of our Nation, we may suppose her to have been a Countess of the Hundreds of *Drury*.

BUT to give some Account of this Matter; the Vault in which these Corps are shewn, had not been open'd, in thirty or more Years after the last was deposited;

posited; 'till some Years since, on Occasion of putting up a new Organ, this Place was thought proper for the Artificer to cast and fodder his Pipes in, as containing so few Bodies, which, it was suppos'd, were now fit for the Charnel-House. Upon opening the Vault, and finding the Coffins entire, they were only put together in a Corner. After some Time, one of the Workmen, being left alone, either out of Curiosity, or in Expectation of finding some Booty, loosen'd the Lid of one of the Coffins, and finding the Corps, in the Manner I have described, divulged it to his Companions, and upon the Matter being made public, the Rest of the Coffins were open'd, and the Bodies contain'd in them found to be in the same Condition. This, in the ignorant Times of the Monks, would have been deem'd a Miracle of the first Degree, which would have brought a Treasure to the Church; and the Persons, whose Corps had been so wonderfully preserved, would certainly have been canoniz'd, whatever Circumstances of Life, they might have pass'd thro'; But in these happier Days, in which the Tyranny of Priest-craft is, in a great Measure, abolish'd, and every Man is allow'd to think for himself, we may account for it without the Expence of a Miracle. This Vault, being under one Corner of the Church, has two Openings to the Church-Yard, with Iron Grates, thro' which the Air continually passing, it may reasonably be supposed to have gradually dried up the Moisture of these Bodies, without suffering them to come to Putrefaction.

THE other Churches of this City have nothing in them worthy our Notice. They are large, but very plain; with few or no Ornaments.

IT drawing now towards Noon, and the Major having engaged me to dine with him, we went from the Cathedral to his House, where I met

with a very friendly and handsom Entertainment, in the Company of three or four of his Acquaintance, whom he had invited to make it the more acceptable to me. After Dinner, being dispos'd to take a Walk, we order'd our Coach to wait for us at the *Gast-Hoff*, or public Hospital, for the Poor, the Sick, the Lame or Decrepid, of both Sexes, and we went thither on the City-Wall or Ramparts, pleasantly planted with Rows of Trees, and a Passage as well for Coaches, as Persons on Foot, from which you have an agreeable View of the River, and the adjacent Country.

THE Hospital, I just mentioned, is maintain'd partly at the Public Expence, and partly by charitable Contributions. At the Entrance, there is an Iron Chest, with a *Memento* over it, into which it is expected, that every one who comes to see the House should put a Piece of Mony, and the Person who conducts you generally begins, to set a good Example. I shall not detain you with a Description of this Building, which is large, and decently handsom ; tho' there seems, in the erecting of it, to have been more a View to Usefulness and Conveniency than Magnificence ; which I cannot but think much more commendable and consistent, than the throwing away immense Sums, to erect Palaces instead of Hospitals, which superfluous Sums, if rightly applied, might make a Fund for the perpetual Maintenance of double, or perhaps treble, the Number of poor Wretches, who would willingly, and by much more properly, inhabit Barracks, or little Tenements, than such superb Edifices.

THE Order and Oeconomy of this House, as far as I could get an Insight into it, is as commendable as the Edifice itself. A frugal Plenty of all Things necessary seems to reign in every Part of it ; and an exact Order, even in the most trivial Things,

Things, is nicely observed. As there are of both Sexes in this Hospital, they have different Quarters assign'd them: The Wards or Rooms, in which they ly, are on one Side of long Galleries, opposite to which are Windows, to let in the fresh Air. In most of the Wards are two or more Beds, and they generally lay two Persons in a Bed. The Bedding is cleanly and decent, and the Wards are furnish'd with several comfortable as well as necessary Conveniences. The Kitchen, as well as the Utensils of it, and Servants attending it, appear with a Neatness not very common in such Places; and the Provisions are wholesome and good, sufficient but not superfluous. I could find Fault with nothing but the Bread, which I thought had too much the Hew of *Westphalian Pompernickel*; But I was told it was such as was eaten by the most reputable Burghers, for their common Table-bread; Wheaten or White Bread seldom or never appearing in their Houses, except for the Entertainment of Strangers, and on high Days and Holidays; on which Occasions it is esteemed as great a Dainty as Plumb-cake with us. They likewise tell you, that this Bread is much more nourishing and wholesom, than Wheaten, or even a finer Sort of Rye-Bread. But to return to our Hospital: They have a very handsom Chappel, in which Divine Service is regularly perform'd; and as there are always a Number of poor Wretches, either bedridden, or otherwise not in a Capacity to come to Chappel, such as those are all put into one large Room, where they likewise enjoy that Benefit.

ADJOINING to this Hospital, or rather a Part of the same Edifice, is a *Spinn-hauſz* (or House of Correction) not only for such Criminals as are, by Law, deem'd worthy of Corporal Punishment; but for such disorderly Persons against whom there

is no Law, but what is discretionary in the Judge; such as bad Wives or Husbands, unruly or disobedient Children, Spendthrifts, and the like: These are generally lock'd up in private Rooms, and are maintain'd there, for as long a Time as is thought necessary, at the Expence of their Friends. There are, at this Time, or have been very lately (for such Prisoners are not shewn to any body, nor is it easy to know when or how they are discharg'd) under Confinement in this House, a Gentleman of Distinction, who having kill'd a Person inadvertently, is shut up here for Life, at the Desire of a Prince in the Neighbourhood, whose Subject he is; the Plea of Chance-Medly, not being admitted in this Country: A younger Brother of Mr. N---r, Governor of the Prince of W---s, who is confin'd for having been too lavish of his Fortune; and the elder Brother of Mons. *von P---n*, a Gentleman of Fortune at the Court of H---, who having been disinherited by his Father, for the same Account, and being withal under a Suspicion of Lunacy, is in a fair Way to spend the Remainder of his Days here. There is, besides these, one Object of Compassion, in this House, at present, who is exposed to the View of every one; I mean a young and beautiful Daughter of Colonel N---, who having taken a false Step, which brought her into a Condition she could not hide, is, by the unrelenting Cruelty of her Father, rivetted to the Spinning-Wheel, in the public Room, amidst common Prostitutes, Thieves and Vagabonds, nor have all the Intercessions of Friends, Relations and even Superiors, been able, in two Years Time, to reverse the Sentence, which has fix'd her unhappy Fate for Life. I had some Talk with her, but would not put her to the Blush, by seeming to know the Circumstances of her Family; and to the indifferent Questions I ask'd, she gave such Answers,

Answers, as made me pity her Condition, and think she had sufficiently atton'd for her Crime.

THE Discipline which is kept in this public Prison is very strict; for tho' it contains 100 or more profligate Persons, not an indecent Word is heard to come out of their Mouths; on the contrary, their Task-master, who walks about the Room, with a Rod of Correction in his Hand, is almost continually singing of Psalms and Hymns, in which they are obliged to accompany him. In this House, are likewise private Apartments for Lunatics, but they are lock'd up from the Eyes of the World; nor is the Disgrace of human Kind made a public Spectacle, for the Sake of a small Encrease of the Revenue of the House.

HAVING thus spent the best Part of the Afternoon, and Night drawing on, we return'd in our Coach, thro' the City, to the *Rabt's Keller* (or Public Cellar) where I pass'd the Evening in the same agreeable Company I had enjoyed two Nights before. One of the Society, who is a considerable Merchant, and a Member of the College or Council of *Ajtermänner*, invited me to dine with him, the next Day, at his House, in the New Town; and, on this Occasion, desir'd the Company of the whole Society. My Entertainment there, with a Character of the Company, and their Behavior, shall be the Subject of my next, 'till when, &c.





LETTER X.

SIR,

BREMEN,

HE Gentleman, who, as I told you in my last, had invited me to dine with him, sent his Coach to fetch the Major and me, according to Appointment, at my Lodgings. In our Way to the New Town, which as I said before, is separated from the Old City, by the River *Weser*, we pass'd over a Bridge of Boats, which is the only Communication between the two. At that End towards the Old Town, is a large and handsom Mill, belonging, if I mistake not, to the Public, and there are several other small ones on the River near it. The New Town, which consists chiefly of Gardens, with small Pleasure-houses, belonging to the principal Merchants, and other Inhabitants of the old City, has larger, and much more regular Streets than that, and they are most of them planted with Rows of Limes or Wild Chesnuts, which make it, taken all together, a very agreeable Place. The Inhabitants who dwell constantly there are mostly of the meaner Sort; there are, however, some handsom stately Houses, which are inhabited Winter and Summer, and of these none more so, than that to which I was invited. It is a modern Brick-Building (a Thing not very common here) on the River Side: But what makes it the more agreeable is, that it is well furnish'd in the Inside, and does not consist, as is very common here, of a meer Outside-Shew, with bare white-wash'd Walls within, and the Furniture only

only a Table and Looking-glass, with Chairs of several Sorts: The whole House, or as far as I saw of it, is genteely furnish'd, and our Entertainment was as handsom, but egregiously superfluous. When the first Course, which consisted of several Dishes and *Afflettes*, was set on the Table, I concluded, by the Variety of it, that, with a Desert, was to be all; and accordingly I made my Dinner, as usual, with a Dish or two I lik'd; but how was I surprized, as well as mortified, to find the Table continually supplied with fresh Dishes, for near four Hours together. The good Dame of the House, who was by no Means so agreeable Conversation as her Husband, but ceremonious even to Impertinence, was every Moment sending me *Benjamin's Portions* of various Dishes, and seem'd to express an Uneasiness, that shew'd she thought me guilty of ill Manners, if I did not, at least, take Part of every Plate that came from her Hands. This Manner of gorging their Guests, with a Superfluity of Dishes, and pressing them to eat of every one, is, it seems, the Custom of the Country, at all Feasts, and especially for the Entertainment of Strangers; and that even in Families, who cannot so well afford it, tho' they should not have a good Meal in some Weeks after. Our Host was as free with his Wine, as his Lady with her Eatables, but not quite so importunate: However, their ceremonious Manner of drinking, draws a Man insensibly, and almost unavoidably, into taking a large Quantity of Liquor. As I was looked upon to be the principal Guest, the first Glass was a Bumper drank to me, by our Host, to bid me welcome, which I could not but pledge in the same Manner. I expected to see the same Ceremony to every one of the Guests, and began to pity my hospitable Friend; but found he, soon after, welcomed all the Rest in one Glass, and they having all their Glasses fill'd

fill'd, pledg'd him at one and the same Time. The third Glass was by Madam, to my Health, which was followed, immediately after, by a fourth, to the Health of the whole Company, which was all she, and a Couple of Ladies more at the Table, drank. Our Landlord then proposed the Health of his Right Hand Man, but was put in Mind, that a Health to the Ladies was first required, and this, being back'd by the whole Company, was complied with, and each of them remember'd singly. This done, the Health of every one at Table went round, and were drank by the whole Company together, except the Person whose Health was in Turn, who, with great Ceremony, returned Thanks, afterwards, to the whole Company. Thus every one drank above twenty large Wine-glasses, full to the Brim, of *Old Hock*, during the Time of Dinner!

THE Table being clear'd, and the Ladies retir'd, our Host, in Complaisance to me, began the King of *Great Britain's* Health, in a Crown-Glass (as they call it) or a Glass with a Cover, holding near a Pint, which went round, every Man delivering the Cover of his Glass to his next Neighbour, as a Token that he was to pledge him. Several other public Healths, relating to *Great Britain*, went round in the same Manner, which oblig'd me to return the Civility, by proposing the Emperor, the Senat, and several other Healths, which more immediately regarded them. Our Host was, indeed, so Complaisant to tell me, he had that Value for the *English* Freedom of Conversation, that I was entirely at my Liberty. However, as I had before tried both their Strength and my own, and found I was a Match for any of them ; and, besides, believed it would be the only ceremonious Entertainment I should be present at, I resolv'd to see them out. By this Time, you may imagine, a good

a good Part of the Company were something more than merry, and were in a fair Way to be cut off from the Society, had not a Reprieve, in Form of an Invitation from Madam, to drink a Dish of Tea or Coffee, in her Apartment, come timely to their Relief.

We all immediately adjourned thither, and found our Hostess had been so Complaisant to invite a good Number of her Female Acquaintance, to make a mix'd Assembly. The Room, which was pretty spacious, was handsomly illuminated, and in the Middle of it was placed a large Table, cover'd in a beautiful Manner, with all Sorts of wet and dry Sweet-Meats, Oranges, and dried Fruits. The Tea and Coffee was prepar'd at a large square Table, in one of the lower Corners of the Room, where three Servant-Maids, in decent and becom-ing Habits, stood ready to serve the Company. The first Ceremony, which consisted of taking each of the Ladies by the Hand, instead of salut-ing them, being over, every one sat down, as Inclination or Chance led them, empty Chairs having been, as I imagin'd designedly, left between the Ladies for that Purpose. And now began the most diverting Scene I had been present at, since my Arrival in this Country. The Gentlemen being most of them pretty warm, and of Course amorous, began to make their Addresses, each to the Lady nearest to him: but it was on their Side in a forced and affected Strain of Courtship, an odd Composition, between innocent Freedom, and bridled Assurance, and was received, on the other Side, with a shy Reservedness, and, at the same Time, forward Compliance, a Motley of Sanctity and Libertinism, like those Dames whim-sically described by *Hudibras*,

*Who, with one Hand, shrust Woer from,
And with the other pull him home;*

all

all which together, made the Conversation a perfect Comedy. Amidst this Diversion, I had, however, the Mortification to find, I was gaz'd upon as the only Fool in the Company, for being a Stranger not only to the ceremonious Part of their Conversation, but, in a great Measure, to their Language. I imagine I behaved like a Country-Knight, among a Parcel of Gossips at a Christening, or a young Squire, just removed by his Mamma, from the Nursery to the Visiting-Room; not knowing whither or how to direct my Discourse. At Length, an agreeable young Lady, in whom I had observ'd an *Air dégagé*, which the Ladies in this Country are perfectly unacquainted with, made an Excuse to go out of the Room, and when she return'd, her Place being taken, sat herself down by me, and ask'd me, in *French*, how I liked the Company. I soon perceived she was a *French Woman*, and that she was ready to burst for want of an Opportunity of unbridling her Tongue, and giving Vent to the Observations I found she was brim-full of; I soon gave her Ease, by begining with some I had made, after which she disengaged with all the Freedom I could wish, and I was as open on my Side. You may easily imagine, hardly any of the Company escaped our Censure, either for their Persons, Dress, or Behavior. Among other Singularities, I could not but observe one that to me appear'd very whimsical, which was, that as well the Ladies as the Gentlemen not only drank to one another's Health in Tea and Coffee, but wish'd it to one another, at the Cutting of an Orange, or eating a preserved Pear or Plum. As our Conversation was pretty free, I imagin'd my Behavior might, without Offence, be the same, and once offer'd to salute my she Friend; but met with a civil Rebuke, and was told, that however, ready she might be to allow of that Liberty, and think-

think it no Stain to her Character, yet, with Respect to others, it would cast such a Blemish upon her Reputation, as might deprive her of the future Conversation of her own Sex: " But (continued " she) observe a little the Behavior of these pre- " cise Prudes, who condemn a Kiss in public, " whatever they may do in private, as a Scandal " to Society; see what Liberties they allow the " Gentlemen to take with their Hands, Arms, " Laps and Waists; What familiar Hugs and " close Squeezes; and judge by their Gesture, the " wanton Roll of their Eyes, and the affected " Simpering of their Lips, whether they are those " cold, insensible Ladies, they would appear to " be. I am mistaken (added she) if you Gentle- " men would not find an easier Conquest with one " of these prim Creatures, than with the merriest " singing, dancing, prattling Dame in *Paris*, or " the most forward Romp, in *England*.

WE spent our Time, in this Manner, 'till we were summon'd again to the former Apartment, to Supper, whither the Ladies accompanied us. This Repast was cold, and consisted very properly of some of the superfluous Dishes, which were not touched at Dinner, with the Addition of a Couple of *Westphalia-Hams*, a Sort of *Bologna* Sausages, which they eat raw, and Lobsters. Supper being ended, as we were pretty near an equal Number of both Sexes, and all seemingly inclined to be merry, I took the Liberty of proposing a Fiddle, and a Country-Dance: Our Host was unwilling to refuse me any Thing; nor durst he (as I afterwards heard) comply with my Request. A profound Silence therefore ensued, and the whole Company seem'd thunder-struck at the Proposal; but my agreeable *Damoiselle*, whom I had taken Care to keep by my Side, and design'd her for my Partner, smiling, told me, that the Squeak of a Violin, or

an Outcry of Murder, were equally terrible to the sanctified Sinners of this City ; that a Dancing-master, if any should venture among them, would be esteem'd a more dangerous Animal than a Town-Bull ; that neither Music nor Dancing were allow'd by their Priests, even at Weddings, and that when any had been so bold to break thro' this sacred Rule, they have been sure to be censured from every Pulpit, and to be avoided by their Neighbours, at least publicly, as People of abandon'd Principles, with whom it would be dangerous to converse. I was glad to withdraw my Proposaf, and the Ladies soon after retiring, the greater Part of the Company got innocently drunk, rather than to involve themselves in the Guilt of dancing to the Tune of a Fiddle. Before we parted, one of the Company invited us all to dine with him, the next Day, where we were entertain'd much in the same Manner ; and this second Feast was productive subsequently of a third, a fourth and a fifth, and would probably have gone the whole Round ; but as I found myself in Danger of being kill'd with Kindness, at the fifth Entertainment, I call'd for a large Glass of Wine, and drinking a Cup of Thanks to the whole Company, declar'd that I had taken a Place in the *Hamburg Post-Waggon*, for the next *Saturday* (it being then *Thursday*) being obliged to be, the *Monday* following, in that City. It was with Difficulty they consented to part with me so soon, having formed several Parties of Pleasure for my Entertainment : But finding my Resolution fix'd, at my pressing Instances, they at Length consented to except of my Foy, the next Evening, at the Cellar ; 'till when I have lock'd myself up to write you this Letter, and, as my Travelling-Companion was obliged to leave me some Days before, I have actually bespoke a Place in the Post-Waggon, which departs to-morrow, about Noon,

Noon, for *Hamburg*; from whence I will trouble you, soon after my Arrival, with the Continuance of my Adventures, being in the mean Time, as ever,
Sir, &c.

P. S. I should have told you, that, between the second and third Entertainment, I made an Elopement for three Days, to see the ancient and famous City of *Oldenburg*, which is but five German Miles from this Place. In my Way thither, a German Mile from *Bremen*, I pass'd thro' *Delmenhorst*, the Capital (such a one as it is) of a County of the same Name; but now little more, than a poor miserable Village. It was built by *Otto the II*, Earl of *Oldenburg*, in the Year 1247, on the River *Delme*; and belong'd to that County, 'till the Year 1334, when, by Agreement between the two Brothers, *John XI*, and *Christian IV*, it fell, together with a certain District of Land, which from the Town was call'd the County of *Delmenhorst*, to the Share of the latter. It was once united to the Bishopric of *Munster* for a Time, but being restored to the House of *Oldenburg*, remain'd so 'till both Counties fell to the Crown of *Denmark*. In 1711, it was mortgaged to the Elector of *Hannover*, but redeem'd with Part of the Money King *George* paid that King, for the Duchies of *Bremen* and *Verden*.

OLDENBURG is a pretty large City, on the River *Honta*, which falls into the *Weser*, fortified with a Wall and a Ditch, the Capital of a fine and ancient County in *Westphalia*, which was known by that Name, in or soon after the Time of *Charlemaign*; *Walpertus*, Earl of *Ringelheim*, Grandson (or as some Historians will have it, Nephew) * of *Wittekind*, who died in the

* This Difference in History proceeds probably from the Uncertainty of the Signification of the German Word *Enckel*, which is used indifferently to signify either Grandson or Nephew.

Year 856, being the first Earl of *Oldenburg*, and, in Honour to his Countess *Altburgis*, only Daughter of the Earl of *Lesmona* or *Leßbem*, having built a Town on the *Weser*, which he called *Altburg*, or *Oldenburg*, and from that gave Name to the whole County. From this *Walpertus* descended the ancient Earls of *Oldenburg*, in one continued Line, for twenty-three, or, as some say, twenty-four Generations, 'till it became extinct in *Anthony-Gunther*, who died in 1667, without Male-heirs. After his Death, there were several Competitors for the Succession, which, however, fell at Length; together with the County of *Delmenhorst*, to the King of *Denmark*, partly by Sentence of the Imperial Court, and partly in Consideration of a Sum of Money, and some Places in *Holstein*, given as an Equivalent to the Duke of *Holstein-Ploen*.

THEY tell you a very odd Story of one of their ancient Counts, call'd " *Otto*, who, in the Year 967, " being on the Chase, and oppress'd with Thirst, " cried out; *Ach Gott! wer nur einen kühlen Trunck batte!* (Would to God I had a cool Draught!) " Upon which a Hill, call'd the *Osenberg*, that " lay before him, open'd, and a very beautiful " Damsel, richly clad, coming out of it, ap- " proach'd him, and offer'd him something liquid, " in a Vessel, of the Form of a Hunting Horn, " of Silver gilt, and curiously wrought, telling " him, if he drank it all out, Happiness would at- " tend his Family. The Earl had the Presence " of Mind, to throw out the Liquor over his " Shoulder, and turning his Horse about, rode " away with the Horn, upon which the Damsel " retir'd, to the Hill, which clos'd upon her; and " it afterwards appear'd, that where any of the " Liquor had fallen upon the Horse, the Hair " was, as it were, scalded off, to the very Skin. " This Horn was afterwards shewn, for some Hun- " dred

" dreds of Years, as a great Rarity, in the Residence of the Counts of Oldenburg. †

In the Year 1676, the very Day that the Inhabitants of Oldenburg, which was first built by *Otto the Great*, were to have taken their first Oath of Allegiance to the King *Denmark*, this City was almost wholly consumed by Fire. There are now several handsom public Buildings in it, which I visited, as the Churches of *St. Lambert*, of the *Holy Ghost*, and of *St. Nicholas*, the Castle, where the ancient Earls resided, the Town-house, Chancery, Arsenal, Stables, &c. But I saw nothing in them so remarkably curious as to deserve a particular Description.

† This Horn, or what they call so, is still preserv'd in the King of Denmark's Chamber of Rarities at *Copenbagen*, at least I saw it there, in 1720. It is not in the Form of a Hunting, but rather of a Sow-gelder's Horn: Nor is it of Silver-gilt, but rather Gold, of a base Alloy, or a Mixture of several Metals: Tho' those that will have it to be supernatural tell you, that the greatest Artists, after re-iterated Trials, have not been able to make any Composition of known Metals, perfectly agreeing with it in all its Qualities. On the other Hand, those who will not give into the Fable tell you, this Horn was made by Order of *Christian I*, King of *Denmark*, in Honour to the three Kings or Wise Men of the East, whose supposed Names, *Caspar*, *Melchior* and *Balthasar* are wrought upon it. Be this as it will, the Horn they now shew you, is of curious Workmanship. Round the Rim, are the Words *O Mater Dei, memento mei*; and, at the smaller End, is the Figure of a Damsel, holding a Label, on which are the ancient German Words: *Drinc al ut.* (Drink it all out.)



LETTER XL

SIR,

HAMBURG.

U R S U A N T to what I wrote you in my last, I left *Bremen*, and came in the common Post-Waggon for this Place. What they call a Post-Waggon, which is the usual travelling Carriage in *Germany*, cannot be more adequately described, than by comparing it to a Country Dung-Cart, with Boards nail'd a-cross it for Seats; some of which Seats have Backs to them, about a Foot and a half high, but others are without any; and to these blessed Vehicles was I confined for twenty-six or twenty-seven Hours; cursing, at every Jolt, the Stupidity of the more ancient *Germans*, who could think of no better Conveniency, for the Accommodation of Strangers, and the Folly of the present Race, who will be A—s, for no Other Reason, but because their Fathers were A—s before them. We left *Bremen* between one and two in the Afternoon, and came about seven in the Evening to the first Stage, call'd *Ottersburg*, a Fortress or Pass on the Borders of the *Stift* (Bishopric) or Duchy of *Bremen*, three *German* Miles from the City of that Name. We were six in Company, seated on three Seats, two and two, behind one another, and the Waggon was besides so loaded with Goods, that we had hardly Room so set our Feet in; insomuch that when we came to alight, I was so crippled, I could hardly put a Foot to the Ground; and was already so fatigued with this Way

Way of travelling, that I should gladly have staid behind, if the Post-master could have given me any Hopes of procuring me a more convenient Vehicle the next Day.

WE were allowed about an Hour to refresh ourselves, and then were pack'd up again in two Waggons, less, and consequently more inconvenient, than the former: But Patience was here a Virtue. We were hardly set out, when it began to rain very hard, and continued to do so 'till we arrived at the next Stage, which is three long German Miles, at a Place call'd *Closter Saven*, and as we had only two miserable *Boor's* Horses before our Waggon, it was near two in the Morning before we got thither. We alighted at a Hovel, which they call'd the Post-house, little better than that I described to you as my first Lodging in *Westphalia*. We look'd like so many half drowned Rats, and I, for my Part, not being used to this Way of travelling, nor so well provided for it as my Companions, should have been in a worse Pickle than the Rest, had it not been my good Fortune to be placed at the left Hand of a good-natur'd bulky Female, who siting to Windward of me, not only screen'd me from a good Part of the Rain, but let me partake of some Conveniences she had to shelter her from the Weather, which I was glad to accept of, tho' under the Mortification of certain Circumstances I should hardly have put up with at another Time.

WE found a Wood-fire, in the Middle of the Hovel, but the Waggons, with Passengers from *Hamburg* for *Bremen*, being come in before us, it was so beset, that we were little the better for it 'till they were gone. Wet as I was almost to the Skin, I could gladly have lain down on a Truss of Straw spread on the Floor; but was told we must mount again in less than an Hour. However, I no sooner got a Seat by the Fire-Side than I fell asleep, and

was not a little displeased, when disturb'd by the Squeak of a Post-Horn, a little Brass Instrument, of about eight Inches long, twisted almost like a French Horn, which tho' otherwise musical enough, I now thought the most disharmonious Sound I ever heard. We departed between three and four for the next Stage, call'd *Boxtebude*, being four German Miles, upon Waggons, if possible, worse than the former. The Rain continued, but we baited about half Way, for an Hour, at a Hovel, where, at the Expence of about a Penny each, we had an Opportunity of drying ourselves. We came to *Boxtebude*, a little City, on the River *Ejs*, formerly fortified, but now in a ruinous State, about ten. We staid only to breakfast, and then went down this small River to the Conflux of it with the River *Elb* (or *Albis*) at a Place call'd *Crantz*, about a German Mile from *Boxtebude*. Here we took another great uncouth Boat, with a large high Sail, which tho' only to carry over a few Passengers and small Goods, was big enough for a Ferry, and might have carried twenty Ton. In this Boat, we only cross'd the River *Elb*, to a Fisher-Town, call'd *Blankenese*, in *Danish Holstein*, which is but two little German Miles from *Hamburg*.

THE whole Country, from *Bremen* to the Banks of the *Elb*, is the Duchy of *Bremen*, bought by the late King *George* of the King of *Denmark*, who took it from the *Swedes* in the last *Northern War*. This Part of it is mostly Heath, and has the Appearance of a poor barren Country; but the rest of it, together with the Principality of *Verden*, transfered to King *George*, at the same Time, is, as I am inform'd, a very fertile Country, and particularly productive of very fine Fruit, of all Sorts. The Banks of the River, on that Side are very low, and would be frequently overflown, were it not for artificial Banks or Dikes. On the other Side,

the

the Banks are naturally very high, from something below this Place quite to *Hamburg*.

THE *Elb*, in this Place, is near an *English* Mile broad, and has the Appearance of a fine, noble River: But I observed our Boat, tho' flat-bottom'd, was obliged to go a great Length downwards to avoid a Sand, in the Middle of it. As soon as we came out of the *Ess*, into the *Elb*, we had a fine Prospect of the famous City of *Hamburg*, which, with its six very high Steeples, makes a grand Appearance. At our Landing, we found a larger and more convenient Waggon than any we had hitherto had, ready to receive us, which carried us in about an Hour and a half to *Altena*, a pretty large open Town, belonging to the King of *Denmark*, a little *English* Mile below *Hamburg**. It being *Sunday*, and during Afternoon's Service, we were obliged to wait here, as I had been at *Bremen*, 'till the Gates of the City were open'd, after Service. I soon began to form a different Idea of the Inhabitants of these Parts, from those of the Place I came from: For instead of that formal affected Sanctity which appeared in them, here Libertinism seem'd to ride triumphant. In the several Public Houses we pass'd by, and in particular that we stopp'd at, were Music, Dancing, Nine-pins and all Manner of Diversions, insomuch that the whole Place had the Appearance of a Fair. We had not been there above an Hour, before we were made sensible, that the Gates were open, by the Shoals of People who came flocking out of the City to partake of these Diversions, which,

* That the Reader may not be deceived by Mons. *Voltaire*'s Account of this Place, in his *Life of Charles XII*, King of *Sweden*, it may not be amiss to observe, that our Author justly calls it an open Town below *Hamburg*, as it is, and not above *Hamburg* and fortified, as that otherwise ingenious Author, by Mistake, affirms.

90 *The GERMAN SPY:*

I found afterwards, were not allow'd in the public Houses, in Town, tho' in private Houses, nothing is more common : But more of that below.

THE Space between *Altena* and *Hamburg* is quite open, and very pleasant, with agreeable Walks on the left Hand, and the River, at the Foot of very high Banks, on the Right. The Walls and Fortifications, which ly open to view, are cover'd with Gras, and planted with several Rows of Trees, one above the other, which make a delightful Prospect, and are besides so high, that the Churches only, but none of the Houses, are seen, 'till you come within the Gates. Being enter'd the Town, we pass'd thro' several large Streets, of poor Houses, and seemingly very mean Inhabitants, chiefly *Jews* : This, I was told, was the new Town. When we came into the Old City, which is separated from the former by a Canal only, we found both the Houses and the Inhabitants make a better Appearance, but the Streets narrow and crooked. Our Waggon drove us to the *Bremen* Post-house, from whence I was conducted by a Man, who carried my Baggage on a Wheel-barrow, to the House where I was recommended to lodge, call'd the *Little English House*, to distinguish it from another call'd the *Great English House*, where the Society of *British* Merchants have their Public Meetings and Chapel. This *Little English House* is so far from being little in Fact, that it is esteem'd the best House of Entertainment for Strangers in the City, and, being under the Protection of the *British* Society, is allow'd to sell all Manner of Liquors, which all Public Houses are not, and is free from all Taxes and Duties to the Town. This privileg'd House has formerly been always kept by *English-men*, put in by the Society, but the Person who now keeps it is a *French-man*, formerly

merly Brigadier Sutton's Steward, and his Wife a Flanderkin.

I FOUND, notwithstanding it was Sunday-Evening, the House was full of Company, and several drinking in a Public Room, where I might have made one: But as I was fatigued, I chose to retire to my Chamber, and having bespoke a Supper, desired my Landlord's Company, who entertain'd me very agreeably with his Conversation, and an excellent Glass of *French Claret*. Among other Things, I made Enquiry if the *British Society* was numerous; what was their Manner of Living, and what Kind of Reception they gave to Strangers? His Answers to these, and some other Questions I put to him, concerning them, were in Substance;
“ That the *British Society* of Merchants-Adven-
“ turers, established in this City, had formerly
“ been very famous, as well as numerous, and en-
“ joyed great Privileges, which had been granted
“ them so long ago as the Reign of Queen Eliza-
“ betb, when, they having an exclusive Privilege
“ of exporting the *English Woollen Manufactures*,
“ their settling in *Hamburg* was of great Service
“ to that Republic, and their Favour very much
“ courted: But that, since this Branch of Trade
“ was laid open to all Foreigners, by Act of Par-
“ liament, in King *William's Reign*, they were
“ dwindled away almost to nothing: That they
“ were not, at this Time, above sixteen or seven-
“ teen, of which not above one half were House-
“ keepers: That they, however, yet enjoyed the
“ same Privileges (an Account of which he reser-
“ ved to a more convenient Opportunity) and liv'd
“ in great Reputation; but conversed chiefly a-
“ mong one another, and were very shy and jea-
“ lous of Strangers of the *English Nation*, unless
“ they came recommended to them: That if my
“ Business was Trade, and I had any Concerns
“ with

" with them, I would be admitted into their Intimacy, and treated very handsomely : But that otherwise, I might as well break my Head as my Fast among them : That they had, however, a Chaplain, one Dr. T——s, a very sociable and worthy Gentleman, whose Acquaintance would be worth my seeking. He, likewise, told me, that there is a *British Envoy* in this City, C——l W——b, Esq; a very polite Gentleman, who, if I was an *English-man*, as he took me to be, would expect I should wait on him ; offering, at the same Time, his Service, to conduct me thither; the next Morning.

As I found, by this Narrative, that I was not like to have much Conversation with my Countrymen, and had my Reasons, which I need not tell you, for not making myself known to Mr. W——b, I told my Landlord, I was a *High-German*, but had lived many Years in *England*, and was now going, after a very long Absence, to see my native Country again, having, since I left it, visited most of the Countries in *Europe*, and spent some Time in every one of them : That I was no Trader, nor did I seek the Company of the *English* Nation in particular : That I travel'd for the Improvement of my Understanding, and not of my Estate : That I should be obliged to him if he could recommend me to the Acquaintance of any sober staid Gentleman, of universal Knowledge and Learning ; and that it was equally indifferent to me what Nation he was of.

My Landlord, with a seeming Joy, answered, he had a Customer would suit me to a Hair ; but the Point would be how to get into his Conversation. What (replied I) is he so difficult of Access, or is his Quality so superior, that it would be a Presumption in me to aim at it ? " Not so (answered

"swered my Landlord) but he is so sparing of
"his Words, that, tho' he has constantly frequent-
"ed my House, once a Week, for near two Years,
"I have hardly ever heard him pronounce three
"Sentences." What Reason then (said I) have
you to think this taciturn Gentleman would be for
my Purpose? "Because (replied he) I am in-
formed he has spent above thirty Years of his
Life in continual Travels, not only thro' all
Parts of *Europe*, but even in the most distant
Regions of the known World. I am (contini-
ued he) his Agent or Factor in this City; for
he lives at some Miles Distance, in *Danish Hol-
stein*. His Letters come all directed to my
House, and he has frequently large Parcels of
Papers, Books, and other Things sent him from
England, Holland, France, Italy, and other Parts,
which he is so careful of, that I am caution'd
not to trust them in any One's Hands but my
own, and am obliged, on such Occasions, to take
Horse or Coach, and to go out to him myself,
for which he pays me generously. When I am
admited to his Presence, which is not always,
I find him immured with Books, in the Midst
of a copious Library, with great Numbers of
Mathematical, Astronomical, and other Instru-
ments, many of them not known in this Coun-
try, about him. He is a single Man, but has
a large Family of Servants, of both Sexes, most
of them Foreigners, who are seldom seen abroad;
and converse very little but among themselves.
His singular, but expensive, Manner of Living,
his extensive Charity and Generosity, his great
Knowledge and Success in Physic, he having
a Person for that End in the House with him,
who goes by the Name of Doctor, and who not
only gives his Advice, but dispenses Medicines
to all that come, and have the Appearance of
Want,

“ Want, *gratis*: These Circumstances, I say,
“ with that of his not being posseſ’d of any
“ known real Estate, but the House and Gar-
“ den where he lives, and following no Busineſs to
“ ſupport this great Expence, give Occaſion to
“ the common People to think him a Conjuror,
“ and that he deals with the Devil: And others,
“ not quite ſo ignorant, imagine he has found the
“ Grand Secret, or the Philosopher’s Stone. He
“ comes conſtantly every *Saturday* to my House,
“ and, having performed his Devotion, at one of
“ the *Lutheran* Churches of this City, on *Sunday*,
“ returns in the Evening, or *Monday* Morning,
“ and he was but just gone when you came to my
“ House. In good Weather he rides, and ſome-
“ times walks, and in bad comes in his Coach;
“ but hardly ever miſſes coming. When he has
“ done his Buſineſs in Town, on *Saturday* Even-
“ ing, he always takes his Seat in my public drink-
“ ing Room, at a ſmall Table, hardly big enough
“ for more than one; where he ſmoaks his Pipe,
“ and drinks his Bottle, without ſpeaking a Word
“ to any one; and if, by Chance, any of the o-
“ ther Company drink his Health, or direct
“ their Discouſe to him, they are ſure to meet
“ with no other Return but a Nod, a Shake of
“ the Head, or a Shrug, for which Reaſon he is
“ generally diſtinguiſh’d by the Name of the Dumb
“ Man, and is never diſturb’d unleſs now and then
“ by a Stranger. He is obſerved to be very at-
“ tentive to all public Discouſe, and ſometimes
“ to take out his Pocket-Book, and write: But
“ if he finds the Company upon Buſineſs, or cau-
“ tious of being over-heard, he takes a Book out
“ of his Pocket and reads. He never calls for any
“ Thing, but has his Winks and Signs, which my
“ Servants understand; and when he is diſpoſed
“ to retire, at the Signal given, the Boy takes his
“ Candle,

" Candle, and he follows, without taking the least
" Notice of any one: He never asks for any
" Reckoning, but when he goes away lays down
" a Bucket, and a Sixteen-penny Piece for the Ser-
" vants, which is generally double what he has
" spent. I give him an Account of what I lay
" out for him once a Month, and he always adds
" a Present to the Payment. With these Singula-
" rities (added my Landlord) you will probably
" take him to be a surly, morose Philosopher, or
" a Man-hater; but he is the very Reverse of it;
" he is certainly a great Lover of all Mankind,
" seems always pleased, and looks upon every one
" with a beneficent Smile. He enjoys a perfect
" State of Health, and the Vigor of Youth, in
" an advanced Age".

Here my Landlord ended his Narrative, and you will easily imagine how desirous I was to be acquainted with this extraordinary Person: I desired him to bespeak a Coach, to go out the next Day, to endeavour obtaining Admitance to him; but he advised me to stay till the next Saturday, and first take a View of his Person and Behaviour, after which we might think of the properest Method of geting into his Company. I complied with his Advice, tho' I was sensible I should think the Time long, and resolved, in the mean while, to divert myself, as well as I could, without seeking much Acquaintance. I visited, the next Morning, the most noted Coffee-house, kept by an *Italian*, called *Galli*, where there was a handfom Appearance of fashionable Company; but I found their Meeting there was only to play at Billiards, or Tables, read the News, or spend an Hour in Conversation, without the least Sign of any Business being transacted: And, I am told, it is the same in other Coffee-houses, of which perhaps I may make some Mention in a future Letter:

But

But shall now conclude with Assurance of my being most sincerely, &c.



LETTER XII.

SIR,

HAMBURG.

 N Order to pass my Time as agreeably as I could, 'till I should have an Opportunity of seeing the learned Gentleman my Landlord had told me of, I enquired what public Diversions this Place afforded, and was told there was every *Monday*, *Wednesday* and *Thursday*, a very good *Opera*, the Property of which was, at this Time, vested in Mr. *W---b*, the *English Envoy*, and the Management left to one of his Secretaries, our Country-man, Mr. *L----d*. I invited my Landlord to go with me, and expected to have been diverted more with a Sight of the Company, than with the *Drama*, being told the Price of the Pit was but half a *Dollar*, or about 2*s.* Sterling. I was, however, deceived, and found it far exceed my Expectations. The House is large and handsome; the Stage very long, and, as I conceived, at the largest Opening, not much less than a Hundred Foot deep; broad proportionably, but two low for the Length, and the Declivity too great. The Pit is beautiful and convenient, in the Form of an Amphitheatre, with a Space between that and the Orchestre of about ten Foot broad, for Gentlemen to walk and converse, and so much lower than the Amphitheatre, that, tho' they stand, they do not intercept the Sight of the other Spectators. And at one End of this Space is a Sort of Shop,

Shop, where Coffee, Tea, Liquors, and other Refreshments are sold. There are two Rows of Boxes, one above the other, but both too high, and a Gallery over them. Excepting the middle Front-Box, and two Side-Boxes, nearest the Stage, with two Balconies over the Ends of the *Orchestre*, the Rest, in both Rows, are divided into small Family-Boxes, for four or six Persons, which are let, some by the Year, and others by the Day. The Front of the Stage opens, in a grand Manner, with a double Portico, one over the *Orchestre*, and the other over about eight or nine Foot of the Stage, instead of a Sound-board. The instrumental Music was good, and the Voices, tho' not comparable to ours at the *Hay-market*, were far from being despicable. The Habits were tolerably good, and the Scenes beautiful, and in greater Variety, than I remember to have seen on any Stage. I soon perceived the Composition of the Music to be of the inimitable Mr. *Handel* (who, it seems, formerly play'd the Thorough-Bass, in this *Opera*, for three or four Shillings a Time) and I fancied I knew the Songs. Upon buying the Book, I found the *Opera* to be *Julius Cæsar in Egypt*, as represented at the King's Theatre in the *Hay-market*, of which, I perceived by the Dedication, Mr. *L----d* had translated the Recitative into German Verse, and left the Songs in *Italian*, in Order to retain Mr. *Handel's* Music in them, tho' the Recitative was entirely new set, according to the Tone or Accent peculiar to the Language : In the same Manner as was practiced in the *Hay-market*, with great Success ; 'till the Audience resolved to sacrifice every other Part of the Pleasure of a good Play to that of their Hearing, or rather, to the Vanity of being pleased with nothing but what was foreign. What was wanting in Voices was sufficiently made up in the *Fourberia della Scena*, (the Knavery, or trickish Part of the Drama) as Mr.

Addison, I think, somewhere calls it, which is raised to a great Height here, especially in splendid Entries, and great Variety of Dances, properly enough introduced : Besides which, we were entertained with a whimsical *Intermezzo*, set to Music, between the Acts, representing the Adventures of an Old Man who married his Chamber-maid. In the Whole, the Evening's Entertainment was very agreeable and diverting ; and pleased me so well, that I resolved to spend more of my Time there. The next Piece I saw, on the *Wednesday* following, was a Tragedy wholly in the *German* Language, and set to Music by a *German* Compositor, Mr. *Tellement*, Director of the Church-Music of this City. The Subject was taken from the *Spanish* History, being the Story of a King of that Nation, whose beloved Consort was wrongfully accused, by her own Son, of Adultery. The Words of this *Opera* were not, as generally with us, a mere dead Letter, or Vehicle to convey the Music to our Ears ; the Passions seemed to be finely wrought up in the Poetry, and as naturally express'd in the Music, a Thing seldom or never regarded in the *Italian Operas* ; but which has a very great Effect upon the Mind, especially if accompanied with Action. I must, for my Part, confess, this *Drama* had as great an Effect on me as any of our excellent Tragedies, and it was hard to say whether the Poet or Compositor had the greatest Share in it. There was one Scene, which I thought the tenderest and most affecting I had ever seen. The innocent Queen, the Night before her intended Execution, desires an Interview with the King her Husband, as the last Favor she has to ask, not to sue for Pardon, but to indulge her Sorrow in a doleful Farewel. The King was persuaded of her Guilt, and fully bent to let her suffer the Death, he thought, she had deserved : He abhor'd the Criminal, but had yet the Remains of

of the tenderest Affection for the Wife; and, after a long Conflict between Love and Honour, he consents to it. The melancholy View of a mourning Chamber, divested of all Light but two dim Candles on the Table; the Queen in Widow's Weeds; her Submission and Resignation; the apparent Strife in the King's Breast, between Love and Anger; the former of which soon prevail'd, and broke thro' all the Art made use of to conceal it: All these Circumstances, I say, heighten'd with every Thing that Poetry and Music could add to them, and accompanied with a suitable Action, concur'd to raise the tenderest Compassion possible in the Breast of the Audience. But what most affected me, and, in my Opinion, deserv'd the utmost Applause, was the Conclusion of this tender Scene, where the Composer had shewn his exquisite Skill and Judgment, in diversifying the three last Words of a *Duetto*, sung by them, *noch einmahl fabrewol* (once more farewell) in such Manner, that what with the Repetition of them, on both Sides, with proper Pauses, fill'd with Music perfectly adapted to the Subject, they lasted some Minutes, and thereby gave the Actors all the Opportunity they could wish, to display their Skill, and the Audience a sufficient Time to indulge that noble Passion, which the preceding Incidents had raised. To me, I must own, this single Scene was worth more, than a whole lifeless *Italian Opera*; nor do I think it possible for the utmost Skill of the Poet, to raise the Passions to such a Height, as this skilful Combination of Poetry and Music can effect. It is well this Letter is to come into no other Hands, than your own; I might, otherwise, be look'd upon, as a Fellow of a very odd Taste, or rather no Taste at all. What! some might be apt to say, give the Preference to Music set to Words, which are a perfect Contradiction to Music, and sufficient to destroy all

Harmony: But even this is a vulgar Error; the *High German* is no such disharmonious Language, but that a skilful Poet, who knows any Thing of Music, may find Words as proper to be set to it, as in *Italian*: And I defy any *Italian* to point out to me harsher Sounds in the *German*, than I will shew him in his Mother-Tongue. I was again at the *Opera* last Night, where I was entertain'd by a Piece of as odd a Composition, as, I think, I ever saw. It was call'd *Die verkehrte Welt*, or the *World turn'd Topsy-turvy*, a *Comic Opera*. I soon found the Idea, and perhaps the principal Scenes, were taken from a *French* Piece, call'd *Le Mond Renversé*; but it seem'd to be more particularly adapted to the Circumstances of the Times and Place; and, if I may be allowed to judge by the Looks and Behavior of the Audience, was not without personal Satyr. The Music was as singular, as the Subject, and the whole whimsicaly, tho' nonsensicaly diverting. I am, &c.



LETTER XIII.

SIR,

HAMBURG.



S I had heard a very favorable Character of Mr. L----d, I had sought every Evening in the *Opera*, an Opportunity of geting acquainted with him; and the last Time, I was there, a very convenient one offer'd. Towards the Conclusion of the *Drama*, I was shewn him siting on a Bench at the Coffee Shop; and, as there was Room on the same Bench, for another, I immediately took Possession of

of it. We had not sat long, before an Incident in the Play gave me an Opportunity of asking him a Question, which I did, in *French*, and from thence we fell into a farther Discourse, which lasted 'till the Curtain drop'd. I then beg'd the Favor of his Company to sup with me, at my Lodgings: But a young Gentleman of his Acquaintance, who had, in the mean Time, join'd us, proposed going to the *Rath's*, or public Cellar; desir'd to be of the Party, and offer'd his Coach to carry us thither. As I had not yet seen that Place, I made no Difficulty to accept the Offer, and we repair'd thither accordingly; having, at our going out of the Opera-house, met with a *French* Merchant, I had some Knowledge of, by his dining at the Ordinary, where I lodged, whom we took with us. The Gentleman, I first mention'd, to whom I shall give the Name of *Nardino*, was, I found, a young Merchant, just return'd from his Travels, with a compleat Cargo (to use the mercantile Stile) of all the Vanities, Follies, and Vices of the Countries where he had been, as his Drefs, Air, and Discourse sufficiently shew'd. When we came to the Cellar, I found it not like that at *Bremen*, with a great Number of Steps to go down to it; but a low vaulted Entrance, with an easy Descent, to what may more properly be called a Cave. Having call'd for a Room, our first Compliment was, that as well all the private Boxes, as the public Rooms, were full, and that we could have no Place, unlesf we would go into the Hangman's Room *. Upon this, we

* The Hangman is not allow'd to go into any Public House, or Company, without pulling off his Hat, and, after having declar'd who he is, asking Leave: But he has the Liberty of going, at all Times, without any Ceremony, into this Room, which is public for every Body, whatever Company be in it, and the Drawers are oblig'd to serve him.

were preparing to seek other Quarters, when, a Company happening to go away, with much Difficulty, we were allow'd to succeed them ; the Drawer telling us, he did not know whether he could answer it, there being three Companies waiting, at a neighbouring Coffee-house, for Rooms, However, all his Rhetoric could not persuade us to give up the Possession we had taken. We, therefore, call'd for a Quart of *Old Hock* ; but the Drawer, to be even with us, let us sit near half an Hour without bringing us any Thing. I found our young Gentleman particularly uneasy : He chang'd Countenance, begun to fwell, and, at length, burst out, with a *Quelles Betes ! Parbleu, Messieurs*, a Man cannot *temoigner* his Respect to his *Ami*, with a *Verre du Vin*, but these *Coujons* give you all Manner of *Desagremens* ; *A Paris, Messieurs (ab la charmante Paris !)* if a *Canaille* of a Drawer dares to treat you *de telle Maniere, Corbleu, vous n'avez qu'à faire*, but to give him a *Pirouette* down Stairs, with a *Coup de Pied*. Thus he run on, for near a Quarter of an Hour, in a Jargon half *German* and half *French* ; by which I found our young Traveler, if he had acquir'd no other Knowledge in foreign Parts, had gain'd the Advantage of forgetting his Mother-tongue ; a Thing indeed but too common with the *Germans*, tho' they do not stir out of their own Country *. At length, our Drawer came,

* It is become so common a Thing, over all *Germany*, to lard their Language with *French*, *Italian*, and even *Latin Words*, that tho' a Man has taken never so much Pains to make himself Master of the *German Tongue*, if he does not possess these Auxiliaries, at the same Time, he is not much the nearer. This ridiculous Custom prevail'd first among People of Fashion, from them, as customary, descended to the Merchants and Tradesmen, and, at length, got hold of the Vulgar. It had once pretty much tainted the Works of the Learned : But the ingenious Authors of

came, and, setting a Quart-Rummer on the Table, rested with both Hands upon it, and stood stock-still, staring us in the Faces. For my Part, I could not but be surprized at the Fellow's Stupidity, as well as ill Manners ; Mr. *L----d*, I found, simil'd, and *Nardino* look'd angry ; and thus the Scene continued, for some Minutes, 'till Mr. *L---d* put an End to it, by giving the Churl a Piece of *Mony* (upon which he retir'd) and told me, he had a Mind I should see the Humours of the Place, or else he had dismiss'd him sooner, it being the Custom here to pay for every Glaſs of Wine, as it is brought in. It was not long, before we had another Instance of the Politeness of the *Rah's Keller* of *Hamburg* ; for the Wine proving meer Hog-wash, the Bell was rung, and the young Merchant, in an angry Tone, ask'd the Drawer, how he came to bring us such miserable Wine : His Answer was very ready, *that it was such as other People drunk, and, if we did not like it, we might see where we could get better*, and with that left us without any farther

of the Patriots have now pretty well sham'd them out of it, as well by their Precepts as Examples.

Our Author is far from exaggerating the Matter, in his Sample of the young Merchant's *Jargon*. I believe I can't give a livelier Idea of this egregious Folly, and the Force of Custom, than by transcribing the first Period of a Letter written to me, by a German of great Distinction, and a Person who abounds in good Sense and Learning too.

Monsieur,

Ich bin obligirt für die *Communication* dero schön inventirte *Illuminationen*, und will nicht allein, so bald dieser *curieux Ouvrage* géntzlich ahevert ist, die *Emplette* selber machen, sondern auch, durch meine *Recommendation*, ihnen allen möglichen *Succours* leisten, und die *Subscription* encouragiren. Schrei ben sie mir nur wie viel *Pieces* die *Collection* enthalten wird, und wie bald sie gedencken diese agreeables *Amusemens* völlig *recueillirt* zu haben.

Ceremony. Mr. L--d, hereupon step'd out, and, returning immediately, told us we should soon be better served; this was a Novelty, he was, likewise, willing I should see. Soon after, the same Drawer came, to fetch away the Glaſſ, and, at his Heels, an elderly Man, with an Aspect of Authority (whom I afterwards found to be the Head-servant, or Steward of the Place) with a large Rummer of Wine, holding a Gallon, which, he said, he believ'd would please us. He was desir'd to let us see he was not afraid of tasting it himself, upon which he drank our Healths, and then retir'd very civilly, without staying for his Mony, as the other Looby had done. This, I afterwards found, was a Compliment to me as a Stranger. The Wine was, indeed, excellent, and, being in so large a Quantity, upon shaking the Glaſſ, gave a Flavor to the whole Room. In short, we lik'd it so well, that, having got a Dish or two of Meat dress'd, at a neighbouring *French* Cook's, we made shift to empty the Glass thrice. After Supper, my Friend, the *French* Merchant, at my Desire, gave the following Account of the Oeconomy and Singularities of this public Tavern. " This Cellar (said " he) with the Stock in and appertaining to it, " which is much larger, than that you mention'd " of *Bremen*, and, perhaps, the largest in *Europe*, " belongs to the Public, and the Profits arising " from it, which are very considerable, are appli- " ed to the public Use. The Wine, good or bad, " young or old, be it a dear or a cheap Year, is " always at the same Price, viz. 14 d. a Quart. " And this is one Reason, why you have seldom " any good Wine at all here. Not that I believe " they brew their Wine with any worse Liquor, " they can hardly have any Thing else so cheap; " what I mean by bad Wine is young, hungry " Wine, of the worst Growths, which they buy " for

" for a Trifle. They have their Factors on the
" Rhine, who buy their Wine in great Quantities,
" very often standing, and make it themselves, and
" frequently, in plentiful Years, they have a full
" Cask for an empty one. In short, as they have
" always a prodigious Stock, they have no Occa-
" sion to buy, but when they can buy cheap; they
" always buy for ready Money, and send their
" Wine, down the Rhine, to Rotterdam, and,
" from thence, without landing it, by Sea hither.
" By this Means, their common Draught, such as
" our first Glass was, does not stand them, one
" Time with another, in 2 d. a Quart. They call
" it all old Wine, and, to make it appear as such,
" tho' it very seldom exceeds the Age of a Year,
" or at most two, when a Drawer is order'd to
" bring a Pint or a Quart of old Wine, or what-
" ever the Quantity be, (for they sell all in Rum-
" mers) he first goes to a Cask, which always lies
" at the Entrance into the common Vault, on the
" left Hand, and draws from thence two, three,
" or more Spoonfuls of a black *Barcelona*, or *Ali-*
" *cant* Wine, which not only gives the Colour you
" observ'd, to the Wine that is drawn upon it, o-
" therwise almost as pale as Water, but likewise the
" Taste of Strength and Age. The Management
" of this Cellar (or rather Inspection over it) is in
" one of the Burgher-masters, three Senators, one
" *Ober-Alter*, and three Burghers: But the imme-
" diate Direction is in the Steward (or, as they call
" him, Captain) of the Cellar, who has 2 d. out
" of every Quart of Wine that is sold, for which
" he furnishes Firing and Candles, Bread and
" Cheese, which they give *gratis*; pays Servants
" Wages, and maintains them: And the Vent is
" so very great, that the Stewards get Estates out
" of it. It is not alone what is drunk in the Place,
" but the vast Quantities that are sent for to pri-
" vate

" vate Houses, and even to public Houses, none
" being allow'd to retail any Wine, of the Growth
" of the *Rhine*, or adjoining Parts of *Germany*,
" except this and one House more, unless it be
" bought of them : But what occasions the greatest
" Vent, is the Custom of making Presents in Wine,
" upon all Occasions, where a Present in Money
" would not be so decent. Thus, when any one
" is elected Burgher-master or Senator, or to any
" other considerable Office, it is customary for
" every Friend, Relation, Acquaintance or De-
pendant, to send a Present of Wine, of ten,
" twenty, or forty Gallons, more or less, to the
" Person elected, which, with some, amount to
" several Thousands of Gallons. In these Cases,
" the Wine is not sent in Specie, but Notes entit-
" ling the Bearer to such a Quantity of Wine, and
" these Notes are not only always valid, tho' they
" should not be presented in twenty Years ; but the
" Possessors may, at Will, have any Quantity en-
" dors'd from them, even a single Quart, if de-
" sir'd, tho' the Note should be of 40 Gallons :
" Or they may, allowing 2 d. in a Quart, receive
" Money for their Notes ; which I suppose is done
" to have it thought their Profit is not so exorbi-
" tant. Their Pretence for demanding Money for
" their Wine, when brought in, is, that as several
" Companies sit in the public Rooms, at one and
" the same Time, it is impossible, they should keep
" an exact Account, which might give Occasion
" to People to go away without paying. I believe,
" however, this Case would very seldom exist, and
" if it did once in a Month or two, I think that
" trifling Loss should be bore with, rather than an
" Indignity put upon every one who comes hither
" to spend his Money. This cannot but be very
" distasteful to all, and more particularly to Stran-
" gers, who are not accustomed to such Usage : But
" there

" there is another Thing, which is yet more disagreeable, I mean the Badness of their common Draught, as I have observ'd already : Not but that they have the best of Wines, of all Ages and Growths, and will sell you, in Quantities, to what Price you please, and very well worth your Mony : But as their Rule is, not to sell for more or less than 14 d. a Quart, by Retail, you must be contented with what Wine they think fit to give you ; and there is no coming at any better, unless the Steward order it, in Complaisance to a Foreigner, for their Credit's sake, or you happen to have any Interest with him ; or else by a Method which is, indeed, daily practised, to the great Scandal of the Place, and indeed of the City ; I mean by an exorbitant Fee to the Drawer. Nothing is more common, than for a Burgher, who has a Mind to treat his Friends with a good Glass of Wine, to slip a Crown, or sometimes a Ducket, into a Drawer's Hand, and perhaps be bit at last : And I myself have frequently paid 14 d. for a Quart of Wine, and given a rascally Boy twice the Mony to give me what was fit to drink. This it is, that makes them so saucy, to treat People in that rude Manner you was a Witness to, and this, with other the like Mismanagements, occasion'd a Person of great Distinction to tell a Senator, at his own Table, their public Cellar was so scandalously managed, that he would sooner spend his Mony in their Hangman's House, than there.

I HAVE seen a humorous Description of this ridiculous Tavern, its Guests and Management, by Mr. L----d, in *Hudibrastic Verse*, begining thus :

*In Hammon's Cell, where every Sort,
High, Low ; Rich, Poor ; Great, Small resort ;
Where*

*Where Lawyers, Merchants and Physicians ;
Pimps, Brokers, Hangmen and Musicians ;
Tale-bearers, Dupes, and Politicians,
Meet to change seven Pence for Mud,
And chew o'er News, as Cow on Cud :
Where Clamor, and eternal Squabble,
Pass for good Sense, for Wit, meer Babble,
Last Night I took my Place at Table,
Where Tongues were spoke more than at Babel ; &c.*

He then goes on to give a Description of the Guests in the public Room, their Conversation and Behavior, and the same of the Drawers, and the Oeconomy of the Place ; but as he makes every one speak in his own Tongue, almost every Line is in a different Language, and sometimes two or three in one ; which, without a particular Knowledge of the Persons and Circumstances, would be unintelligible ; I shall, therefore, leave you to form an Idea of the Place, by the Account my Friend gave me, as above.

I WAS surpriz'd to see and hear, that so wise a Body as the Senat of *Hamburg* could suffer such Irregularities, in a Matter that so nearly concern'd them ; and could not but, on this Account, greatly prefer the Management of the public Cellar at *Bremen* to this. Before we parted, *Nardina* told us he had obtain'd Leave for us to see the Vaults ; which Permission, I, however, afterwards heard, cost him a Ducket, and, when we came to pay, we found he had paid the Reckoning too, and would not suffer any of us to pay our Club ; which, by the by, if I had been a Trader, would not have establish'd his Credit with me *.

* If I may be allow'd to guess at the young Merchant, our Author here means, he had a considerable Estate left him by a covetous Father, who would hardly allow himself Necessaries, which he more than run thro', in about three Years Time, and has now, with the Help of his Friends, a Commission in the King of Poland's Army.

But

But as to our Vaults, I must confess, as much as I was surpriz'd at the Singularities, and ill Management of this subterraneous Tavern, no less was I astonish'd at the prodigious Stock of Wine shewn me, in monstrous large Casks, especially as our Guide told me, they had seldom less than twenty other Store-Vaults, for some of which they paid near 30*l.* a Year Rent. We were allow'd to taste of several Casks of what they call'd their choicest Wines, which were, indeed, extraordinary, and more particularly one Cask, which was said to be above 100 Years old : But what pleas'd me most was, that, at every Glass which our Guide gave us to taste, he told us not only at what Place on the *Rhine* it grew, but in what Year. I took Occasion from this to ask him, whether he had this Knowledge from any Mark on the Cask, or from the Taste ; for he always tasted himself first. His Answer was, that he knew it by both, and that there were People on the *Rhine*, who would taste a hundred Casks of different Wines, one after another, and tell you the Growth and Age of each. Of this he gave us some particular Instances ; one of which, for the Humor and Singularity of it, may be worth your hearing, tho' otherwise it has pretty much the Air of Fable.

Two of these nice Palats being tasting a Cellar of Wine, both pitch'd upon one and the same Cask, of about six Hogsheads, which had all the good Qualities they were looking for ; but both, at the same Time, agreed it had a peculiar Flavor, which they could not account for : One said it had the Taste of old Iron, but the other would have it rather to be that of Leather. They bought, however, the Piece, and upon drawing the Wine off, into smaller Casks, a Key with a Leathern Thong was found at the Bottom of it. *Risum teneatis, Amici !*

110 The GERMAN SPY.

THE *Hamburgers* were not so nice Tasters, in an Instance, that is said to have happen'd some Years ago in that City. An Apprentice belonging to a noted Vintner, being missing, was supposed to be run away, 'till, some Months afterwards, a large Cask, which held several Pipes, and had been fill'd with Canary, being empty and to be clean'd, his Skeleton and Cloaths were found in it. It was remember'd afterwards, that the Boy had been, the Day he was missing, in that Cask to clean it, and that he had the same Morning a Quarrel with a Journey-man, who died soon after ; and it was, therefore, suspected he clos'd the Door of the Cask, and stifted him, by burning Brimstone at the Bung : But the Reason of my mentioning this Story is ; because it is said, that while this Cask was drawing, the Wine was so esteem'd, that none of the Vintner's Customers would buy any other : But then they must not have been such nice Tasters, as our Key and Thong-men. You are at your Liberty to believe or disbelieve either of these two Stories: I give you them, as they came to me, without affirming to the Truth of either.

As I propose to stay here some Time, I defer giving an Account of the Place, till I can give you a compleat View of it, at once. In the mean Time, the Subject of my next may possibly be, The Life and Adventures of a Dumb Philosopher. I am, &c.



LETTER



LETTER XIV.

SIR,

HAMBURG.

HE Saturday, I waited for with so much Impatience, being at length come, having placed myself in a lower Room, I saw my Philosopher alight from his Coach about three in the Afternoon, and having made a Signal, which conjured up a Piece of Bread, and half a Pint of White Wine, he took them standing, and immediately went out again, without giving me an Opportunity of accosting him. This first View, short as it was, encreas'd my Desires, and the Hopes I had of enjoying the Happiness of his Acquaintance. I observed a certain *je ne sait quoi* in his Countenance, which gave me infinite Pleasure, and heighten'd my Expectations: Love and Esteem, the first Principles of Friendship, at once commanded my Attention. I order'd my Landlord to let me know when he was seated in his usual Place, and as I was sensible the best Way of captivating the Minds of Persons, who are singular in their Way of Thinking, is to fall in with their Humors, I resolved to place myself near him, to watch his most minute Actions, and to imitate them, with the greatest Exactitude I was capable of.

ABOUT eight, in the Evening, my Landlord let me know he was in the public Room; I immediately went down, and found him seated in the Manner I had been before informed. There were several Companies, in the same Room, at different Tables,

bles. On one Side of the little Table, at which this singular Gentleman had placed himself, was a Bench, of which he had taken Possession, and, as soon as I enter'd, without taking Notice of any one, I took a Chair, and sat down on the other Side. The Servant coming in, at a Signal given by him, a Bottle of Wine, Pipes and Tobacco were set on the Table, and upon my repeating the same Signal, I was served in the like Manner. I continued to follow him in every Thing, with a seeming Inattention: When he took up a Pipe, fill'd it, laid it down again, drank a Glass of Wine, began to smoak, and the like, I immediately did the same. This, I observed, discomposed him a little at first, and I found he took every Opportunity of my turning aside, to view me narrowly; but withdrew his Eyes, when he perceiv'd I took Notice of it. I, hereupon, began to conceive Hopes, he would soon break Silence. But he was not long before I perceived he had overcome this little Uneasiness, and recovered his former serene Aspect. In this Manner, we sat near two Hours, without making any Shew of being pleased or displeased with one another's Company, 'till our Bottles being near empty, I was apprehensive I attempted to wash a Black-moor white: But upon the Signal being given, and repeated by me, for a fresh Bottle, my Hopes revived; and I observed twice or thrice, that he smiled, and seemed to have (as the Vulgar term it) Words at the Tip of his Tongue; but these were but short Sallies of a Mind undetermined, and he as often retreated to himself again. I triumph'd, however, at last, when, at near twelve o'Clock, the rest of the Company being gone, and our second Bottles almost empty, he at once, with a graceful Smile and Countenance, broke out in the following Words, which he directed to me, in the *French* Idiom:

‘ SIR,

" SIR (said he) I perceive you are a Stranger, and therefore speak to you in *French*, the universal Language of Travellers, which I presume you understand: " To carry on the Humour, I answer'd him only with a Nod: " Sir (continued he) I must confess you have out-done me in my own Way, and I admire it the more in you, as in me it is the Result of many Years Thoughts and Reasoning with myself: But in you, at least, if I may be allowed to judge by your Age, it is hardly of so long a standing; may I presume to ask you your Country "? This Question almost puzzled me; I had told my Landlord I was a *German*; but fear'd to say the same to him, lest he should discover me by my Speech: I had, however, the Presence of Mind, to answer him, without Hesitation, that I was a *Swiss*; a Nation, which, tho' they generally understand *German*, speak it very corruptly, and I thought the Progress I had made in that Tongue might enable me to imitate their *Jargon*, by larding my Discourse with a pretty many *French* Words, tack'd to *German* Terminations, an affected Way, which prevails as well in *Switzerland*, as in *Germany*. " I left my native Country (continued I) young, and have been many Years absent, in several Parts of *Europe*; but have spent much the greater Part of my Time in *England*; I have been before in *Germany*, in the Suite of a Public Minister, who went from the Court of *Great Britain* to the *Imperial* Court; I am now going again to *Vienna*, in my Way to *Italy*, and have taken this *Route*, for the Opportunity of visiting this Part of *Germany*: And as for my Taciturnity, on which you are pleas'd to compliment me, I think myself obliged, in Honour, to undeceive you, and tell you it is a meer borrowed Mask. As I propose to spend some

" Weeks here, I desired my Landlord to recommend me to the Acquaintance of some Gentleman of Learning ; upon which he gave me a Skitch of your Character, and it appear'd to me in so amiable a Light, that I resolv'd upon this, I hope innocent, Stratagem, to break your accustomed Silence, and open a Way to your Friendship : I have succeeded in the first Part of my Attempt, and it now depends upon your Goodness to crown the Remainder of it with the same Success".

I found he was a little flutter'd upon my mentioning our Landlord's having, in some Measure, discovered him ; but it was soon over, and with that pleasant Look, which is so natural to him, he replied :

" I SHOULD not, Sir, so easily have pass'd over the Liberty assum'd by our Landlord, without some Show, at least, of Resentment, had it not procured me the Happiness of being acquainted with a Gentleman, whose generous Offer of Friendship I gratefully acknowledge and accept, and whose Way of Thinking seems to be so consonant to my own. I shall endeavour to make a suitable Return, and as your Frankness requires the same Unreservedness in me, I should even now give you an Instance of it, were not my Story too long to be told at a Time of Night, when Nature seems to call us to Rest : But I promise you ample Amends, if you will favour me with your Company at my House in the Country, on Tuesday next."

I ACCEPTED of his Offer, and he promis'd to send his Coach to fetch me, early in the Morning. After several Professions of a future Friendship had pass'd between us, our dumb Philosopher, having found his Tongue, to the Surprize

as well as Joy of the whole Family, ordered the Servants to light us to our Chambers, and, in a friendly Manner, wish'd me, as well as our Land-lord and Landlady, a good Night. I saw him, the next Day, at the common Table, where we dined; but we had agreed not to know one another, so I had no farther Discourse with him, at this Time.

THE next Day, after Dinner, the greater Part of the Company being gone, we, who remain'd, fell into a Discourse upon the Causes of so frequent unhappy Marriages; and one of us observing, that it was very often occasioned by the Indiscretion of the Wife, in not being careful to behave with that good Humour and Complacency to the Husband, as to excite in him a Pleasure in being at Home, and enjoying her Conversation; another gave us an Instance of the fatal Consequences attending a sullen Behaviour in a Wife, which had lately happen'd within his Knowledge; and is so singular, that I am tempted to give it you, as near as I can, in his own Words.

" TORVA (said he) a beautiful young Lady, of a considerable Fortune, was married to " Amiander, a Gentleman, in every Respect, deserving of her. Never was Pair, in Appearance, more equally match'd, nor did there ever seem a fairer Prospect of a happy Marriage: But all these pleasing Hopes were frustrated, by a Sullenness of Temper in *Torva*, which, in her Maiden State, was taken to be a too austere Virtue and Modesty, that *Amiander's* good Humour would soon wear off; but which, after Marriage, discover'd itself in an ill-natur'd Pride, and haughty Affectation of Superiority. This occasion'd first an Indifferency, and afterwards a Coldness, in *Amiander*, who was all Life and Gaiety. *Torva*, who did not want good Sense,

" could not be long a Stranger to this Coldness
" of her Husband, and the more she was convin-
" ced of it, the greater was her Sullenness of Be-
" haviour towards him ; which heightened his In-
" differency, and that, of Course, her ill Hu-
" mour; 'till, by a mutual Dissatisfaction, which
" daily encreased, they both conceived, as they
" thought, a just Hatred, one to the other.

" *AMIANDER*, hereupon, grew weary of
" his Wife and Home, and, to sooth his Unea-
" siness, sought other Company more suitable to
" his own gay Temper. This he soon found in
" the Acquaintance of *Levisa*, the Daughter of a
" Country-Gentleman, whose Estate was conti-
" guous to a House he had in a neighbouring
" *Villa*. She was not indeed to compare with
" *Torva*, either for Youth, Wit or Beauty ; how-
" ever, by her sprightly Behaviour, she soon got
" the Ascendant so far over him, that he could not
" be easy out of her Company.

" His good Sense made him sometimes reflect,
" that this Course of Life must, at Length, end
" in his utter Shame and Ruin ; and he several
" Times resolved to break with *Levisa*, and be
" reconciled to his Wife : But he no sooner ap-
" proach'd her, than the Fire of Love, which
" her Beauty kindled, was extinguished, and con-
" verted to Ice, by her fullen haughty Aspect.

" *LUPINUS*, a distant Relation of *Amiander's*,
" had long been enamoured with *Torva* ; but could
" never flatter himself with the least Hopes of a
" Return from her ; 'till, on this Occasion, he
" stole into her Affection, by feigning a Compa-
" ssion for her Sufferings ; and she, under the Pre-
" text of unbosoming her Affliction, opened the
" Way to such an Intimacy between them, as,
" by frequent Conversation with him, in her
" Husband's Absence, awakened a Jealousy in
" him,

" him, and an evil Opinion of her Conduct in
" the Eye of the World.

" THIS encreased *Amiander's* Inclination for
" *Levisa*, and he was so liberal in his Presents
" to her, that he impaired his Estate ; and, in
" the End, reduced himself almost to a Want of
" Necessaries. To drive away, as he thought, in
" some Measure, this double Care, he took to
" Drinking, and thereby brought his Health and
" his Estate into one and the same ruinous Con-
" dition.

" *LEVISA*, in the mean Time, found the
" Fruits of her unlawful Conversation with *Ami-*
" *ander* began to appear, in too evident a Man-
" ner, to be long a Secret. She, therefore, resol-
" ved, to conceal the Scandal she had brought
" upon her Family, at the Expence of her own
" Child's Life. Accordingly, without consulting
" even *Amiander*, it no sooner came into the
" World, than she imbruied her Hands in the
" Blood of the innocent Babe, and threw it into
" a Moat, which environ'd her Father's House ;
" but the Body being taken up, and all Circum-
" stances considered, the Suspicion soon fell on
" *Levisa*, and she was accordingly taken up for
" the Murder, which she instantly confessed".

" *AMIANDER* was no sooner informed of
" this Disaster, in which he had, at least indi-
" rectly, so great a Share, than he resolved up-
" on making his Escape. To this End, he ha-
" stened to his House in Town, and, filling his
" Pockets with what Gold and Jewels were at
" hand, ordered his Horse to be saddled, and
" loaded a Pair of Pistols for his Journy. In
" his Way down Stairs, passing by his Lady's
" Chamber, Curiosity led him, to take a last
" Farewel of her, with his Eyes at least, thro'
" the Key-hole ; when, to compleat his Distrac-

"tion, he beheld her in close Embraces with his
"Kinsman *Lupinus*. Rage added Strength to
"his Arms, to force open the Door, and, with
"one of the Pistols he had in his Hand, he shot
"the Lover dead on the Spot, in the Arms of
"his Wife. He left him, reeking in his Blood,
"at the Adulteress's Feet, and immediately moun-
"ted his Horse to ride off: But the Noise of
"his Pistol, the Out-cries of *Torva*, and the Con-
"fusion which was visible in *Amiander*'s Face,
"gave such Room for Suspicion, that he was
"immediately stopped. In short, *Levisa* and *A-*
"miander suffered by the Hands of the common
"Executioner, and *Torva*, conscious of having
"been the remote Cause of all this Misery,
"obtained Leave to see her Husband the Morn-
"ing of his Execution; and, on her Knees, beg-
"ing Pardon for her Offence, stabbed herself at
"his Feet. Thus, by an Indiscretion, which, in
"the Begining, but just exceeded the Bounds
"of Innocency, four Persons of Distinction, who
"might have enjoyed all the Happiness this
"World could afford, lost their Lives, in a mis-
"erable and shocking Manner, an innocent Babe
"was barbarously murdered, and four considerable
"Families thrown into a State of the deepest Sor-
"row and Affliction".

I am already anticipating the Pleasure I ex-
pect to enjoy to-morrow with my new learned
Acquaintance, which will probably be the Sub-
ject of my next. I conclude this as usual, &c.



LETTER XV.

SIR,

HAMBURG.

HE appointed *Tuesday* Morning being come, before I was up, my Landlord acquainted me the Coach was at the Door, and that my Friend (as I shall for the future call him) expected me to Breakfast. I got on my Cloaths, with all the Expedition I could, and departed: I reckoned it to be about five *English* Miles from the Town, and the whole Way I observed stately Houses and Gardens, on each Side, which gave me a very grand and advantageous Idea of the Opulence of this City of *Hamburg*. We arrived, about Nine^r at the Gate of my Friend's House, which, tho' not so large as some I had seen, had an Air of Grandeur and Magnificence, that far exceeded any of them, and shewed the exquisite Taste of the Possessor, who, I soon perceived, had caused it to be built, under his own Direction. The House is at a proper Distance from the Road, and the Avenue to it thro' a Grove of high Trees, in which is a Rookery: This Avenue is in the Form of a Semicircle, in the Middle of which are noble Iron Gates, that lead into a Court-Yard, with Out-Houses on each Side. At the End of this Yard, is another Pair of Iron Gates, something less than the former, which open to a beautiful Foye-Garden, finely decorated with Statues, Vases and Ever-greens, and divided into four large Gras-plats, with a

large Statue in the Midst of each. In the Middle of this Garden is a Fountain, with a handsom Piece of Rock-work, adorned with proper Figures, in the Center. On each Side, opposite to the Fountain, and in the Middle of two Brick-Walls, covered with Trees of different Sorts of Wall-Fruits, with Seats at proper Distances, are two Iron Gates, leading to two Walks of the Grand Garden, which terminate in very agreeable *Vistas*. The House, which is at the End of this Fore-Garden, is raised on an Eminence of three Steps, and a Terrass of that Height, and about Ten Foot broad, surrounds it, being bordered by a low Brick-wall, cover'd with Stone, and adorn'd with beautiful Pots, containing great Variety of Exotics. At each End of the Front of the House, are two large Iron-Gates, which fill up the Spaces between the Corners of the House, and the Walls of the Fore-Garden, and lead each to a Walk, of the Length of the whole Grand Garden, that terminate in handsom Alcoves. The Entrance into the House, is by a large handsom *Portico*, leads you into a Hall, adorned with Paintings of the best *Italian* Masters. Opposite to the Entrance are large folding Doors, leading into a fine inner Apartment, which, in Winter-time, serves as a Stove or Green-House, but in Summer for a Dining-Room. In the Middle of each Side of the Hall are other folding Doors, that lead into the Side Apartments, which consist of a Parlour or Fore-Room, an inner Room or Bed-Chamber, and a Dressing Room, on each Side regularly the same, and all with Windows towards the Garden. The large or middle Room is exactly square, according to the Walls, but the *Area* of it is rendered circular, by Twelve beautifull *Corinthian* Columns, which support a Gallery of the same Form. The Columns are joined by

by a *Ballustre*, of about two Foot and a half high, and the whole Gallery is encircled with the same; behind which, both above and below, are broad Benches, rising gradually one above the other, to the Corners, to set the Pots on in Winter, but in the Summertime there is only one hand-som Vase in the Middle of each, with a gilt Statue on each Side: So that the whole has the Resemblance of a beautiful *Amphitheater* or *Circus*; the Stoves being hidden under the Benches. Opposite to the folding Doors, by which you enter, are two other folding Doors, leading to the Terras, and from thence, by a Descent of three Steps, into the Garden. To give you a Description of all the Beauties of this Garden would be endless; I shall, therefore, only tell you, that an exact Symmetry reigns every where, and give you a general Idea how it is laid out. The whole Garden is pretty near a Square, of about a Thousand Foot, and when you descend into it backwards, you come into a Walk of about twelve Foot broad, which joins the two Side-Walks, proceeding from the two Iron Gates, on each Side of the House, in the Fore-Garden. Between these two Walks, for about two Hundred Foot, is a handsom Parterre, with a Fountain in the Middle of it, and four Cross-Walks leading up to it. In the Middle of the four Squares, formed by these Cross-Walks, are again large Statues, and in the Borders several smaller, intermixed with Vases and Evergreens. From the End of this Parterre, and about two thirds of the Breadth of it, opens the grand *Vista*, planted with four Rows of Elms, which divides it into one large and two smaller Walks. The middle or large Walk does not run above two hundred Foot; but is continued by a Canal or Fish-Pond, with the Rows of Elms,

Elms, and Side-Walks, to the End, and terminate with a Cross-walk, and a *Haw-Haw*, which opens a fine View over the Corn-Fields for near a Mile, and ends at a little Ascent, upon which my Friend has raised a high Pyramid, with a *Roman Urn*, rising in Flames, at the Top of it. In the Middle of the Canal, is a small circular Island or *Salon*, with Bridges to it from either Side. In the Center is a round Table with Benches; and the *Salon* is surrounded with Dwarf Trees, which serve as a Border, without intercepting the *Vista*. On the Canal itself are two handsome *Gondolo's*. The Walk at the End of the Garden, which is about twenty Foot broad, runs all along, and joins the two outermost Side-Walks, which run down to the Extremities of the two Walks that lead to the two Iron Gates on the Sides of the Fore-Garden. All the intermediate Spaces are laid out in the handsomest Manner, and the whole is inclosed with a high Brick-Wall; with full grown, high Limes on the Out-side, that give Shelter to a great Number of Singing Birds, which, by their Tamenesses, plainly shewed they were not often disturbed. I chose to give you an Account of the lower Part of this beautiful little House, and the Garden, which, in a Manner, surrounds it, in one View; I shall now inform you how I was entertained.

My Friend met me at the Top of the Steps, on the Terras, and conducted me into the Back circular Apartment, of which I have already given you a Description. We there found an agreeable, genteel Woman, decently, but not gaudily, dressed, who was preparing our Breakfast. I soon found, by her Discourse, that she was an *Italian*, who at forty Years of Age, had all the Agreeableness of a Woman of twenty-five, of a ready

ready Wit and sprightly Conversation. I perceived she was the *Gouvernante* of the Family, with the Title of House-keeper, and had afterwards an Opportunity of hearing, that besides her Capacity in that Quality, she was an excellent Musician, had a fine Voice, played on the Harpsichord, and touched a Lute to Perfection. During Breakfast, we were so placed, that we had a View up the grand *Vista*, on one Side of us, and of the Avenue from the Road, on the other, at one and the same Time. Breakfast being over, *Madame la Gouvernante* iminedately retired and left us alone, when my Friend proposed a Walk in the Garden. We spent some Time in Discourse on indifferent Topics, in which I acquainted him with my Country and Circumstances ; 'till at length, being seated on a Bench opposite to the Canal, he gave me a brief History of his Life, which shall be the Subject of my next Letter. I am, &c.



LETTER XVI.

SIR,

HAMBURG.

EING seated, as I told you in my last, with my Friend, in his beautiful Garden, he gave me the following Account of himself.


“ I AM a Native, (said he) of the
“ City of *Dresden*, in *Upper Saxony*; from
“ whence my Parents removing, whilst I was ve-
“ ry young, and settling in the famous City of
“ *Hamburg*, I had the first Part of my Edu-
“ cation,

" cation, and laid the Foundation of my Studies, there: But I esteem the whole World as my Native Country, nay as one single City, and myself as a Relation to, and Fellow-Citizen with, all Mankind. Neither Quality, Age nor Sex is any Bar to me, from looking upon every one as my Equal, and, without any Distinction, my Friend. My Life has been hitherto a Motley of Good and Evil, Pleasure and Pain, and has been attended with many extraordinary, and almost miraculous Events, of the most remarkable of which I may, as Time and Opportunity shall offer, give you an Account: But for the present shall be contented with letting you into a general Idea of it.

" I THANK GOD, I was born of, and brought up by, Parents who enjoyed all the natural and acquired Advantages, both of Body and Mind, which can make Mankind happy to themselves, and valuable to others, in this World: And that the same SUPREAM BEING has given me a Soul, which, with the Assistance of his *Divine Grace*, is prone to Good, rather by a natural Inclination, than by any outward Force of Law, Custom or Example. I have, from my very Youth, employed my Time, in a diligent Reading of the Bible, and the most celebrated Philosophers and Historians; and likewise in a narrow Scrutiny into my own Qualities, both of Body and Mind, in Order to fortify myself against all Habits, Prejudices and Passions. I soon found in myself an innate Conviction of a *Supream Eternal Being*, by whom I was placed in this World to promote, to the utmost of my Power, and according to Rules prescribed me by that same *Being*, not only my own Happiness,

" nefs, but that of all Mankind. In order to
" perform this great and important Duty, I have
" made it my constant Busines, to gain a Know-
" ledge not only of myself, but of other Men,
" and to make diligent Search into every Part
" of the Creation, and particularly into every
" Species of vegetable, animal, and rational Life :
" And I found myself the better qualified for
" making these Enquiries, as, in my early Years,
" I obtained, in an easy and uncommon Man-
" ner, a Knowledge of nine or ten of the most
" necessary Languages now in Use. My Father,
" who, besides a large hereditary Fortune, had
" acquired a very considerable one, by his Pro-
" fession of Physic, spared for no Cost to give
" me, his only Child, a suitable Education : And
" as he was a professed Enemy to the Pedan-
" try of the Schools, he was at the Expence of
" keeping a young Divine in the Family, to in-
" struct me in the Principles of Religion and
" Morality, and to teach me the learned Tongues,
" which having, by this Means, attained to,
" while I was very young, I found it, I say, ve-
" ry easy to learn the modern Tongues, which,
" in effect, are no other than Dialects of the
" Latin or Teutonick, or of a Mixture of both.
" I was instructed in every other Branch, as well
" of polite, as useful Literature, and, at the Age
" of Sixteen, was thought fit to be sent to the
" University. My Father was prejudiced in Fa-
" vor of that in which he himself had absolved
" his Studies, or perhaps as it was in his Native
" Country, I mean Leipzick, a University famed,
" beyond any in Germany, for forming the Gen-
" tleman, together with the Scholar. Here I
" spent five Years, and afterwards two more in
" visiting other Universities of Germany. It was
" my Father's Desire, that I should apply my
self

" self to the Study of Physic, which I so far
" complied with, as to be inscribed into that
" Faculty : But as I was not unacquainted, that
" I should one Day be Master of a Fortune,
" which would place me above the Necessity of
" following any Profession, I gave a larger Scope
" to my Studies ; and tho' I resolved to lay a
" good Foundation in the Science I seem-
" ingly professed to follow, in order to build
" upon it hereafter ; as my Mind was wholly
" bent upon Travelling, I spent a great Part
" of my Time, in attaining to a Knowledge of
" those Things, which might probably most in-
" dulge my Natural Inclination, and, in particu-
" lar, in the Study of *Natural Philosophy*.

" AFTER Seven Years thus spent, I return-
" ed to *Hamburg*, not as my Father proposed,
" to settle and practice with him, but to pre-
" pare for a longer Absence ; which, however, I
" was easily indulged in, when I palliated my Reso-
" lution, with a Pretence of improving the Know-
" ledge I had in Physic, by conversing with the
" Learned of every Nation. My Stay, in *Ham-*
" *burg*, was no longer than was necessary to set-
" tle every Thing for seven or eight Years
" Voyage and Journey, which was the Time I
" had, at least, proposed to allow myself, in
" visiting the principal Parts of *Europe*. My
" indulgent Parents, who thought nothing too
" much, nothing too expensive, to gratify my
" Inclinations, furnished me with all and more
" than was requisite, and being provided with Let-
" ters of unlimited Credit, wherever I should come,
" I took my last and melancholy Leave of them.

" I SHALL not trouble you with an Account
" of my seven Years Travels, in Countries, per-
" haps better known to yourself than me, as
" you have visited them so lately. I shall only
" in

" in general tell you, that tho' I did not deny
" myself a reasonable Enjoyment of all those
" lawful Pleasures, which may be called gay and
" gallant, and which my Years may reasonably
" have been supposed to prompt me to, yet I
" indulged myself no farther in them, than as
" they were subservient to the great and princi-
" pal End I proposed to myself, by Travel-
" ling, the Acquisition of Knowledge; or at least
" no farther, than that they did not interfere
" with this my main Purpose, but served rather
" as a Relaxation of the Mind, which an intense
" Study absolutely requires. I always considered,
" *that there is, or ought to be, a certain Seve-
" rity in Pleasure, without which all Decency is
" banished; and that if Reason is not to be present at
" our greatest Satisfactions, of all the Races of Crea-
" tures, the Human is the most Miserable.*

" At my Return, I found both Father and
" Mother dead, and their whole Fortune, which
" proved more considerable than I had expected,
" some Charitable Legacies only excepted, be-
" queathed in Trust for my Use. I might now
" have sat down in the Midst of an affluent For-
" tune, and have enjoyed all the Ease and Com-
" fort human Nature is capable of, on this Side
" the Grave, and my Estate would have enti-
" tled me to the Choice of a Partner in my
" Happiness, such as I myself should approve
" of, within the Limits of this opulent City:
" But the Itch of Travelling, for Improvement of
" useful Learning, which had so early seized me,
" was rather encreased than abated. I, therefore,
" settled my Affairs, and disposed of my Estate,
" so that I could command any Part of it when,
" where, and in what Manner I should think fit:
" And, not content with having already seen the
" most civilized Countries of Europe, I resol-
" ved

“ ved to visit the more distant Parts of the World;
“ and be acquainted with the almost unknown *Lap-*
“ *landers, Greenlanders, Tartars, Moluccos, Indians,*
“ *Chinese, Japonese, Moors*, and even the *Hotten-*
“ *tots and Cannibals*. On these Voyages, I spent
“ upwards of twenty Years, of which I was near
“ two among the *Cannibals of America*.

“ By this Means, I not only, in general, dis-
“ covered the Wisdom and Follies, Virtues and
“ Vices, Laws, Ordinances and Customs, of these
“ my distant Country-Men, who, in the vulgar
“ Opinion, are esteemed simple and savage; but,
“ at the same Time, observed such extraordi-
“ nary Instances of rational and virtuous Men a-
“ mongst them, as could hardly be excelled by
“ any of us haughty *Europeans*. In several of
“ these Nations, I likewise contracted an Inti-
“ macy with their Philosophers, and procured
“ the Writings of their most famed Moralists,
“ and, even to this Hour, I keep up an advan-
“ tageous and extensive Correspondence, with some
“ of them. Whenever it happened in these my
“ Travels, as was frequently my Case, that I
“ was alone, and destitute of all other Books,
“ the Bible, with the great Book of Nature,
“ were my whole Library, and a Discourse there-
“ upon, with my self, my most agreeable Con-
“ versation.

“ *W I T H* these, and other the like assiduous
“ Observations and Enquiries, my Thirst after
“ Knowledge is at Length quenched, and I am
“ now contented with myself, in an entire
“ Tranquility of Mind: As much as I endea-
“ vour not to be insensible of the daily Mirac-
“ les and Mercies of the *Almighty*, as little do
“ I suffer either a Sense of Disappointments to get
“ the Mastery of me, or my Prosperity to make
“ me haughty. I neither fear nor grieve beyond
“ Measure,

“ Measure ; and can say, with your excellent Spec-
“ tator, that tho’ I am always Serious, I do not know
“ what it is to be Melancholy : I never rejoice to Ex-
“ cess ; I suffer not Anger to get the better of my
“ Reason ; I envy no Man ; in short, all my
“ Aim, and all my Wishes are, with Pleasure, to
“ see every one prosper, and to enjoy that mix’d
“ State, which wise Men both delight in, and are
“ qualified for.

“ I HAVE now pass’d my fifty-eighth Year, and
“ it is but a few Years since I retired from the
“ World, and resolved to end my Days where I
“ had agreeably spent my Youth. As I can here
“ enjoy an Abundance of every Comfort of Life,
“ with an unlimited Freedom ; so likewise, in the
“ Midst of a constant, tho’ voluntary Employ-
“ ment, I here find what others call Rest. I have
“ never been anxious after great Riches, and they
“ are yet very far from being what I aim at, in
“ any of my Actions : But as little as they have
“ been the Objects of my Hopes and Desires, as
“ plentifully are they fallen to my Share. Tho’ I
“ am far from denying myself a reasonable En-
“ joyment of them, I live very much within the
“ Compass of my Revenues : And as I have al-
“ ways led a single Life, and have neither Chil-
“ dren to provide for, or to leave my Estate to,
“ nor Relations who want it, I take a Pleasure in
“ employing the Residue of my yearly Income, to
“ the Benefit of others, and the public Good.

“ I LIVE here, in an agreeable Solitude, at some
“ Distance from the Noise and Hurry of Business ;
“ but yet so near the City, that as I frequently
“ visit it, the little Follies of the meaner Sort, and
“ the greater Extravagances and Absurdities of the
“ Great, alternatively move my Laughter and my
“ Pity. I am an Enemy to all Pomp, and study
“ Ease and Decency more than Splendor and out-

" ward Shew. My whole Equipage consists in a
" Coach and Pair, a Couple of Saddle-Horses,
" and six or eight Domestics of both Sexes, who
" serve me in several Capacities, and administer to
" my Pleasures as well as my Necessities. By this
" Means, I live retired within myself, and want
" very little Assistance from without. My Taylor
" and my Barber, my Semistrels and my Laun-
" dress, with several other necessary Artificers,
" and an excellent little Band of Music, are all
" within the Compass of my small Family. I de-
" light to see my Servants as happy, and as pleas'd
" as myself ; and setting aside their respective Of-
" fices, for which their Wages are their least Re-
" wards, they are much more my Companions
" than my Slaves ; and they receive my Orders,
" as Favours rather than Duties. What others,
" who perhaps have far less Means, than I have,
" to support it, expend in gilt Coaches, costly
" Liveries, superb Gardens and Palaces, rich Fur-
" niture and Apparel, Gaming, Feasts, Balls,
" Masquerades, and the like, I employ in making
" other People easy in their Circumstances ; in re-
" lieving the Fatherless and the Widow ; in admi-
" nistring to the Sick ; in putting the Sons of de-
" cay'd Families out to Trades ; and in giving
" small Fortunes to their Daughters in Marriage ;
" in procuring Employments for some, and in
" setting up others in the Trades they have learn'd :
" And as I never appear in any of these Things
" myself, and the Number of my Agents is not
" great, I am known to few. However, the En-
" quiries I cause to be made, to find out these real
" Objects of Charity, give me an Opportunity of
" knowing where I am not known, of seeing where
" I am not seen, and, in short, of prying into the
" Actions, Conduct and Misconduct of every
" Rank of Men, in this great City, and the
" Neigh-

" Neighbourhood thereof, from the highest Degree
" to the lowest. I find Means to get an Insight
" into the most secret Transactions of the Senat and
" the Consistory, in the Assemblies of the Great,
" and the Diversions of the meaner Sort, in Ta-
" verns and Coffee-houses, in Studies and Ware-
" houses, in Nurseries, and even among the Gos-
" sips in the Chambers of lying-in Women: In
" short, there is no Door, but what my Silver-
" Key will open, whenever I think fit to put it
" into the Hands of any of my Agents. Nor is
" this meer Matter of Curiosity, but directly con-
" ducive to my main Purpose, and the ultimate
" View of all my Actions, the Happiness of my
" Fellow-Citizens. By this Means, I can, with-
" out being perceived or suspected, make Obser-
" vations on the depraved Manners, evil Customs
" and Vices of the Times, and likewise distinguish
" the Virtues and good Qualities of those, who
" are so happy as not to be tainted with them, and
" dare be upright, generous and virtuous, in Spight
" of that grand Incitive to Evil, Fashion, and the
" Example of others; and as it is a Part of my
" Employment to commit all these my Remarks
" to Writing, and to animadvert upon them, some-
" times in a ludicrous, and at other Times in a se-
" rious Manner, I find Means to render these my
" Lucubrations useful to Mankind, by geting them
" inserted, without any View of farther Advantage,
" and even at my own Expence, in the public
" Prints; of which, as Occasion shall offer, I shall
" submit some to your Censure."

HERE my learned Friend finish'd his History, and I was so highly delighted with this, and what I had before seen and heard, that I could hardly forbear bursting out, in an Ecstasy, in the following Lines, which I have somewhere read:

*Should the whole Frame of Nature round him break,
In Ruin and Confusion burl'd,
He, unconcern'd, would bear the mighty Crack,
And stand secure amidst a falling World.*

FOR sure nothing could be able to move a Person of so excellent a Composition: Of which I shall probably be able to give you farther Proofs in my next: Till when, as ever, &c.



LETTER XVII.

SIR,

HAMBURG.



Y Friend had scarce finish'd the *Skizzo* of his History, which I gave you in my last, when a Servant came to tell him Dinner ~~was fixed~~ for us; we thereupon return'd to the pleasant Apartment we had breakfasted in, where, finding but two Covers on the Table, I took the Liberty of asking, if I might not hope to enjoy the agreeable Conversation of the Person who had managed the Tea-table in the Morning. My Friend's Answer was, she was but a Servant; that indeed, as she had been a faithful one, for many Years, and was a Woman of very good Sense and Parts, he usually admited her to his Table when alone, but never allow'd her to come into the Company of Strangers, excepting at the Tea-table; however, as I desired it, he would for once break into that Rule, and thereupon order'd her to be call'd in, and bid her sit down. Having succeeded in this Point, I ventured to go farther, and ask'd him, whether the learned

learned Physician, I had been informed he kept in the House, was not allow'd that Liberty ? This Question put my Host into something more than a Smile, and Madam in a Horse-Laugh, which put me almost out of Countenance, not being appre-
sive there was any Thing ludicrous or ridiculous in what I had ask'd : But the former soon rid me at once of my Doubts and Fears. “ The Physician, “ (said he) whom you are pleas'd to honour with the “ Epithet of Learned, is no other than my identical “ self ; and I have a Disguise for that Purpose, “ thro' which it would not be easy for the nearest “ Friend to discover me.”

OUR Dinner was plentiful and elegant, not so ridiculously superfluous, as is but too common here, as well as in *Bremen* ; but what pleas'd me most was, that almost every Thing was of his own Product : Fish out of his own Ponds, Fowls from his Barn-door, Greens and Fruit out of his own Garden : And tho' our Host offer'd me Variety of the most exquisite Wines, I was press'd to drink no more, than I thought fit to call for. Our Discourse at Table was serious, and yet diverting; merry without Levity ; and I may truly say of my Friend, with *Tully*, *In eo facetiæ erant, quæ nulla arte tradi possunt.* In short, it would be almost impossible not to be pleasant, where the Host is such a one. As soon as the Table was clear'd, and we had drunk two or three Glasses a-piece of excellent *Champaign*, my Friend told me, I must excuse a Weakness he had contracted during his long Residence in *Italy*, which he had never been able to shake off since, that of sleeping an Hour or two after Dinner, offering me, at the same Time, an Apartment where I might do the same. I told him, it was a Custom I never indulg'd myself in, but that I could pass my Time very agreeably in his Garden. Upon this, he took a Key out of his Pocket, and, giving it

me, order'd a Servant to conduct me into his Library, where (said he) you may probably find something to divert you 'till I have taken my Nap.

I FOLLOWED the Servant, full of Expectation, and overjoyed to a Degree beyond Expression, up one Pair of Stairs, where I was let into a Gallery, about twenty-five Foot broad, which took the whole Breadth of the House, on that Side next the Garden, and had a large Balcony that commanded a View of the whole. The Front of this Story, I found, was divided into several Lodging-Rooms, handsomly furnish'd, and over it, was only an *Attic* Story, for Servants. The dark Side of the Gallery, which my Friend had chosen for his Library, was wholly taken up with Shelves for Books, dispos'd in the most regular and beautiful Manner I ever saw, in different Classes, according to their Languages, and the Subjects they treated of; and I found two Catalogues, an Alphabetical, and a Classical one, fairly transcrib'd and lying on a Table. A handsom Cornice run along the Top of the whole, in a streight Line, under which were Curtain-Rods, bearing green Silk Curtains, from one End to the other. Above the Cornice were placed fine *Busto's*, of the most learned Men among the Ancients and Moderns; and, on the Edges of some of the Shelves, were fasten'd all the curious Medals, struck to the Honor of Men of Learning, which he had been able to procure. At each End of the Gallery, and against the Piers, betwixt the Windows, on the opposite Side, were several Cupboards, or Repositories, containing great Variety of the most curious and scarce Things in Art and Nature, and handsomly embellish'd with proper Mottos and Devices. Some were fill'd with Fossils, some with petrified Fish, others with beautiful Insects, and again others were set apart for Letters, Manuscripts, and other Papers. Of these latter, I observed two in

in particular, one fill'd with Foreign Letters and Papers, and the other with Inland. They had each their several Divisions, which were destin'd for as many different Subjects, as 1. Philosophical ; 2. Critical ; 3. Political, and so on ; and these again had their proper Subdivisions, by which it was easy to find whatever was wanted. The middle Pier was Looking-glaſs, from Top to Bottom ; and in the Middle of the uppermost Part, which was arch'd, I observ'd the following Words in Golden Letters : *Reddo, non facio*, which I thought was as applicable to my Friend's Character, as to the Glaſs.

IN the Middle of each End of the Gallery, were two large Repositories, in which were rang'd, in an agreeable Manner, great Numbers of curious Mathematical, Astronomical, and even Chirurgical Instruments, with which, likewise, several other Parts of the Gallery were decorated ; and, that no Room might be lost, the very Cieling hung full of one Rarity or other. I observed, that one of the large Repositories, I just now mention'd, was chiefly fill'd with Instruments (the Product, probably, of very distant Regions) to the Use of which I was an utter Stranger. Of these, as Occasion shall offer, I may perhaps, hereafter, obtain a farther Knowledge, which I shall not fail to communicate to you : But what, at this Time, most commanded my Attention, was a very curious and beautiful Thermometer, which, by a Label hanging to it, I found, had been sent my Friend from Surinam, in South America, by a learned Arabian Philosopher, call'd *Hai Ebn Salaman*. This most exquisite Piece of Art is not above five Inches high, and stands on a gilt Pedestal, into which the Ball of the Tube is fix'd. This Tube, which is about three Inches long, is fasſened to an Ebony-Frame, of the same Length, and about an Inch broad.

On this Frame, are delineated the several Degrees of Heat and Cold, by Strokes of Gold inlaid, but the Characters (probably, to conceal the real Use of this little Instrument) were to me unintelligible. The Top of it rises to a Semicircle, artificially inlaid with Gold, representing certain Characters, likewise unknown to me, and on each Side of this Semicircle, is a beautiful Vase, of the same Metal. The Tube is fill'd with a Liquor, or Spirit, of a resplendent Ruby-Red ; and I observed, to my very great Surprize, that this Liquor was almost in a continual Motion, higher and lower ; tho', upon running to the Window, I could not find any visible Alteration in the Air. At a Distance, I perceived the Spirit in the Tube stand fix'd to the Center, without Motion ; but I no sooner approach'd it, than it began to rise and fall, as before, and sometimes, with great Swiftness, almost from Top to Bottom.

ASTONISH'D at this *Phænomenon*, I set my little Instrument on the Table, and sat down, to examine it with more Ease and Leisure : I could, however, by no Means, dive into the Secret, and being tired with Speculation, casting my Eyes upon a *Virgil*, which lay upon the Table, I resolved to raise my Spirits again, by reading a little in that agreeable Author : But how great was my Amazement, to see, that, as soon as I begun to read, the Spirits, in the Tube of my little Instrument, rose at once several Degrees ! It sunk, however, as precipitately, to its former Situation, as soon as I laid down my Book to examine it more narrowly.

THIS seem'd very strange to me, and I soon perceiv'd, that *Hai Ebn Salaman* was a greater Artist than *Toracelli* * ; But my Wonder increas'd, when,

* *Toracelli*, who was the first Inventor of the common Weather-Glas, was an Italian Mathematician, and lived about the Begining of the seventeenth Century.

upon taking up my Book again, it rose as before, and fell the Moment I left off reading. I began to imagine my Breath might have some Effect on this volatile Spirit ; but could not observe the least Difference, whether I read loud or softly, near to it or at some Distance. Upon this, I took up another Book, which happen'd to be an ancient Tract of Logic, and here, to my great Astonishment, I found, that, as soon as I began to read, the Liquor sunk several Degrees below its Center, and return'd thither again, as soon as I laid my Logic down. Some, in my Place, would certainly have taken it for Witchcraft ; and, I must confess, I could hardly forbear thinking it some Illusion, or *Deception Vifus*, not being able to conceive, what hidden Property could be contain'd in this Liquor, or what the Preparation could be, to produce such wonderful Effects. I, therefore, thought with *Ovid*, *Causa latet, vis est notissima* ; and, leaving it on the Table, was led, by Curiosity, to one of the Repositories, fill'd with Manuscripts and Papers, where, casting my Eye on the Title of a Drawer, call'd *Allegorical Papers*, a Sort of Writing, which, of all other, I think the most entertaining, as well as instructive *, I took out the first I laid my Hand upon, and found it to be entitled, A DESCRIPTION OF THE EMPIRE OF PATHIA.

* " *Allegories* (says the late inimitable Mr. *Addison*) when well chosen, are like so many Tracks of Light in a Course, which make every Thing about them clear and beautiful. A noble Metaphor, when it is placed to an Advantage, casts a Kind of Glory round it, and darts a Lustre thro' a whole Sentence : " And the same Author, speaking of *Fable*, says, " it was the first Species of Wit, that appeared in the World. Some of the finest Compositions of the Ancients are in Allegory ; and Fable is not only the surest Way of giving Counsel, but that which pleases the most universally."

THE Title of this Manuscript raised my Curiosity to read it ; and I immediately sat down, in an easy Chair, for that Purpose. I found it written in the *High German* Tongue, and before I had read a single Page, I had Reason to believe my Friend was the Author of it. Before I had gone thro' it, he came in very gay, after his Nap, and, seing how I was employ'd, bid me put the Manuscript in my Pocket, and read it at my Leisure, and desired me, at present, to go down with him into one of the Alcoves of the Garden, to partake of a Concert of Music. In that Instant, seing his little *Thermometer* on the Table, he smiled, and, telling me he perceived I had not been idle, ask'd me what I thought of it. I readily embraced this Opportunity to confess my Ignorance, as well as Wonder, and to desire some Information from him, to dispel them both. He complied with my Request, without Hesitation, and immediately gave me the following Account of it :

" THIS little *Thermometer* (said he) is one of " the most curious Pieces Art ever produced : You " see, by the Label, to whom I am indebted for " it, and it is, probably, the Invention of that " great Philosopher. It may very properly be " call'd the **TOUCHSTONE OF SOUND REASON**, a " Metal, which, in these latter Times, we find " very much debas'd, and, without the Help of " such a *Touchstone*, not easy to set a true Value " upon : But the Author has dignified it with the " significant Name of **THE INTELLECTUAL** " **THERMOMETER**, or **WEATHER-GLASS OF** " **THE UNDERSTANDING**, which is the Meaning " of the Golden *Arabic* Characters, inlaid in the " Arch over the Tube ; and his Reason, I pre- " sume, was, because it displays the different De- " grees of its Heat or Cold, with the utmost Ac- " curacy." He then told me the Meaning of the " Characters,

Characters, which denoted the several Degrees of that Heat or Cold, each subdivided into four Quarters, and were in the following Order :

	: : : : <i>Phrensy.</i>
	: : : : <i>Extravagance.</i>
	: : : : <i>Fire.</i>
	: : : : <i>Sprightliness.</i>
	: : : : SOUND JUDGMENT
	: : : : <i>Seriousness.</i>
	: : : : <i>Pblegm.</i>
	: : : : <i>Heaviness.</i>
	: : : : <i>Dulness.</i>

THESE he farther explain'd in the following Maner :

" WHENEVER I read an Author of a judicious, " clear, and unaffected Genius, I always observe, " that the Spirits in my Tube remain fix'd to the " Center, or **SOUND JUDGMENT**. When this " Sound and Natural Judgment is heighten'd with " a lively Imagination, my Thermometer has risen " to *Sprightliness*. One Degree more of Vivacity " and Spirit raises it up to *Fire*, a very valuable " Property of the Mind, if kept in a settled Con- " tinuity. A little too much *Fire* produces *Wild-* " *ness* or *Extravagance*, and from this, there is but " one Step more to *Madness, Raving, or Phrensy*.

" IN the lower Divisions of my Thermometer, " the several Degrees of *Cold*, in the *Understanding*, " are justly distinguish'd, in their orderly Decrease. " A good **SOUND NATURAL JUDGMENT**, tem- " per'd with a little *Cold*, falls into *Serious*. *Seri-* " *ousness* is the Fore-runner of *Pblegm*; too much " *Pblegm* cramps the *Understanding*, and makes it " *heavy*: And a *heavy* Writer is in as ready a Way " to

" to become dull, as a wild, or extravagant one is
 " to commence Madman *.

" As I have had frequent Opportunities (continued my Friend) of making Use of this Instrument, in the Examination of the Works of the Learned, and to determine, to the twelfth Part of an Inch, what Measure of Understanding and Spirit this or that particular Author possesseſſ, I shall communicate my Observations to you, at a more convenient Time; and shall now only, in general, remark; that in *Mathematics* and *History*, the Spirits in my Tube remain fix'd to the Center. *Rhetoric* raises them to Sprightliness, and *Pblosophy* sinks them to Seriousness. The ancient Poets raise them to *Fire*, but *Law* or the *Fathers* depress them to *Pblegm*. The most renowned Romances have elevated them to *Wildness* or *Extravagance*, and, I am forry to say, it is but too common for our modern Authors to bring them down, at least one Degree, below *Pblegm*.

" But, above all, I have most wonder'd at the strange Effect the greater Part, and especially the more modern, of *Controversial* Writings have produced. I no sooner begin to read a Line or two of them, than my Spirits rise, at once, from the Ball to the highest Degree of my Tube, and fall again, with the like Precipitancy, to the lowest.

" As it is of a portable Size, I have caused a Case to be made to it, and seldom go into Company, without taking my *Thermometer* with me: And while others are busied in admiring the

* In a Definition of Madness, which I have somewhere read, it is said to be a Sort of too active Briskness in the Imagination, without regular Thought: And Dryden says:

*Great Wit to Madness, sure, is near ally'd,
 And thin Partitions do their Bounds divide.*

" Structure of it, and narrowly examining the Characters of the Degrees, which are only intelligible to myself, I have an Opportunity of enquiring into the Capacities and Faculties of their Minds.

" IN Assemblies, made up partly of the Fair Sex, I generally observe my Thermometer to rise, at least, above Sprightliness: And in those which consist wholly of Men, it rises in Proportion as the Bottles empty: But when I have visited the same Friends, the next Morning, at their Tea-table, I generally find it sunk two Degrees lower, than it was before it begun to rise the preceding Evening *.

HERE my Friend was interrupted, by the Servant's coming to tell him the Music and Tea-table waited for him, in the Garden: Upon which, he put the little Instrument into its Case, and, giving it me, said he was going the next Day on a Journy, from which he should hardly return in less than a Fortnight; and as it might be of some Diversion to me, in the mean while, I was welcome to carry it with me. He gave me, at the same Time, another Case, in which he said I would find an Instrument, differing both in Form and Use, which latter I should be instructed in by the Manuscript he carefully wrapt up with it. We, thereupon, went down into the Garden, where I found eight Persons, Men and Women, each at different Instru-

* The original Author undoubtedly took the Hint of this pretended Invention, from an Observation in the Spectator, Vol. IV. p. 112. upon the Experiment said to be made in the Glass of a Thermometer, with a Liquor found in the Pericardium of a Coquette: But the Application, and the pretended Effect of that and this are so very different, that he, on that Account, by no Means, deserves the Name of a Plagiary, and much less does the Author of these Letters, who has made so great Alterations in his Translation, merit that Name.

ments, and all my Friend's Domesticos. *Madame la Gouvernante* play'd the Thorough-Bass, on the Harpsichord, and sung several Songs, which she accompanied herself, while my Friend play'd the Bass-Viol. However, she frequently rose, and surrender'd her Place to another, while she served us with Tea and Coffee, and, for the greater Variety, gave us two or three Solo's on the Lute. My Mind was, in the mean Time, so taken up with the Treasure I had in my Pocket, that, notwithstanding the great Love I have for Music, I could hardly give Attention to this elegant Entertainment, which continued for near two Hours. I then took Leave of my Friend, expressing the greatest Sense of Gratitude I was capable of, he, on his Side, continuing his Professions of a sincere Friendship, and insisting upon my spending some Days with him, at his Return.

I no sooner got to my Lodgings, than I shut myself up in my Chamber, and begun to write these Particulars, resolving to let you partake, as soon as possible, of the Pleasure I had already received, and might hope hereafter, in the Acquisition of so valuable an Acquaintance, of whom I shall always be able to say, with *Pliny*, *Erat homo ingeniosus, acutus, acer, & qui plurimum & salis haberet & fellis, nec candoris minor.* My next will, I believe, give you an Account of some Experiments I shall probably make with the two extraordinary Instruments committed to my Care; 'till when, as ever, I remain, &c.



LETTER XVIII.

SIR,

HAMBURG.

 HAD hardly finish'd my Letter of the when *Morpheus* clos'd my Eyes, and obliged me to hasten to Rest : But Curiosity open'd them again, with the Rising of the Sun, to make some farther Remarks on my Thermometers ; for so I conceived the one Instrument I had not yet seen must likewise be. I made a Begining, by trying some Experiments, on that I already knew the Use of, with some Books I had in my Trunk : And as I am never without Plays of all Sorts, I resolved my first Trial should be with them ; I therefore fetch'd my whole Stock, and laid them on the Table, and, after many Experiments, made the following Observations : An *Italian Opera* sinks it to its lowest Ebb, and, on the other Hand, a *Pantomime*, or Ballad-Entertainment, swells it with such Impetuosity, that I was cautious of repeating the Experiment too often, for Fear of bursting the Tube. I tried it with several of *Shakespear's* Plays, and found it to deviate but very seldom from its Center, for any long Time, with any of them ; and tho' it did, indeed, frequently take a short Trip above the middle Region, I plainly perceiv'd my Author had never lost his View of that Point *. It was just the same, when upon reading some of those Puns, or what the *French*

* This Thought our Author seems to have borrow'd from the *Tatler*, who says, " *Shakespear* had an agreeable Wildness and Warmth of Imagination,"

call

call *Jeu de Mots* (or Play with Words) of which this great Author is but too full ; when, I say, I read some of these Passages, and the Spirits in my Tube thereupon sunk below their Center, they soon mounted again, and, with my Author, return'd to their proper Situation. By most of our modern Plays, they were very busy towards the two Extremities, frequently rising and falling several Times, during the Reading of a single Scene, but rarely continuing, for any Time, within the five middlemost Degrees : But I had the Satisfaction, at reading Mr. Addison's *Cato*, to find, that, notwithstanding they often rose two Degrees above the Center, they never, tho' a Tragedy, went more than a full Degree below it.

I RESOLVED next to make a Trial with some other Books, and fetch'd an Arm-ful, without examining into them. The first I open'd was *Eachard's Gazetteer*, which sunk the Spirits of my Tube at least three Degrees below the middle Point, but they rose near as much above it, on laying that down, and taking up the *Tale of a Tub*. With the *Atlantis*, I observed, they always rose to *Spright-lines*, and sometimes to *Fire*. I tried my Thermometer with several of the *Spectators* and *Tatlers*, and always found it rise or fall exactly as the Subject requir'd ; insomuch that I was able to distinguish the Author of every particular Piece, by my Glass, before I came to the End of it, to know it by the final Letter. Having made these Experiments, with Books of so many different Subjects, I resolv'd before I concluded, to make a Trial with a Book or two of Divinity : The first that came to my Hands, was a Volume of Archbishop *Tillotson's* Sermons, and I soon found all the Signs of a strong Judgment, fervent Zeal, and ardent Desire of convincing Mankind of the saving Truths of the Gospel, which I had Reason to expect from so great and

and good a Man. I next made a Trial with a small Piece of *Baxter's*, which, tho' the Man's Intent may have been upright, I found so clogg'd with the Weight of Dulness, that it seldom reach'd the middle Region, without, at the same Time, running up to all the Height of Enthusiaſtical Madness and Extravagance.

My Tea being, by this Time, brought up, while I was drinking, I began to please myself with the Hopes of being one Day Master of so useful and diverting a Piece of Art. I had observed, in my Friend's Repository, a Phial of Liquor exactly of the Colour of that in the Tube; and as I did not doubt but the Virtue was contained in the Spirits, (conceiving it would be easy to get the Machine made) I hop'd I might obtain a small Share thereof. As we are apt to anticipate our Joys as well as our Fears, I began to number the Discoveries I should, from Time to Time, make with this new Machine. There are, thought I, several particular Societies, as well in the City of *London*, as elsewhere, whose Judgments and Understandings I shall measure with the greatest Exactitude, and I shall follow (said I to myself) the Inhabitants of that great City and its Suburbs, in all their Haunts, from the Church to the Play-house. Nay, I flatter'd myself, with the pleasing Hopes, that there should not be the least Grain of corrupt, depraved Taste among us, but what I should ferret out and discover, by Means of this my *Thermometer*: That being detected, and exposed to the Eye of the whole World, the Evil might, by Degrees, be removed, and a better Taste and Judgment be thoroughly restored and established amongst us.

I BEGAN to wish myself a larger Portion of this wonderful Liquor, than I could hope to obtain, in Order to make a Present of one of these

Thermometers to every one of our Journalists, that they might, with the Help thereof, form better Judgments of their Authors, than most of them have hitherto done: And to the Writers of our Publick News, and more particularly Political Papers, to whom it would be of the same Universal Benefit. If every Author (thought I) and every Bookseller could have one, how much unnecessary Labor would it save the former, and Expence the latter, and how many Squabbles would it not prevent?

I CONCLUDED my Speculations by thinking, that as the small Stock of this inestimable Spirit, which I could hope to have, would soon be exhausted, it might be for the good of the Public to recommend it earnestly to that illustrious Body of Enquirers into the Wonders of Nature and Art, the R----l S----y, and their worthy Pr-----t, to spend some of the Hours they frequently employ upon Matters of mere Speculation, which are of little or no Benefit to Mankind, in the Search after this Secret of so universal Advantage. They who seek to enrich and aggrandize themselves in the fruitless Attempt after the Philosopher's Stone (thought I) would perhaps sooner find their Accounts in this; and it might as well deserve a *Præmium* being set upon it as the Longitude.

IN the mean Time, as this rare Invention came first from a very distant Region, it might be worth the while of an *E---t I---a* or *S---th S---a S---p---go*, to make Enquiry, among the Philosophers and wise Men of the several Places they come to, after this valuable Commodity; it might bring as much Advantage, and be less hazardous than any other Branch of private Trade; at least, it would not expose them to the unreasonable and ill-natured Enquiries of their Superiors, when, poor innocent Gentlemen,

Gentlemen, they perhaps only follow the Steps of their Predecessors, now their Masters.

HAVING finish'd my Breakfast, Curiosity led me to examine the other little Machine, which my Friend had lent me. I found, upon opening the Case, a curious Quadrangular Pyramid of Ebony, resting upon four little golden Balls, on the four Corners of a well-proportioned Pedestal, which again rested on four Balls of the same Metal, and of a something larger Size. Both Pedestal and Pyramid were curiously inlaid with what I took to be *Chinese* Characters, in Gold, and, on the Top of all was an Urn of the same. The Pyramid was perforated in the Form of two Arches one above the other. In the lower Arch was an Image of *Saturn*, of a yellowish Metal, and in the upper Arch hung a small Bell. As all this gave me no Idea of the Virtues or Use of this little Instrument. I had immediate Recourse to the Manuscript which my Friend gave me with it; and I there found it was an Invention of an ancient *Chinese* Philosopher, call'd *Bramin-Quam-Bo-Ni*, and that he had given it the Name of *Pe-Kad-En-Nosch*, or the TOUCH-STONE OF SINCRETITY. It likewise acquainted me, that the Figure of *Saturn* had been formed by a secret Sympathetic Art, under a certain Influence of the Planets, and of the same Metal as the moving Statue of *Dædalus*: And that the Bell was of the same Composition as the Image of the *Dodonæan Jupiter*, with the *Greeks*, which gave a certain Sound, when the Beams of the Sun darted upon it. Upon farther Examination, I found the Virtue and Use of this pretty Pyramid greatly to exceed the Beauty of its Structure. My Manuscript inform'd me, that if it was placed upon a Table, in the Midst of a Company that was in Discourse, either the Figure that was in the lower Arch, or the Bell over its Head, would be in continual

Motion, according as the Person speaking was sincere, false, or prevaricating in what he said. If Heart and Tongue agreed, the little Figure would move its Head and nod, more or less, in Proportion to his Integrity ; but if Deceit, Flattery, or formal Compliment, without any Meaning, had any Share in his Discourse, the Bell would begin to ring with more or less Force, as his Words approach'd nearer, or were at a greater Distance from his Mind. As I was alone and could consequently make no Experiments with this Machine, but on myself, I must defer a farther Account of it to another Opportunity, and can only say now, I had the Satisfaction to find, that happening occasionally to throw out an Ejaculation to the *Supreme Being*, my Friend *Saturn* said *Amen* to it with a Nod ; I thereupon put it into the Case again, and, laying it carefully in my Trunk, resolv'd to conclude this Letter with an Account of the fatal Catastrophe of a Gentleman, with whom I had formerly an Intimacy in *Holland*. The Person I mean, was C---ns---r *H----n*, formerly Secretary to the unhappy Baron *G---rtz*, first Minister of State to *Charles XII*, of *Sweden*, who was sacrificed to the Fury of the Populace, after the Death of that extraordinary Monarch. Mons. *H---n* was a Gentleman of solid Learning, a sound Judgment, great Experience, and the most ready Wit I ever met with in any one Man, but withal a perfect *Debauchee*. He was let into the Secret of all his Master's Intrigues, and was one of his principal Agents in them. This made the *S---t* of *Sw---n* conceive great Hopes of making several Discoveries by his Means : He was accordingly put under close Confinement, and as all the fair Promises they could make him were of no Weight to engage him to betray his Master, the prevalent Argument of the Rack was more than once

once made Use of to convince him of his Mistake: But as he had the Courage and Presence of Mind, even to undergo this Torture, without flinching, he was himself tried for high Crimes against the State, and, being convicted, was sentenc'd to a shameful and painful Death. After Condemnation, Offers of a conditional Pardon were again tender'd him, but in vain, 'till the Night before his intended Execution, having taken a plentiful Dose of *Burgundy*, he threw off what he afterwards call'd a false Point of Honor, and reflected upon the Folly of sacrificing his own Life, for the Sake of a Person who had drawn him into this *Dilemma*, and who perhaps would not have parted with a Finger to save his. He, therefore, gave Notice, about Midnight, of his Resolution to discover all that he knew, which he did the next Day, and obtained his Pardon. After the Death of his Unfortunate Master, Mons. *H—n* attach'd himself to the Service of the D. of *H—n*, who made him *A—ck C—ns—r*, and employed him in his Finances: But some Years after, for Reasons I am not inform'd of, he quitted that Prince's Service, and was put in Possession of a Bailiwick in the Duchy of *Lunenburg*, in the Service of our present King. He had not enjoyed that Station long, before, upon a Quarrel with the Super-Intendant of the District, he was involv'd in a tedious and expensive Suit of Law, and was oblig'd to retire from his Bailiwick. In this Retirement it was I contracted an Intimacy with him, and was highly delighted with his Conversation when sober, which, however, was not often; for after his Troubles in *St—lm*, he gave himself up to excessive drinking, especially to Drams in a Morning; and, in his Cups, would say, two Bottles of *Burgundy* had saved him from an untimely Death, who then could blame him for

valuing what he had received so great a Benefit from? He was, as I have already said, a *Debauchee*, and in his Discourse apt to discover too much of the Free-Thinker: However, he always pretended to a Sense of Religion; and was a punctual Observer of that practical Devotion, in which the *Germans* are, in general, too apt to place the whole of their Duty. His Morning Prayers he, in particular, seldom omitted, and (as I think, the *Spectator* somewhere says, on a like Occasion) *wisely considering, that he might not be in a Condition, to do the same, at Night, would perform his Evening-Service, at the same Time.*

HE had the good Fortune, in the Sequel, to triumph over his Adversary, the Super-Intendant, and not only recovered all Damages; but, as a Recompence for his Sufferings, had a more considerable Bailiwick confer'd upon him. He was now, as one would reasonably conclude, arrived at the Height of his Desires, and might have spent the Remainder of his Days, in as comfortable a Manner, as a reasonable Man could hope or expect: But, by what Fatality, is not easy to determine, after having gone thro' an Infinity of Troubles, and overcome them all, in this happy State, he himself put a Stop to the Career of his good Fortune, and, with all the Sedateness and Premeditation imaginable, brought upon his own Head the dismal *Catastrophe*, of which I shall now, after this long Preamble, give you an Account.

BEING in this seeming happy State of Life, and having for several Days before convers'd with his Acquaintance, in that free and pleasant Manner, which was natural to him, on the 12th of May, last, N. S. in the Morning, he shot himself, in his own Chamber, in the King's House, in the Bailiwick of *Hertzberg*. He had plac'd the Pistol at his right Eye; for there it appeared the Ball
went

went in, pass'd thro' his Brains, and went out again at the Crown of his Head. There had appear'd no Signs of sudden Discontent in him for any Time before : On the contrary, it seems he had calmly made several Preparations for this tragical *Catastrophe*, which argue it was the Effect of a pre-meditated and steady Resolution. Not long before he committed the Suicide, he put on a new Suit of Cloaths : Upon his Table, was found a Letter to his Majesty of *Great Britain*, begging his Pardon for staining his Mansion-house, with his Blood ; returning him Thanks for all his Royal Favors, and giving him some Reasons why he was weary of the World. In his Pocket, was found a Paper with the following Lines :

*Las de boire et de manger,
Las de trahir mes Creanciers,
Las de lasser mes Amis,
Las des Pursuites des Ennemis,
Las de vivre à la Torture,
Las de voir la même Tourlure,
Las enfin de moi-même,
Je meurs d'une Resignation extrême.*

*Adieu *.*

Hertzberg, ce 12 Maij, 1727.



* Various were the Opinions of Mankind, what could move this unhappy Gentleman, with whom I was not only acquainted but corresponded to the last, to take away his own Life in this violent Manner : The most general was, that as he was given to Liquor, he did it in a drunken Fit : But I have been credibly inform'd, he went sober to Bed, the Night before, and had drank nothing but Tea, the fatal Morning. That he was under no Discontent of Mind is certain. I have an Original Letter of his yet by me, written not a Month before his unfortunate End, full of Expressions of the highest Satisfaction, in the Station of Life he was then in ; acquainting me with a Design he had formed of introducing Church-musick in his District, and desiring me to

procure him some Anthems for that Purpose. What Reasons he may have alledg'd to his Majesty for this Deed, I never could learn; but it is to me self-evident, that a very ill State of Health, being in almost continual Pain, and a deprav'd Appetite, which had left him no Taste of what he most delighted in, Luxury, had made him weary of himself, and of the World, and this is plainly express'd in the Lines that were found in his Pocket, of which I shall give the Reader a literal Translation:

*Weary of Drinking and Eating,
Weary of deceiving my Creditors,
Weary of tiring out my Friends,
Weary of the Persecution of my Enemies,
Weary of living in continual Pain,
Weary of seeing the same Thing over again,
Weary, in short, of myself,
I dy with an extream Resignation;*

Farewell.



LETTER XIX.

SIR,

HAMBURG:

INCE my last, I have spent a few Hours, in endeavouring at a Translation of the *Allegorical Manuscript* I mention'd in a former Letter, entitled, A DESCRIPTION OF THE EMPIRE OF PATHIA; of which, as it is short, I send you a Copy.

UNDER the Title, were the following Words of Cicero, instead of a Motto:

Duplex est vis animorum. Una pars in appetitu posita est, quæ hominem hic & illuc rapit. Altera in ratione, quæ docet & explanat, quid faciendum, fugiendumque sit. Ita sit, ut ratio præsit, appetitus obtemperet.

“THE

" THE Empire of PATHIA is a Country which
" abounds in every Thing that can be subservient
" to the Necessity, Convenience and Ornament of
" human Life. CEPHALE, the *Metropolis* of this
" Empire, of an oval Form, is the Residence of its
" Empress, who, for her extraordinary Insight and
" Prudence, in the Management of the public
" Affairs, as well as her own private Oeconomy,
" obtained of her Subjects the additional Name
" of REASON.

" BARON WILL, first Minister of State to the
" Empress, was a Nobleman better qualified for
" Execution than Counsel, and who, tho' he was
" too hasty and capricious to weigh Matters duly,
" or to take any Thing under mature Deliberation,
" was the more expeditious and dextrous in the
" Performance of his Duty. With these Quali-
" ties, he was firmly fix'd in the Empress's Favor;
" for, as she was herself of a penetrating Sagacity,
" in all her Counsels, she had no farther Occasion
" for his Service, than to see them duly executed.

" THIS Minister was married to a young Coun-
" tress, one of the Empress's Attendants, whose
" Maiden-name was Lady FANCY. Her more
" than ordinary Capacity, and her Officiousness,
" in the Choice of every Thing relating to Dres,
" and in the Managemeut of the *Toilet*, had gain'd
" her the particular Esteem of the Empress, her
" Mistress, and she was very assiduous to secure
" her Favor, by agreeably entertaining her, when
" in waiting, with a thousand pretty Conceits,
" and little Pieces of Poetry, of her own Compo-
" sition. The Credit and Power this Lady had at
" Court received an additional Lustre, upon her
" Marriage with Baron WILL, and the Empress
" was continually heaping her Favors on the young
" Couple. Among other Marks of it, she made
" them a Present of one of her largest and noblest
" Castles,

“ Castles, built in a triangular Form, call'd CAR-
“ DIA, situate at a small Distance from CEPHALE.
“ HERE our Baron, and his sprightly Countess,
“ lived in great Splendor and Pomp, and were, in
“ Proces of Time, bles'd with a numerous Issue.
“ Their first Child was a Daughter, of exquisite
“ Beauty, and so engaging a Behavior, that she
“ was distinguish'd by the Name of Lady LOVELY.
“ She had four Sisters, the two eldest of which
“ bore some Resemblance to her charming Self, as
“ well in *Mien* as Carriage. The first, whose
“ Name was Lady HOPE, tho' a very Dwarf in
“ Stature, had a most agreeable Countenance, and
“ was the true Image of *Patience*. The second
“ was a sprightly jolly Girl, a great Lover and
“ Encourager of Plays, Balls and Masquerades,
“ and went by the Name of Lady GAY. The
“ other two possess'd very untoward Qualities, and
“ were of a melancholy and crazy Constitution.
“ Lady ANXIETY, the eldest of them, would
“ spend Hours, in a solitary Mood, in her Closet,
“ and generally in Tears. On the other Hand,
“ Lady TIMOROUS, the youngest,, was continu-
“ ally liable to convulsive Fits. They had but
“ one Brother, who was not only very deformed
“ in his Person, but of so strange a Cast of Mind,
“ that they could think of no properer Appellation
“ for him, than Squire SPLENATIC.

“ LADY LOVELY had hardly attained to Years
“ of Maturity, when the Empress married her to a
“ Gentleman of great Honor, and approved Cou-
“ rage, of the ancient Family of the TRUE-
“ GOODS. This noble Youth did not, indeed,
“ possess the most advantageous Blessings of For-
“ tune : But so great was his Merit, that this
“ discerning Princess thought him worthy of a
“ considerable Pension ; and let the new-married
“ Couple want for nothing that could contribute to
“ their

" their Felicity. They lived together in the most
" perfect Harmony and Satisfaction, and were in
" high Esteem with every one. INTEGRITY,
" JUSTICE, COMPASSION and FRIENDSHIP were
" four of their Children ; but History is silent,
" whether they had any more. The whole Family
" was advanced to the most eminent Posts at
" Court ; and as the Empress was perfectly happy
" in the Choice of her Servants, they, on their
" Parts, lived in all Manner of Affluence and
" Plenty, under so gracious a Sovereign. The
" Commonalty, in the mean Time, wanted nothing
" to compleat their Felicity, under so mild and
" prudent an Administration, but to be truly sen-
" sible of it.

" WHILE PATHIA was in this prosperous and
" happy State, a Foreigner, from a neighbouring
" Isle, came to visit it : He was a Person of an
" agreeable outward Appearance, and had a very
" pompous Train ; but, in his Heart, was a subtle
" Knave, and a Man void of all Conscience and
" Honor. The Marquis of SELF-INTEREST (for
" so his real Name was afterwards discovered to be)
" was received in CARDIA, in a very courteous
" Manner, by Baron WILL, who was so deceived,
" by his Fawning and Flattery, that of the most
" deceitful of Hypocrites, he made him his most in-
" timate Friend and Confident.

" THE daily Conversation the Marquis had in
" Baron WILL's Family, gave him an Oppor-
" tunity of being acquainted with Lady LOVELY's
" Beauty and Virtues, which so possess'd his perverse
" Mind, already ripe for the most flagrant Villa-
" nies, that he found Means to poison her Husband
" TRUE-GOOD, and afterwards, by a feign'd
" Compassion, artfully to gain the innocent Heart
" of a Lady, who had never known what Fraud
" and Suspicion were.

" THE

“ THE old Baron, her Father, countenanc’d
“ the Lover’s Addresses, and the young Widow
“ was so indiscreet to marry him privately, with-
“ out the Knowledge of her Benefactress. The
“ Empress had no Suspicion of the Marriage, ‘till
“ it was too late to remedy it ; but was then so
“ enraged at the clandestine Proceeding, that, in
“ the Height of her Displeasure, she not only dis-
“ carded the whole Family of the WILLS, from
“ all their important Posts, but forbid all Manner
“ of Intercourse between CEPHALE and CARDIA.

“ DURING the Disgrace of this Family, the
“ Marquis of SELF-INTEREST had three Sons, by
“ his Lady. The eldest was a bold, indefatigable
“ Adventurer : He imagined he could reach the
“ Clouds, if he could but once attain the Summit
“ of a Mountain in View, nor could the greatest
“ Difficulties obstruct his climbing up to the Top
“ of it : And when, with inexpressible Labor, he
“ had gained that Point, if another Mountain of
“ greater Height appeared between him, and his
“ proposed Aim, he would, with the same Alac-
“ crity, attempt to scale that likewise. This
“ aspiring Youth was generally known by the
“ Name of Lord AMBITION. The next Brother
“ was a great Promoter of all Manner of public
“ Shews and Diversions, and a vehement Lover
“ of the Fair Sex, who distinguish’d him by the
“ Name of Squire SENSUAL. The youngest, Squire
“ AVARICE, who had a very unlucky Aspect, was
“ always swell’d up, and ready to burst with Jeal-
“ lousies and Suspicions, and was continually dream-
“ ing of Thieves. When his Brothers had new
“ Cloaths given them, he, for his Part, desired
“ the Value of those design’d for him in ready
“ Mony, which he hoarded with great Care. These
“ three Brothers, tho’ they differed so widely in
“ their Tempers and Inclinations, posseſſ’d one
“ Quality,

“ Quality, which was common to them all:
“ They had most voracious and insatiable Ap-
“ petites.

“ THEY no sooner arrived at Years of Discre-
“ tion, than their turbulent Tempers put them
“ upon all Manner of Projects to raise their For-
“ tunes. At Court, where REASON rul'd, they
“ had no Admission; it was, therefore, the Favor
“ of the Populace they courted. The two eldest
“ Brothers, who lived in great Splendor and Mag-
“ nificence, soon gained their Point, by their
“ Liberality: And the many Sums of Mony,
“ which the youngest had placed at Interest,
“ among the trading Part of the Nation, brought,
“ likewise, no small Number over to their Faction.

“ HAVING thus strengthened their Interest, they
“ openly declared against the Court, and insinuated
“ to the Vulgar, that the Empress, being now
“ old, was no longer able to support the Weight
“ of the Government; and that the Empire was
“ by no Means in so flourishing a State, as for-
“ merly, under the Administration of their Mo-
“ ther's Family. The giddy Croud, ever prone
“ to change, laid hold of the first Opportunity to
“ rebel; and the three Brothers managed so art-
“ fully, that they soon got a private Intelligence
“ with the Inhabitants of CEPHALE; while those
“ of CARDIA, taking Arms in the Night-time,
“ surprized the Metropolis, seized the Empress in
“ her Bed, and hurried her away to Confinement.

“ THE Government devolving, by this Révo-
“ lution, on the Family of the WILLS, the old
“ Baron declared himself Regent; the Marquis of
“ SELF-INTEREST was made *Stadt-holder*; the
“ eldest of his three Sons, *Chief Minister of State*;
“ the second, *Marshal of the Court*, and the
“ youngest *Lord-Treasurer*. The Populace rejoiced
“ at what they call'd a Lucky Change. Strange,
“ and

“ and ‘till then unheard of, Projects were thought
“ on, to raise the Splendor and Credit of the
“ Nation, which, they pretended, were consider-
“ ably reduced and sunk, during the indolent
“ Reign of the confined Empress. PATHIA soon
“ became a general Resort of all who travell’d
“ from other Regions, with the View of Pleasure
“ and Sensuality only, and in Order to return as
“ very Asses as when they set out. Her Palaces
“ and Seats were superb ; Hospitality reign’d every
“ where ; Plays, *Ridotto’s*, Assemblies, and all
“ Manner of public Shews and Diversions were
“ exhibited, in a most pompous Manner, and far
“ exceeding whatever had been seen during their
“ deposed Sovereign’s Reign. In short, nothing
“ seem’d to be a Bar to the Grandeur and Felicity
“ of the new Regent, and his Agents, but that
“ they were soon immers’d in innumerable Debts.

“ To put a Stop to this Evil, which must
“ have hasten’d their Fall, they bethought them-
“ selves of an artful, but wicked Stratagem. A
“ Proclamation was issued, ordering all the current
“ Coin of the Nation to be brought to the Mint,
“ to be re-coined, in Order to efface the Image of
“ the late Empress : But, by Means of a certain
“ Metal, the Invention and Composition of which
“ was owing to the Family of the WILLS, they
“ debased it to one Third of its former intrinsic
“ Value, in such Manner, that it was not disco-
“ verable either by the Touch or Weight. The
“ Nation was blinded with the fair out-side Shew,
“ of this new and dazzling Species, and received
“ it from the Mint again, without Murmuring,
“ upon the ancient Footing. *Luxury and Pomp*,
“ grounded on the false Appearances of imaginary
“ Riches, spread, like a contagious Disease, over
“ the whole Land , but soon gave Way to *Penury*
“ and *Want*.

" SQUIRE AVARICE lent large Sums, at an exorbitant Interest, to the Needy, and thereby hurried on their impending Ruin. Squire SPLENATIC, who, notwithstanding his many and known ill Qualities, was now raised to a considerable Post in the Administration, depress'd Merit, wherever it rear'd its Head. Squire SENSUAL debauch'd the Wives and Daughters of the principal Inhabitants. The Regent himself govern'd every Thing, according to the Dictates of his own Obstinacy, right or wrong ; and his Grandson, AMBITION, entangled the Empire in an unnecessary and fatal War, with a neighbouring Nation, about some trifling *Punctilio's* of Honor. INTEGRITY, JUSTICE, COMPASSION and FRIENDSHIP were banish'd the State, for opposing these pernicious Proceedings. In short, the Subjects soon became sensible, that instead of a gracious Empress, they had now a many-headed Tyrant at the Helm : But as HOPE and JOY had long since left their Confines, they had no Refuge to fly to, but the two Ladies, ANXIETY and TIMOROUS.

" THIS Confusion must necessarily have brought the whole Nation into utter Ruin, had not a certain Matron, who was held in particular Esteem by the late Empress ; but, by the Populace, was look'd upon to be no better than a Sorceress, interposed, and put a Stop to this Misery, while yet there was a Remedy. This prudent and venerable *Sybil*, whose Name was EXPERIENCE, taking the Opportunity of a Fair, appear'd in the Midst of the Croud, on the Market-place, and holding up a Piece of the late Empress's Coin, in the Sight of all the People, " *This, my Friends and Fellow-sufferers* (said she) " *is a Coin which will bear all Tests* ; (holding, at the same Time a Glass over it, which, by contracting

“ tracting the Rays of the Sun into a Center, had
“ the Power to melt all Metals of a base Alloy;)
“ But this (continued she, holding up a Piece of
“ the new Coin, which, upon applying her Glass
“ to it, was reduced to its intrinsic Value) can
“ hardly withstand the least Degree of Trial: And
“ just so are all the imaginary Advantages of your new
“ Form of Government; dazzling, but of no Du-
“ ration. Is it for this Phantom, you have bartered
“ the happy Administration of your depos'd Sovereign?

“ THE Populace, whose Eyes began to be
“ opened, at so palpable a Conviction, finding
“ themselves wounded in the most sensible Part,
“ their Riches, took up Arms, by unanimous Con-
“ sent, brought the deposed Empress out of her
“ Confinement, and restored her to her lawful
“ Throne. Their Rage would have hurried them
“ on to exterminate the whole Race of the WILLS,
“ had not this gracious Princess herself appeas'd
“ their Fury, and given immediate Command to
“ sacrifice SELF-INTEREST to their Revenge;
“ declaring, at the same Time, that tho' the Fa-
“ mily of the WILLS were wholly unqualified for
“ the Administration, she had other Employ-
“ ments for them, in which they might be of real
“ Benefit to the Common Weal.

“ THIS Description, as it is called, is plainly
“ an *Allegorical History of the HUMAN PASSIONS*,
“ and contains the following *Moral Doctrine*, viz.
“ That the Happiness of this Life consists chiefly in
“ the Moderation and Government of these Passions.

“ WE attribute two different Powers to the
“ Soul, REASON and the WILL. Reason teaches
“ us how to determine our Views, and it is the
“ Business of the Will to put them in Execution.
“ According to the Cartesians, Reason has its Seat
“ in the Brain, and the Will, with its Passions,
“ Love, Joy, Hope, Fear, Sorrow, Hatred, &c.
“ in

" in the Heart. As long as the *Will* is govern'd
" by *Reason*, so long a Man is in his natural and
" tranquil State: All his Passions are kept within
" their proper Bounds; and therein consists the
" Happiness of Life: But no sooner does *Self-*
" *Interest* poison his good Intentions, and his
" Passions get the better of *Reason*, than he is in
" an unnatural Situation, and a confus'd State of
" Mind. All his Passions are Slaves to Intempe-
" rance, they lead him into a Labyrinth of Dis-
" orders; and herein consists the greatest Misery
" Mankind is liable to, in this World.

" THE only Method we have to remedy this
" Evil is, to take the Opportunity, when our
" Passions are lulled asleep, to weigh, in the Bal-
" lance of *Experience*, the true and intrinsic Value
" of every Object, which is wont to flatter our
" Imaginations, and thereby learn not to set our
" Affections chiefly on those Things, which are
" least deserving of them; but, on the contrary,
" put that Value upon all Things, as they, with
" Propriety and Justice, deserve; and, on the
" other Hand, to proportion our Sorrow and
" Care, to our actual, and not to our imaginary
" Losses and Wants.

" IN this Examination of the intrinsic Value
" of Things, we must have an Eye, first, to the
" Goodness, and, second, to the Duration of them:
" Whether they promote our Happiness, and how
" long they are capable of doing it? Let us, for
" Instance, examine the Honors, Pleasures and
" Riches of this World, by this Rule. Are they
" real substantial Goods? Are they attended with
" no Cares, no Apprehensions, no Uneasinesses? As
" far as they are liable to any of these, so far they
" are short of being real Felicities. But supposing
" they were wholly free from these Inconveniencies,
" the Question yet remains, of what Duration

" are they ? Will they last to the End of our
 " Days ? How long are we sure of Health, or
 " even of Life itself to enjoy them ? To con-
 " clude, is our Life more than a Moment in
 " Comparison with Eternity ? How then can they
 " be said to be *durable* ? In Reality, they are no
 " more than an empty transitory Vapour, a
 " Thing of nothing, which has no real or essen-
 " tial Being.

" WHEN we have, in this Manner, disco-
 " vered the deceitful Alloy of this counterfeit
 " Coin, which has blinded the Eyes of our Un-
 " derstanding, *Reason* ascends her Throne again,
 " and our *Passions* are confined within their proper
 " Bounds. Nothing in this World can awake
 " any immoderate Desires in us, nor are we ever,
 " beyond Measure, concern'd for the Loss or
 " Want of any Thing. By this alone, we may
 " come very near to the highest Pitch of Happi-
 " ness we are here capable of, and keep Possession
 " of it when we have attained it *.

To

* To this, I cannot forbear adding a fine Paragraph from our *Spectators*, (Vol. VI. p. 49.) and shall then leave the Reader to form a Judgment upon the whole.

That ingenious Author, having alledg'd it to be " a mighty
 " Mistake, that the Passions should be so entirely subdued, as
 " to be quite extinguish'd, which is putting out the Light of
 " the Soul ; little Irregularities being sometimes not only to
 " be born with ; but to be cultivated too, as they are frequently
 " attended with the greatest Perfections :" He then concludes,
 " since the Passions are the Principles of human Actions,
 " we must endeavour to manage so as to retain their Vigor,
 " yet keep them under strict Command : We must govern
 " them rather like free Subjects than Slaves ; lest, while we
 " intend to make them obedient, they become abject, and
 " unfit for those great Purposes, to which they were design'd.
 " For my Part, I must confess, I could never have any Re-
 " gard to that Sect of Philosophers, who so much insisted
 " upon an absolute Indifference and Vacancy from all Passion :
 For

To finish this Letter, I shall tell you, that I have, this Week, been to see two *Opera's*, one a very magnificent showy Piece, call'd *N E R O*, translated from the *Italian*, and the Music compos'd by that excellent *Italian* Master, *Orlandini*. The other, another of those whimsical Pieces, call'd *Comic Opera's*, as ridiculous as *Tragi-Comedies*, which are the Product of the *English* Theatre, and (as the *Spectator* justly observes) one of the most monstrous Inventions, that ever enter'd into a Poet's Thoughts. This was entitled ; *Das Hamburger Jahr-Marckt*, (or the *Hambro' Fair*,) being a virulent Satyr on the Times, particularly applicable to that Place, and full of personal Reflections. I pick'd Acquaintance with a Gentleman in the Pit, who told me, that Mr. *W--b* is making Preparation to celebrate the King's Birth Day with great Magnificence, and that Mr. *L....d* has Orders to exhibit something very extraordinary, on that Occasion, on the *Opera-Stage*. I think to stay so long here to be an Eye-Witness of that Solemnity ; after which, as I am inform'd His Majesty intends to visit his *German* Dominions this Summer, and to leave *England* immediately after his Birth-Day, I intend to embrace that Opportunity of seing the Court of *Hanover* in its greatest Splendor ; and I shall give you a particular Account of it, as well for your own Satisfaction, as that you may be able to obviate those Scurrilities and invidious Reflections, which you have so often heard cast on the Illustrious House, under whose auspicious Government, we have now the Advantage and Happiness to be. I am, &c.

" For it seems to me a Thing very inconsistent, for a Man to
" divest himself of Humanity, in Order to acquire Tranquillity
" of Mind, and to eradicate the very Principles of Action,
" because it is possible they may produce ill Effects.



LETTER XX.

SIR,

HAMBURG.

AVING since my last, made it my particular Business, to enquire into the ancient and present State of *Hamburg*, I have destin'd this Letter to give you as circumstantial an Account thereof, as I have hitherto been able to learn.

THE Story of its being built by *Drusus*, in Honor to *Jupiter Ammon*, I pass by, as being generally esteem'd a Fable; and proceed to what we may depend on, with greater Certainty.

IN the Year of our Lord 808, the Emperor *Charlemaign*, or, as the *Germans* call him, *Carolus Magnus*, caused two Forts or Castles to be built on the *Elb*, to repel the Incursions and Rava-
ges of the *Wenden*, and other *Northern Infidels*. One of them, on the *North* Side of this River, was call'd *Hamburg*, or *Hammenburg* (or the Castle of or near the Wood) from a little Wood, at about a Mile's Distance from where the City now stands; *Hammen*, in the ancient *German*, signifying a little Wood, and this Wood being in par-
ticular call'd *Hamma*; and there is, to this Day, likewise a Village on the same Spot, call'd *Hamm*. We find, indeed, several other Derivations of this Name, as from the Statue of *Jupiter Ammon*, which *Charlemaign* destroy'd there; or that the first Inhabitants were the Remains of the ancient *Gambrii*, and the Place call'd formerly *Gambrium*; or,

or, with *Krantzius*, from an ancient Saxon Hero, call'd *Hama*; but all these seem groundless *. The first *Legatus*, Lieutenant or Commander of this Fort, who likewise built it, was call'd *Odo, Udo, or Otto*, who first call'd it *Hochbucki*, or rather *Hochburg* (the high Fort,) the *North Banks* of the *Elb* being very high thereabouts. It was taken and raz'd by the *Barbarians*, two Years after; but *Charlemaign*, having repel'd these Infidels, the Year following, caused it to be rebuilt, and, as it was customary for the neighbouring Inhabitants to resort to, and build near these Forts or Castles, it soon became a populous Town. In 811, *Charlemaign* built the first Church here, which he dedicated to our Saviour and the Virgin *Mary*, and this was the only Church *Hamburg* had, for above 350 Years. *Ludovicus Pius*, the Son of *Charlemaign*, made it an Archbishop's See, in the Year 833, and the Church of *Hamburg*, the Mother of all those of *North-Albingia*; which was soon after confirm'd by Pope *Gregory*. The first Bishop was St. *Anscharius*, a French Monk of the Order of St. *Benedict*, a zealous Converter of the Infidels, and Promoter of the *Christian Religion*, by whom it was planted in *Denmark*, after he had converted their King *Erick*, as likewise in *Sweden*; for which he was call'd the *Northern Apostle*, and was likewise stil'd *Primat*, and the Pope's *Legat* for all the *North*.

In 845, the *Danes*, probably before they were converted to the *Christian Religion* by *Anscharius*,

* *Christopher Silvius*, an ancient Poet of *Hamburg*, was of the same Opinion with our Author, as to the Derivation of the Name of *Hamburg*, which we may see by the two following Latin Verses of his :

*Hamburgum Silva cui notum nomen ab Hama,
Inter Billa tuos, & olorifer, Alstria ductus.*

surpriz'd *Hamburg*, and either slew or carried away captive all the *Christians*, except a very small Number, who escap'd with their Bishop, probably to *Rameslo*, now *Bardewick*, near *Lunenburg*, for there *Anscharius* resided afterwards, 'till, in 848, he was translated to the See of *Bremen*, where he was the fourth Bishop, and the first Archbishop, that being made a Metropolitan See by Pope *Nicholas*, with the Consent of *Ludovicus*. And here *German* Historians differ, some will have it, that *Anscharius* was the only Archbishop of *Hamburg*, and that after it was rebuilt, it was no more than an Episcopal See: Others pretend, there was an Archbishop, call'd *Aridagus*, before *Anscharius*, but this seems improbable*. Others, again, will have it, that the Metropolitan See was not transfer'd to *Bremen*, 'till 1223, and yet others, that they were both Archbishops 'till that Time; which to me seems the most probable. Be this as it will, the *Danes*, having, some few Years after, burnt the Suburbs, with the Bishop's Palace, and the fine Church built by him, and plunder'd the Town, left it; whereupon *Anscharius* returned, and, repairing these Damages, took upon him the

* I have an ancient German Manuscript-Chronicle of *Hamburg* by me, which, after having supposed *Charlemaign*, when he first cross'd the *Elb*, to North *Albingia*, to have found a Castle on the North Side of the *Elb*, call'd *Hammenburg*, says, *Charlemaign* took this Castle into his Protection, and having placed a Garrison in it, under the Command of a Captain, call'd *Otto*, or *Utbo*, built a Church there, in Honor to the Virgin *Mary*, and put it under the Direction of one *Heridagus* a Priest, whom he design'd to have made Archbishop of a Metropolitan, to be erected for the *Eastern* and *Northern* Parts; however, other weighty Affairs prevented the Accomplishment of it in his Time. This my Author places before the Year 804, and this *Heridagus* (or *Aridagus*) was, probably, the Person, supposed by some Authors to have been Archbishop of *Hamburg* before *Anscharius*.

See again, but whether as Bishop or Archbishop, I shall not pretend to determine. He died, however, in *Bremen*, A. 865, in the sixtieth Year of his Age: But the *Hamburgers* have, to this Day, a Remembrance of him, one Part of their Haven, which is now a Market for Sea-fish, where formerly one of the Gates of the City, which bore his Name, stood, is yet call'd, from him, the *Schar-Thor*, or Gate.

THE *Danes* and *Swedes*, who had been converted by him, apostatizing after his Death, with the Assistance of the Infidel *Wenden*, took; ravaged and burnt this City, several Times afterwards; but it always rose out of the Ashes again in greater Splendor: Especially in the Year 1073, after the Death of Bishop *Albert*, it having, the Year before, been entirely reduced to Ashes, by *Kroko*, a Duke or General of the *Wenden*, when it was very much enlarged. This City was formerly under the Jurisdiction of the *Saxons*, and govern'd by a Sort of Magistrate call'd a *Vogt*, or Bailif; one of whom was Count *Adolph* of *Schaumburg*, who govern'd it in 1137, for Emperor *Lotharius*, Duke of *Saxony*. *Adolph* III, granted it many and great Privileges, in Consideration of Mony they furnish'd him with for his Expedition to the Holy Land, which were confirmed by the Emperor *Frederick Barbarossa*. In his Absence, *Henry*, the *Lion*, ruin'd it: But *Adolph*, upon his Return, recovered and rebuilt it *. But *Woldemar*, Duke of *Sleswick*, with the Assistance of his Brother,

* *Insigni ad eam expeditionem pecuniâ per Hamburgenses adiutus, amplissima Civitati Privilegia dedit, eorumque confirmationem ab Imperatore impetravit*; says an ancient Historian; and from this Time it is we must date the first Freedom and Privileges of *Hamburg*. Among these was one very considerable, which they retain to this Day; viz. That no Fort should be built within two German Miles of them, without which the *Danes* would long since have fortified *Altena*.

King *Canutus* of *Denmark*, took it afterwards from the Emperor *Otto IV*, and gave it to Count *Albert* of *Orlamunda**[†], who, however in Consideration of the Sum of 1500 Marks of Silver, set the City at Liberty, and transfer'd his whole Right to it, to the Citizens themselves †. In 1359, Emperor *Charles IV*, took this City under his and the Empire's special Protection: But in 1375, he enjoin'd the *Hamburgers*, by a formal Sentence, to return to their Duty to the Counts of *Holstein* †. Now tho' the succeeding Counts and Dukes of *Holstein* confirm'd their Freedom, yet they were bound to them by certain Covenants: And when, after the Death of *Adolph VIII*, the last of the Male Line of the Earls of *Holstein*, that County devolv'd to *Christian the Ist*, King of *Denmark*, they likewise came to a certain Covenant with him ††. The *Hamburgers* likewise acknowledged a Sort of Fealty to the Dukes of *Holstein*, of the *Oldenburg* Line, not by Oath, but by giving of Hands, and this

* From this Time, the Kings of *Denmark* form their first Pretensions on *Hamburg*, not only by Right of Conquest, but as Descendants from the ancient Counts of *Holstein*; to whom they pretend this City belong'd from Time immemorial.

† This happen'd in the Year 1227, and from this Time we may date the first independant Freedom of this City, which was confirm'd to them by *Adolph IV*, Duke of *Holstein*.

‡ This indeed is affirmed by the ancient Historian, from whom I have taken the Latin Quotation above, who names Count *Nicholas* of *Holstein*, as the Prince who renewed this Claim: But the Favorers of the *Hamburg* independent Liberty deny the Fact.

†† This happen'd about the Middle of the 15th Century; for it was in 1464, that the Emperor *Frederick III*, gave the Title of Duke, instead of Count of *Holstein*, to *Christian I*, King of *Denmark*. It is pretended by some, that the *Hamburgers* did Homage to this King, and to his Sons, *John* and *Frederick*; but this they deny, and pretend it cannot be proved upon Record.

Homage they paid to *Christian IV*, King of *Denmark*, in 1603*. From whence the Kings of *Denmark*, to this Hour, pretend a Right to it, and call it their *Erb-unterthanige Stadt*, (their City by hereditary Right,) tho', at the same Time, they keep an accredited Minister there, which is a manifest Recognition of their Independency and Sovereignty. In 1618, this City was solemnly declar'd a free Imperial City, and, in 1641, was accordingly summon'd to the Diet of the Empire: Tho', as *Denmark* and *Holstein* protested against it, they have not yet enjoy'd their Right of Sitting and Voting there.

G R E A T Privileges have been granted them by several Emperors, particularly, *Frederick I*, gave them that of a Toll upon the *Elb*, on Condition that they could keep it clear of Pirats, instead of which they now lay the Buoys, which are 54 in Number, from the City to the Sea; and keep a Light-House, four German Miles within the Sea, at the Island of *Helgoland*, for which their Ships are free from our King's Toll at *Stade*. This Toll on the *Elb* was confirm'd to them by *Frederick II*. *Frederick III* gave them the Right of Staple; and *Sigismund* that of coining Gold and Silver Mony.

I N 1686, upon some Differences among themselves, two of their principal Burghers, *Hieronymus Schnittger*, and *Conrad Fastram*, conspir'd to deliver the City into the Hands of the King of *Denmark*, who thereupon came before the Town with a considerable Army; but the Conspiracy being dis-

* The first Homage paid to the Kings of *Denmark* of this Nature was in 1538, to *Christian III*. It was performed by the presiding Burgher master, not kneeling, but standing, and, putting his Hand into the King's Hand, declaring, they would behave towards his Majesty, as Men of Worth and Honor; the King having first taken an Oath to preserve all their Privileges.

cover'd, the two Chiefs paid for their Treachery with their Heads, and, by the Interposition of the neighbouring Princes of *Brandenburg* and *Lunenburg*, but more particularly of King *James II*, of *England*, who, on that Occasion, sent a Fleet to the *Elb*, the Siege was rais'd in Consideration of a round Sum of Money.

IN 1712, on Occasion of the *Northern War*, the *Danes*, *Muscovites* and *Saxons*, having their Armies in the Neighbourhood, made their seperate Demands on the *Hamburgers*, with Threats, in Case of Refusal ; and they were oblig'd to compound with the First for 230,000 Dollars, and with the Second for 200,000 ; but whether the *Saxons* got any Thing out of them, I am not so well inform'd.

IN 1708, upon Occasion of some Differences between the *Senat* and the *Burghers*, Dr. *Krumboltz*, a *Lutheran* Priest, fomented Matters to such a Degree, that an Insurrection being apprehended, the *Senat* privately applied to the *Imperial Court*, from whence Orders were issued for 12,000 Men, of the Troops of *Lower-Saxony*, to invest the City ; and this was transacted with so much Secrecy, that it was perform'd before the *Burghers* had any Notice of it. It was to no Purpose then to resist ; they were oblig'd to admit 2300 Men into the City, to keep Peace, while five Commissioners, appointed by the Emperor, the King of *Sweden*, as Duke of *Bremen*, the Electors of *Brandenburg* and *Lunenburg*, and the Duke of *Wolfembuttle*, were empower'd to examine and remedy the Grievances on both Sides. By this means, the rebellious *Burghers* were not only kept in Aw for the present, but saddled with a new Form of Government, which took a great Part of the Power out of their Hands, and invested the *Senat* with it : But as this Commission lasted upwards of three Years, during which Time they had

had an Allowance of 100 Marks (or near 7*l.*) *per Diem*, to each of the five Commissioners, and the 2300 Men, to pay, besides an Infinity of other nameless Expences, it is generally believed, the Debt contracted on this Occasion, tho' a Poll-tax was granted on that Account, is not fully paid to this Hour.

Last Year, the *Hamburgers* were involved in new Troubles, with the *Danes*, on Account of the Currency of the *Danish* Coin in *Hamburg*, which 'till then had been almost the only current Mony they had; but was now, in a Manner, cried down, by their coining so large a Quantity of their own Coin, which was considerably better in intrinsick Value, as, with the Help of a Current Bank, enabled them to carry on their Commerce without the *Danish* Mony; and the *Senat* empower'd their Burghers, besides, to refuse all Payments, if they thought fit, that were tender'd them in any Coin but their own. This reduced the Value of the *Danish* Mony, and so enraged *Frederick IV*, King of *Denmark*, that he, by Proclamation, prohibited all Manner of Trade and Commerce between all his Dominions, and the City of *Hamburg*, which continues to this Day, tho' the Subjects of *Denmark*, suffer as much, or more, by it, than the *Hamburgers* *.

ABOUT the same Time, they had a Dispute with our Sovereign, King *George*, about the Right of appointing a Preacher for the Cathedral of this City, which, with the Chapter, and a large Number of Houses belonging thereunto, are under the immediate Protection of his Majesty, as Bishop of

* This Matter was accomodated last Year, by Means of a large Sum of Mony, and a Promise on the Side of the *Hamburgers* to suppress their Current Bank, within a certain Time.

Bremen, and independant of the City-Jurisdiction, Pursuant to an ancient Pact between the Bishops of *Bremen* and this City, this Right was vested in them alternatively. The last Incumbent had been put in by the Bishop ; but, upon his Death, several Years before, the Senat of *Hamburg*, for their own sinister Ends, put off the Choice of another, from Time to Time, 'till his Majesty, having had numerous Complaints on this Account, and as often admonished them of proceeding to an Election, was obliged to shew his Displeasure : However, pursuant to his wonted Goodness, he gave them ten Weeks Time, for the doing of it, and let them know, that at the Expiration of this Time, in case of Non-compliance, he would appoint one himself, *ex jure devolutionis*. This Term being elapsed, and nothing done, the King's Council for the Administration of the Duchies of *Bremen* and *Verden*, at *Stade*, by his Majesty's Order, gave them another short Term of eight Days, but to as little Effect ; Whereupon, the Sunday following, previous Notice having been giving thereof to the presiding Burghermaster, the Minister appointed by his Majesty was admitted into Possession of that Office, by the Chapter, and preach'd in the Cathedral. The presiding Burghermaster, a Person of so violent a Spirit, that he had frequently embroil'd the State, in the Height of his Paroxysms, thro' Ignorance, Want of Thought, or Pride, went, the next Morning, to the Senat, burning with Zeal for the Honor of the Republic (as he call'd it), or rather to satiate his own Revenge, at the Expence of Truth, and the Respect due to a crown'd Head, to whom the Republic had infinite Obligations, and had so much Influence over his Bretheren, that an inadvertent *Placat* was immediately publish'd, and affix'd at the Corner of every Street, in which, among other Things, highly injurious to his Majesty, they denied having any

any previous Account of his Intention, and forbidding any of their Burghers, under a severe Penalty, to frequent the Cathedral; for which some were actually taken up and fined. But what was the Effect of this ill-timed Zeal? They were oblig'd, soon after, to see, for several Days together, *Placats* affix'd almost on every House belonging to the Chapter, in the open Street, and in the very Center of their own Jurisdiction, in which they were severely treated in their own Kind; the L_____ retorted upon them, and themselves directly tax'd with such Things, as did not conduce very much to their Honor. How this Matter will end, Time must shew; in the mean while, tho' the Minister continues in his Living, his charitable Brethren have found Means to deprive him of certain Rights, which were to have been the best Part of his Income*.

HAMBURG embraced the *Lutheran* Religion very early, and has strictly adher'd to it ever since †.

* One of the Rights our Author hints at, is that of attending Funerals; a considerable Advantage, of which he gives his Friend a more particular Account in another Letter.

† The first Step made towards it was by *Arnoldus Stipbei- lius*, Pastor of the Church of St. Catherine's, who declared publicly against Indulgences, in 1521, about four Years after *Luther* had begun, by doing the same at *Erfurt*. In 1523, or, as some will have it, 1525, *Stephen Kempe*, a barefoot Monk, came from *Rostock*, to *Hamburg*, and gave a farther Shock to the Papal Authority; which was almost wholly disregarded, upon the Preaching of *John Ziegenhagen*, who came thither from *Magdeburg*, in 1526. In 1527, or 1528, the Senat published a Decree, by which they obliged all, who would not conform to the *Lutheran* Religion, to depart the City. In 1528, *Dr. John Bugenhagen* was invited to *Hamburg* from *Wittenberg*, and, the next Year compleated their Canons. In 1530, the Reformation was fully established, and the Canons render'd public by Authority; and in 1532, *Johannes Aepinus* was appointed the first Super-Intendant of the Church of *Hamburg*.

They

They gave Shelter to the *English* who fled thither from Persecution, in the Reign of Queen *Mary*, and a Treaty having been concluded in the Reign of her Successor, by which they were allowed a Chapel, and the free Exercise of their Religion, the *Anglican* Church has been tolerated ever since. They are oblig'd to allow the *Roman Catholics* and *Calvinists* the Exercise of their Religion in Ambassador's Houses; but, at the Instigation of the *Lutheran* Priests, their Burghers have been frequently put to Trouble for frequenting them; for which Reason they have their Churches in *Altend*, whither likewise the *French*, *Anabaptists*, and *Jews* are oblig'd to repair.

HAMBURG, is now, in every Respect, the most renowned City of *Germany*, large, rich and populous, and has more foreign Trade, than all the Rest taken together: It is a free *Imperial* City, and second in Order, in the *Hanse*. It is situated pleasantly on the *Elb*, which washes its Bulwarks, in the Circle of *Lower Saxony*, the Metropolis of the *Duchy of Holstein*, in the Territory of *Stormaria*: At the Distance of 28 Miles from *Lunenburg*, 36 from *Lubeck*, and about 70 from the Sea. It is almost of a circular Form, and about five or six Miles in Circumference. Towards the South, it is wash'd, as I said above, by the River *Elb*, which flows about as far above it, as the *Thames* does above *London*, and brings Ships of Burden, with the Tide, into the very Heart of the City: The South Banks of this River are border'd by the *Duchy of Lunenburg*, and below that, the *Duchies of Bremen* and *Verden*, almost to the Sea. This River is separated about two or three Miles above *Hamburg*, into two principal Channels, called the *South* and *North Elb*, and some smaller Channels, which having formed several beautiful Islands, all belonging

belonging to our King, except one very small one to *Denmark*, re-unite in one Channel, about six Miles below *Hamburg*. Towards the East, it is wash'd by the little River *Bil*, and towards the North, by another little River call'd the *Alster*, which forms a very large Bason, just without the Town, and another, tho' not so large as that, yet of at least 1000 Foot square, within the Walls of it; after which it drives the public Mills, and passing by several Sluices and Canals, thro' the whole City, empties itself into the *Elb*. As this City is divided into five Wards, it has five principal, or very large Churches, beside the Cathedral, and eight lesser Churches or Chapels of Ease: And as a great Number of Canals, fed by the Waters of the *Elb*, and the *Alster*, pass thro' it, it has 84 Bridges, 38 Water-Mills (beside six Wind-mills) and six Sluices: And it has likewise six large Markets. It is divided into the Old and New City, and it is not above 30 Years since they were separated by the Wall and Ditch of the Old Town; Part of which yet remain; but of much the greater Part, the Wall is now levell'd, the Ditch fill'd, and the finest Street in the Town built upon it. The whole is surrounded by a fine high Wall, with 23 Bulwarks, beside other Outworks and Fortifications, in the modern Manner; the Ditch is, likewise, very deep; but hardly broad enough for the Height of the Walls. They have of late Years ran a noble Line, or Outwork, with a broad and deep Ditch, and other Works, from the largest Bason of the *Alster* to the *Elb*, above the Town, at about half a Mile from it: And, on the other Side of that Bason, about the Midway between that and the *Elb*, below the Town, is a very fine Fortification, call'd the *Star-Sconce*, which commands the Avenue to the Town on that Side, and is of such Force that the King of *Denmark*, with all his Army, could not take it in 1686, tho' he besieg'd

besieg'd it (if I am rightly inform'd) six Weeks. The *Hamburgers* keep a Garison of 2300 Men, among which is only one Troop of Dragoons, the Rest Infantry ; a Number hardly one quarter sufficient to beset, much less to defend their Posts. Their chief Strength, however, consists neither in their Walls, nor in their Garison ; but in the Importance it is to all the neighboring Princes, not to let any one of them possess it : And it is situated so conveniently for that Purpose, that if the *Danes* attack it on one Side, they can open their Gates on the other, to let in Auxiliaries from the Electors of *Brandenburg* and *Hannover*, and so *vice versa*. This City has six Gates, and three Entrances by Water, two from the *Elb*, and one from the *Alster*. The Territories belonging to this City, tho' not large, are pretty considerable : On the Side of *Denmark*, they have nothing but a small Part of *Altena*; on that of *Holstein*, it reaches about a *German Mile* ; and for about three *German Miles* farther, a fine District, which was pawn'd to them, by some of the Ancestors of the House of *Lunenburg* ; and, if I am not misinform'd, forfeited for want of Redemption : But they are terribly apprehensive, it may, sooner or later, be reclaimed.

At about two *German Miles* above *Hamburg*, near the *Elb*, they have, in Community with the City of *Lubeck*, a Castle, with a little Town and Bailiwick, call'd *Bergedorff*, of which they have been in possession near 400 Years. This Place was first pawn'd to the *Lubeckers*, by a Duke of *Lauenburg* ; but one of his Successors, under Pretence of visiting the Governor, being got into the Castle, seiz'd it again for his own Use. Upon this *Lubeck* calling in *Hamburg*, to its Assistance, they, with united Force, retook it, and have been in Possession of it ever since ; the former, for their Money lent, and

and the latter as a Re-imbursement of their Expences in taking it. They put in a Bailiff alternatively, and garrison the Castle with an equal Number of Soldiers, from each City.

THEY have, likewise, a fine Bailiwick, with a Castle, and 14 or 15 Villages, call'd *Ritzbuttel*, at the Mouth of the *Elb*, which they are, likewise, not a little in Pain for, lest the House of *Lunenburg*, which now possesses almost the whole Space between the *Elb* and the *Weser*, should, some Time or other, take a Liking to it: And their greatest Security, in this Point now, seems to be, that there is a small Territory, between their Bailiwick and the Duchy of *Verden*, call'd *Hadeln*, which is now in Possession of the Emperor, by Sequestration: But should our King ever become Master of that, either by Purchase, or otherwise, it is not very difficult to guess what would be the Fate of *Ritzbuttel*; especially as there is a distant Pretence to it, on Account of the House of *Lauenburg*, which is now extinct. Of this Bailiwick the *Hamburgers* have, likewise, been in Possession about 350 Years: They took it first from the Lords of *Lappen*, who were notorious Pirats, and very much infested the Navigation and Commerce of the *Elb*: But the Dukes of *Lauenburg* afterwards laid Claim to this Bailiwick, under the Pretence, that the Lords of *Lappen* were their Vassals: However, a Right of Conquest and Forfeiture, a Claim of Disbursements, and a long Prescription, have hitherto maintain'd the *Hamburgers* in the Possession of it. I am, &c.



LETTER XXI.

SIR,

HAMBURG.

HE Government of the Republick of *Hamburg* is vested in the Senat, and the three Colleges of the Burghers: Under the Protection of the Emperor, for which they pay yearly 80,000 Crowns: But how little that has avail'd them upon many Emergencies, is but too well known; and the Protection *England* gives them, for the Sake of our Trade, is, certainly their greatest Security *. The Senat consists of four Burghermasters, whereof three are Lawyers, and one a Merchant; of which two pre-side alternatively a Year; 24 Senators, 11 of which are Lawyers and 13 Merchants; four *Syn-dici*, who are all Lawyers, and, like the Judges in our House of Lords, give their Opinions, but

* Their Form of Government is mixed, and has something of the *Democratical*; and something of the *Aristocratical*: Of the former, because all their Taxes and Impots are granted by the Burghers, without whose Consent the Senat cannot raise one Penny; and because the Management of their Finances is in 10 of the Burghers: And of the latter, because they have a Senat chosen out of the principal Persons of the Republic; who alone have the Power of assembling and dissolving the Convention of the Burghers; to whom the Burghers, who are Managers of their Finances, are accountable; who treat with foreign Princes, without the Intervention of the Burghers, and who are vested with almost every Act of Sovereignty, but that of laying Taxes and Impots, and managing the Finances.

have

have no Vote † ; and four Secretaries, of which the principal is call'd Prothonotary ; and all these, since the last Commission, are, upon every Vacancy, chosen and supplied by themselves ; the Burghermasters from among the Senators, or *Syndici*, the Senators out of the Burghers, either Merchants or Lawyers, as the Vacancy requires, and the *Syndici* and Secretaries out of the Lawyers. The Election is always the very Day after the Funeral of the Deceased ; for they have no Vacancies but what Death makes, except by Bankrupcy, as was the Case some Years since of Mr. S—tz ; or unless any one be expell'd for a Crime, as was the Case not many Years ago of Mr. L—s, who being sent Deputy (or Ambassador) to the Imperial Court, to beg Pardon for an Insult committed by the Mob, upon the *Roman Catholic* Chapel in the Emperor's Minister's House, was so indiscreet to game away the Public Mony, entrusted in his Hands : But these Cases happen seldom. They have an exceeding good Way of chusing the Burghermasters and Senators, to prevent Party or Corruption having any Influence over their Elections. They first, by Ballot, chuse four of their own Body, whom they call Electors ; these being sworn to act according to the Dictates of their Consciences, for the public Good, without any private Views, each names, separately, a Person they think proper for the Office, and then retires : The Question is then put, whether any one has any Objection, which generally runs as to the Age, Qualification or Capacity ; if none be made, the Person named is allowed a Candidate : If any Objection be made,

† They are likewise, generally sent, as Occasion requires, in Ambassies to foreign Princes ; are employed as Deputies to confer with foreign Ministers, write Letters, make Dedications, and state Cases of Importance. Their Office requires great Labor, Experience and Knowledge.

the Validity of it is debated, and afterwards decided by Vote: If the Person named be disallowed, the same Elector must name another, and so on, 'till one is approved, and so likewise the other three; and when four Candidates are fixed on, it is decided by Lot, which of the four shall enjoy the Office. As, upon this Occasion, personal Reflections may naturally arise, the whole Senat is upon Oath oblig'd not to divulge what passes. When a Burghermaster is chosen, after he is sworn in, they proceed to the Choice of a Senator in his Room: And when a Senator, he is immediatly sent to, wherever he be, the Court remaining siting 'till he is found, when, being cloathed in the Habit, he is led to the Senat-house, between two of his nearest Relations, sworn, and directly admitted, before the Court rises. The Office of a Senator is honorable, but far from being profitable, in Proportion to the Labor of it, which is very great; all the considerable Offices of public Trust, such as Commissioners of the Customs, Excise, Trade, Treasury, Admiralty, &c. being all performed by them, by Turns, without any Reward but their Salary as Senator, which is small; and they have no other Advantage, 'till in their Turn, they attain to the Office of *Prætor*, which they retain two Years, and make a considerable Advantage of.

AMONG other Advantages, all Fines which are levied during their *Prætorship* fall to them, out of which however, they are obliged to maintain Criminals; and pay the Expence of their Trials and Executions. The most considerable of these Fines, I mean that which is the Price of Wenching, is levied in so extraordinary a Manner, that a particular Account of it may not be unacceptable to you. They do not, as is customary in other Places, send their Female Delinquents to the House of Correction; No, that would bring no Grist to ^{their}

their Mill ; the most is to be made of them, and then, poor Creatures, they are to be dismiss'd to follow their Profession again, and to till the Ground for a future Crop. This they do in the following Manner : When one of these Wenchies is ripe for a Harvest, she is carried before one of the *Prætors*, where she is tortur'd with what they call Thumb-Screws, 'till she confess all the Men that have had any criminal Concern with her, and it is not very improbable, in the Agony of Pain, more. The Price of single Fornication is 50 Dollars or 10*l.* and that of Adultery double the Sum : But in Order to levy this, the Person accused must be publicly tried and convicted, and here it is they take the Advantage. The Person is sent for privately ; told there is such an Information laid against him, and threaten'd with an immediate Prosecution, unless he comply with the Terms prescribed him, which, according to his Circumstances, is 5, 10, or perhaps 20 Times the Penalty enjoyn'd by Law. Protestations of Innocence, tho' attended with never so plausible Circumstances, and confirm'd by an Oath, avail nothing ; the Strumpet's Word is to be taken, and pay he must, or be expos'd. But the former is generally the Case ; for they do not give themselves the Trouble of sending for them who have not wherewithal. Of two Evils (say they) the least is to be chosen : Should every one, who has incur'd the Penalty, be expos'd, how many Family Quarrels, Law-Suits and Divorces, with all the evil Consequences attending them, would there ensue ? This I would readily allow them * :

* I shall not pretend to aver the Truth of every thing our Author here relates ; tho' it be no more, than I have been told a hundred Times : But this I have likewise heard ; that when a Person has not wherewithal to pay the Fine appointed by Law, they will rather play at small Game than stand out ; and will take two or three Duckets rather than expose him by a Prosecution.

and commend their Practice, did they never exact more than the Law allows them; but as the Case now stands, nothing is more plain, than that the efficient Cause of their Proceedings is *Mammon*. There is, however, another Proof that sets it beyond all Dispute. No Doubt there are Wretches here, as well as in other Places, who prostitute themselves for a Trifle to the most abject of the Vulgar, to such as are not capable of paying the smallest Fine: But I never heard of any of these being exposed to a public Prosecution: No, this would be attended with some Charge, but no Profit. But to this I would ask, whether public Example be not a public Benefit, and whether this be not the Profit a Judge ought principally to aim at? What think you, Sir, is not this encouraging Wenching with a Vengeance? Especially as these Strumpets, after they have made their Confession, are turned loose to begin again. Would not the Allowance of public Stews, as in many Places, be as commendable? And what think you, Sir, of admitting the single Evidence of a profligate Wretch, under the Agonies of Torture, who stands convicted of a Crime, punishable, by Law? It is by far worse than an Evidence admitted in our Courts, which I have always condemn'd: I mean the simple Oath of the Prosecutrix in *puncto Stupri*, a Crime, perhaps, never committed by any one Man, since the Creation, unles's thro' Threats and Fear in the Person injur'd.

I MUST not conclude this Subject without making you merry with a ludicrous Story that has been told me, on this Occasion. *Heribertus*, a Burgher, and afterwards Senator, of great Reputation, about the Begining of the foregoing Century, was so immoderate a Lover of the fair Sex, that he greatly impaired his Fortune, as well as his Constitution by it. Being arrived at the *Prætorship*, he was resolv'd to pick up his Crumbs again, by subjecting others

others to the same Lash he had so often lain under himself; and none was ever more noted for this Sort of Prosecution than he. Having once a Female Delinquent of this Kind under his unmerciful Clutches, who had already given him a long Bede-Roll of her Gallants, which she protested were all she knew; Avarice or Want prevail'd upon him to be incredulous, and to order another Turn of the Screws, which put the poor Creature to so exquisite Torture, that oblig'd her to cry out, with such Vehemence as was heard in the Street; *If you would take my Life away, I can confess no more — but your Worship and your Son!* who, it seems, was a Chip of the old Block. This becoming soon a Town-Talk, shamed our Magistrate so, that he was observed to be more moderate ever after.

THE Bailiwick of *Ritzbuttel* which the Senators enjoy, by Turns, for seven Years, is likewise profitable; but when they have pass'd these Offices, they have nothing of Profit more to hope, unless Fortune advances them to the supremum Dignity. They have two Courts of Justice for civil and criminal Causes, the Lower and Upper Court. The Lower Court consists of the two Prætors, whereof one goes out every Year, and 13 Burghers, three learned in Law, and the Rest Traders, of which a certain Number, likewise, go out, and are supplied by others, annually. The Upper Court is the whole Body of the Senat. In civil Causes, the former try all under 200 Marks (or about 13*l.* 10*s.*) but there lies an Appeal to the Upper Court. All Causes above that Sum are cognisable in the Upper Court, from whence, if the Sum exceed 2000 Mark, there is an Appeal to the Imperial Chamber at *Wetzlar*. Criminal Causes are tried before the Lower Court; but the Sentence given must be confirm'd or reform'd, and finally pronounced by the Upper Court. They have, likewise, since the Year 1623, a Court of Admiralty,

rality, which consists of a Burghermaster, four Senators, six Merchants, and two Masters of Ships; with the Assistance of a Secretary and a Water-Bailif. Their Law is the Civil or *Justinian* Law; and, in Criminal Causes, the Statutes of the Emperor *Charles IV*, with which they have, likewise, their own Statutes: But both one and the other are so explain'd away, instead of illustrated, by innumerable Comments, and puzzled rather than clear'd up, by contradictory Precedents; that the Law there, as well as elsewhere, is itself a greater Evil, than the Evil it is design'd to remedy, the Bane of the Nation; and the great Number of Lawyers, the Flock of Vultures, which are continually preying upon the Intrails of the State, and spend in Sloth and Luxury, what the pains-taking Trader or Artificer has honestly gain'd by the Sweat of his Brow: A Sort of despicable Wretches, of whom we may justly say, with *Martial*; *Iras & Verba locant*: (They hire out their Words and Anger.) What think you, Sir, of the Laws of *Denmark*, the whole Body of which is brought within the Compafs of about a Quire of Paper, where no Comments are allow'd, nor Precedents regarded, and where every Suit, tho' never so intricate or important, must be decided within the Space of a Year? Happy People, had they not wantonly given up their Liberties, in Revenge to their tyrannizing Nobles, a Prey to absolute and despotic Power! But to return: Besides these two Courts, the two presiding Burghermasters, and the two Praetors, sit each of them in their own Houses, three Times every Week, and try Causes under 45 Marks, (or 3*l.*) where a Fry of lesser Harpies, under the Name of Procurators *, are

* In an Edict publish'd by the Senat, for the Regulation of these Harpies, (as our Author calls them) they are justly stil'd a Peit of the City: But how comes it, then, they are still tolerated?

sure to fleece both Parties, let which ever win the Cause. In the Lower Court they have certain Terms of sitting ; as they have, likewise, in the Senat on Causes ; but on other public Affairs, excepting in the Dog-Days, they sit three Days every Week, besides the Business of their several Offices of Trust, from which none of them are free, and some have four, five or six at once. So that a Senator of *Hamburg* is a very Slave to the Public, and can hardly call a Day his own.

THE three Colleges of the Burghers are;

1. THAT of the *Ober-Alten* (or chief Elders) which consists of fifteen, three chosen out of each Ward. They were first establish'd in the Year 1528, and were then but twelve, the City consisting but of four Wards, 'till, after the new Town was built, and a fifth Ward, on that Account, added, in 1685, they were encreas'd to fifteen. This College has great Power ; not unlike that of the Tribunes in *Rome*; can, upon Occasion, demand of the Senat, to call a Convention of the Burghers, and even accuse a Senator of Malversation, to the Senat : They can likewise demand a Conference with a Deputation of the Senat, upon these, or any other Occasions.

2. THE College of Sixty, which consists of the former, and nine more out of each Ward, who are call'd Deacons : From 1528, to 1685, their Number was but 48.

3. THE College of One Hundred Eighty, which consists of the two former, with the Addition of 24 out of each Ward, call'd Sub-Deacons : To which, since 1720, each Ward adds six more, as Adjuncts, who are call'd in upon certain Occasions. From 1528, 'till 1685, this College consisted of but 144 Persons.

WHEN they are all assembled, and the Senat at the same Time, which is upon all extraordinary Occa-

Occasions, and particularly for laying of Taxes, it is call'd a Convention of the Senat and Burghers: And, at these Times, the Gates of the City are shut, the Posts beset, a strong Guard drawn up before the Senat-House, and Centinels placed at all the Avenues to it. When the Number of Burghers is compleat to do Busines, the Doors of the Senat-House are shut up, and none suffer'd to go out or in, 'till their Debates are at an End, and their Resolutions taken. Each Ward debates and votes by itself, and when they are come to their separate Resolutions on the Question proposed by the Senat, the Majority of the Five, agree or not agree, decides the Matter.

BEFORE the last Disturbances, which brought on the Commission, every Burgher who paid Taxes, had the Right to make one in these Conventions, which was often the Occasion of great Confusion, and frequently of Insults upon the Senat; every Cobler assuming as great or a greater Liberty, than the most substantial Merchant: And this came, at Length, to so great a Height, that no Burgher of any Note would attend the Busines of the Public, at these Meetings, not thinking their Lives safe. You will easily conceive what a Life the Senators, who were then chosen by the Burghers, led, especially as they had not only such a Crew to deal with, but were, in a Manner, watch'd, or rather lock'd up by them, the Guard before the Senat-House consisting then of the Trained-Bands *.

THE

* It was very common, during these Troubles, for the Burghers to insult the Senators in the Senat-House. I once, myself, saw some of the Train'd Bands, who were placed there for their Safety, fire into a Window of the Senat-House, directing their Pieces towards the Council Chamber. At the same

THE Balance of Power was then, beyond all Dispute, too great in the Hands of the Commonalty : But I don't know whether it mayn't be now as much too great on the other Side. The Senat chuses themselves ; the Colleges consist, indeed, of the most substantial Burghers, as it is but reasonable they should, but I believe the Senat has no small Influence in the Choice of them ; they are most of them either related to, or dependant on some one or more of the Senators, or aspire themselves to that Dignity, and, therefore, court their Favor : And when there does happen to be one among them more turbulent or refractory than the Rest, they bring him into another Way of thinking, by calling him, as soon as possible, into the Senat *.

THIS,

fame Time there was a Tumult within, and an Attempt made to throw one of the Senators out of the Window, and his Hat, Periwig and Ruff were actually thrown out. At this Time, likewise, the Burghers, contrary to their own Statutes, turn'd out several (I think 7) of the Senators, without alledging any particular Crime against them, or giving them a Hearing, and only to make Way for some of their own Creatures. And when Matters were come to that Height, that the Senators no longer thought their Lives safe to go to Council, great Numbers of the Burghers went, in a tumultuous Manner, with Drums, to the House of the Presiding Burghermaster, and commanded him, in a haughty Manner, to repair to the Senat-House. The Day the Troops of the Circle invested this City, in Order to repress these Enormities, the chief Officer of the Garrison, who has the Post of General (the eldest Burghermaster being *Generalissimus*) having been in a Council of War at the Senat-House ; and returning with the Orders of the Senat, on so emergent and extraordinary an Occasion, was stop'd and insulted by some of these Train'd Bands ; and I was Eye-Witness, that one of them, who had the Appearance of a Cobler or Botcher, seiz'd his Bridle, and, in an insolent Manner, told him, he should know that they paid him, and were his Masters, and therefore would know what his Orders were.

* An Instance of this, I remember in the late Senator and afterwards Burghermaster *W--se*, who, when call'd up to the

THIS, Sir, may serve to give you a general Idea of the Form of Government here, to enter into a particular Discussion of it, I must exceed the Bounds of a Letter. There is, however, one Thing, in the Administration of Justice between one Burgher and another, which is so very commendable, and puts an End to, or prevents so many Law-Suits, that I cannot but mention it. Either Plaintiff or Defendant, if a Suit be depending, or the Person who thinks himself aggrieved, if not, is allowed to petition the Senat for a Commission, and to propose two or three Senators, by Name, as Commissioners to examine into the Allegations on both Sides, and endeavour to make up the Matter in an amicable Manner. The other Party is oblig'd to appear before this Commission; and tho' either Party is at Liberty not to submit to their Award; yet it is reckon'd such an Indignity offer'd to the Senat in general, and to the Commissioners in particular, that the Cafe does not often exist. In these Cases, Matters are treated summarily, without any Form or Expence, and I have been told, that, on such Occasions, the Senators take an infinite Deal of Pains to reconcile Parties, and put an End to, or prevent Law-suits, than which nothing can redound more to their Honor.

the Senatorial Dignity, was, by his turbulent, haughty Temper, very troublesome: And tho' this Change of Circumstances rather heighten'd than abated his Pride, he became as arrant a Senator as the best. This learned Gentleman had so little the Command of his Temper, that when, upon a certain Occasion, I had once a Message to deliver him, as Presiding Burghermaster, from Sir C—I W—cb, in the Name of the King, which he was not so perfectly pleas'd with, he suffer'd his Passion to get so much the better of his Reason, as to give me the L—; which Compliment he was, however, oblig'd to swallow, in his own House, with very mortifying Circumstances.

THEIR

THEIR Ecclesiastical Government, of which the Senat is undoubtedly the Head, is managed by a *Ministerium* (as they call it) or *Consistory*, who meet, and debate on Matters which regard Church-Discipline, in a Sort of Convocation. This Assembly consists of a Senior and four other Head-Pastors, of the five principal Churches; an Arch-Deacon, and two Deacons of each of them; one supernumerary, for the Church of St. Michael's, which has a Chapel of Ease belonging to it, and eight Pastors, for the other seven smaller Churches or Chapels, that of St. George's having two: Together 29, most of them, as arrant Popes, as far as they can possibly extend their Power, as his Holiness of *Rome*, who may, in a great Measure, be said to govern the whole City. For tho' they are, in Reality, as much Subject to the Senat, as any other Burghers, and have no direct Power over them; yet they have such an Influence over the Minds of the Commonalty, as makes the Senat cautious of doing any Thing they can apprehend will disoblige their spiritual Fathers. There have been, as I have been told, Instances of their having absolutely refused to comply with Injunctions of the Senat, and declared one for all, they would rather quit their fat Livings†. I cannot, how-
“ ever,

† One Instance of this Nature, which occurs at present to my Memory, was the following. A Company of stroling Players, who were tolerated by the Senat, as customary during the Fair, put, as usual, at the Top of their Bills, *By Authority of the Senat.* Midsummer Day (which, with other Saints-Days, are there look'd upon to be more holy than Sundays) intervening, these Strolers, knowing they wold not be allow'd to play on that Day in the City, acted a Comedy in one of the Suburbs, and affix'd their Bills, as at other Times, with the Authority at the Head of them, meaning the Authority to play, in its general Sense. But a troublesome Priest, more nice
than

ever, but very much question, whether they would have had Resolution enough to stand this Test, if the Senat had dar'd to have put them to the Trial, and had not chosen rather to wave their Authority, than to hazard an Insurrection of the Populace. They are most of them extream proud and haughty, and expect a more than ordinary Deference from every other Rank of Men. They do not so much affect an Air of Sanctity, (as the *Calvinist Priests* in *Bremen*), as they do an Air of Superiority. The Title of Ambassadors of J E S U S C H R I S T, which excited the Apostles, in Imitation of their great and good Master, to Humility, has a very different Effect on them. To keep up this great Deference it is, that they pretend to make a greater Mystery of the *Christian Religion*, than C H R I S T or his Apostles ever design'd it to be: Why else will they still take upon them to defend their exploded Doctrine of Consubstantiation, a Doctrine, if possible, more absurd, than that of Transubstantiation, with the *Roman Catholics*. They do not, with the latter, pretend there is any Transmutation of the Elements, and yet they tell you, after Consecration, the Body and Blood

than wise, took upon him to interpret it, as an Authority for that particular Day; and, producing the Play-house Bill in his Pulpit, after having read it to his Congregation, animadverted upon it, in such Manner, as was highly injurious to his Masters. The Senat justly resented the Indignity, and pass'd a Decree, that the Priest should make public Reparation in the Pulpit; but a Consistory being call'd, upon this extraordinary Occasion, they resolv'd one for all, *to suffer their poor Sheep* (to use an Expression they are fond of) *to be expos'd to the Danger of the roaring Lion*, rather than to suffer a Brother publicly to acknowledge a Crime, tho' committed in the Eye of the Public, and of the highest Nature: And the Senat, after some Conferences with a Deputation of the Consistory, thought fit to put up with the Affront.

of our Saviour is actually received in and with the Bread and Wine: But if you put it to them, *Quomodo?* Spiritually or Corporally? You drive them to their last Shift: They have no other Refuge, but to a Word of their own Invention and no Signification, *Sacramentally*. This you must take for an Answer or none; and if you seem not to understand their Meaning by this Word, instead of an Explanation, you are told, it is owing to your own wilful Ignorance, or a Want of Faith; that is, you won't be persuaded to pin your Faith upon their Sleeves. If this Stumbling-block was removed on one Side, and that of Predestination on the other, what should hinder Protestants from joining in one Community. These are the only essential Points; all others are but the Whims of distemper'd Brains. A few Ceremonies laid aside on one Part, and complied with on the other, with a little more Charity on both, would do the Business. The Pride and Obstinacy of the *Lutheran* Priests, in not allowing a Toleration in *Hamburg*, has been a great Prejudice to the Trade of this Place, and has contributed more than any Thing to bring *Altena* to the flourishing State, it is now in, under their very Noses: *But this* (say they) *would be opening a Door to Indifferentism*; (again a new Term of their own Invention), *a Crime more damnable, than Heresy itself*: But I am greatly mistaken, if every one of them is not guilty of a more crying, a more damnable Sin, than this which they pretend to condemn in others, by daring to circumscribe the infinite and unfathomable Mercy of God, within the narrow Limits of their own Persuasion: But what is very extraordinary; at the same Time that they are sacrificing the Interest of the Public to their ill-tim'd Zeal, for their own Religion, they publicly and avowedly follow a Practice, which is a Scandal to that Religion, and which,

which, in the *Roman Catholics*, was the first Reason of *Luther's* Dissent: I mean selling their Absolutions. Private Confession is with them a Door, thro' which every one must pass to the Holy Communion; and tho' their private Confession, differs in nothing from ours that is general, and the Absolution is the same; yet there is no coming at it, without a Piece of Mony to the Priest, who sits at the Receipt of Custom to take it. A poor Labourer, with a Wife and three or four Children, of Age to go to the Sacrament, must part with a greater Share of his Week's Earning, on this Account, than he can well spare, or stay away; which without Doubt they often do, for no other Reason: But this is not all; the holy Mystery is hereby prostituted, and I am told, it is very common for a poor Body, perhaps not a common Beggar, to beg a Half-penny of you towards raising a Fee for Confession, that they may be enabled to go to the Sacrament: And, when they have it, it is twenty to one but it goes to the next Alehouse or Brandy-Shop *.

* It is with great Justice our Author animadverts on this infamous Practice, and what he says of it is true to a Tittle. This Custom is, I believe, peculiar to *Hamburg* only; for I do not remember to have heard of it in other Parts of *Germany*. It is, indeed, customary, in other *Lutheran* Countries, for Masters or Mistresses of Families, to make Presents to their *Father-Confessors* (as they call them) at *Christmas*, according to their Abilities or Dispositions. This may, in some Measure, be call'd paying for their Absolution; but it is voluntary, and not bargaining for it, as for a Pound of Meat at Market. This Custom, so scandalous to the *Christian* Religion, is the less excusable in *Hamburg*, because the Churches are all immensely rich, and have great Sums of Mony out at Usury, out of which they might very well allow their Clergy a competent Maintenance, if they have it not, without selling the Mercies of the *Almighty*.



LETTER XXII.

SIR,

HAMBURG.

 INCE my Letter of the —— I have had an Opportunity of examining more particularly into the Virtues and Qualities of the little portable *Pyramid*, or *Touchstone of Sincerity*, lent me by my learned Friend, of which I gave you a Description in that Letter, and shall now add some of the Experiments I have hitherto made with it.

As it was impossible for any one so much as to guess at the Meaning of the extraordinary Motions of the Figure and the Bell, I resolv'd one Morning, being indisposed, and not inclined to go out, to set my Pyramid on the Table before me, and observe the Effect every one that came into the Room to me, that Day, might have upon it.

THE first Person who visited me, was the Maid of the House, with my Breakfast; and altho' she was one of the most noisy little Husseys I ever met with, it was as much as her Tongue could do to keep Pace with the Clapper of the Bell: But the little old Gentleman stood immoveable, 'till at going away, she told me, she was going to the Fair, and hop'd I would give her something for a Fairing; when giving his Assent with a Nod, I took it for granted she was in Earnest, and paid half a Crown for my first Experiment.

MY next Visiter was my Landlady, whom I had designedly invited to breakfast and purposely put such Questions to her, as I knew O would

would give me an Opportunity of taking her Picture at full Length. It would be exposing too many Family-Concerns to give you a Detail of our Conversation. I shall, therefore, only tell you, that she gave sufficient Exercise to my little Bell ; but that, in near an Hour's Discourse, I could not observe that she gave more than two Opportunities to Father *Saturn*, to shew his Parts ; one when she told me she had provided an excellent Capon for my Dinner, and design'd to come and take Part of it ; and the other, when she said her Husband had been horridly drunk the Night before, and she would rattle the Beast for it severely, when he got out of his Sty.

THE next who came into my Chamber was one of those *Jews*, who go into all public Houses, to sell Muslin, Cambrick, Handkerchiefs, and the like ; but he no sooner began to open in Praise of his Wares, than my Bell began to ring, with such Impetuosity, that I was forc'd to thrust him out of the Room, least it should burst, and put an End to my farther Experiments.

MUCH the same Effect it had, upon the coming in of a *Quaker*, or as they call them here, *Mennonist*, whom I had employed to negociate a Bill of Exchange for me ; 'till, to put a Stop to it, I told him, I should want him again next Post-Day, upon which he said he would be sure to come, and *Saturn*, with a Wink, gave him his Discharge.

I WAS no sooner rid of *Aminadab*, than in came my Landlord reeling, and rubbing his Eyes, told me what a Pickle he had been in almost all Night, and what a Curtain-Lecture his Wife had read him, in the Morning, with many other Circumstances, to all which old *Time* gave his Assent, 'till unfortunately happening to say he was resolved to be drunk no more, the Scene changed, and the Bell began to ring a Peal ; which was interrupted by the coming in

in of a Footman, belonging to a very worthy Gentleman, who told me his Master was below, and came with an Intent to pay me a Visit.

I HAD too good an Opinion of my Friend's Sincerity, to have any Inclination to put it to the Trial; I, therefore, cover'd my little Instrument with a Napkin, and had the Pleasure to find the Bell silent during the whole Visit, excepting once, when I inadvertently offer'd him a Piece of Service, which I afterwards found was not in my Power to perform.

I MADE several other Experiments with it that Day, at and after Dinner; but as they turn'd out much of the same Nature as those I have already related, I shall not tire you with a Repetition of the same Thing.

THE next Day, being Sunday, I carried it with me to one of the *Lutheran* Churches, not doubting but the Sanctity of the Place would inspire every one with that Uprightness of Heart, which is, in a more especial Manner requisite, in the immediate Presence of the ALMIGHTY, in his holy Temple. I found the Minister, in the Pulpit, pronouncing an *extempore* Prayer, and while that lasted all was well; but the Congregation had no sooner joyned with him, in the *Vater Unser* (or Lord's Prayer) than I perceived my Bell in Motion, tho' to stifle the Sound, I had kept it in its Case, and wrapt it up in a Handkerchief, in my Pocket. At the Prayer, *Give us this Day, &c.* it was pretty still, but at the conditional Supplication, which followed, it was so loud, that the Person who sat next me ask'd how I came to bring a Larum with me to Church. During Sermon all was well again, and I had Reason to believe the good Man in the Pulpit was in Earnest: Till towards the Conclusion, giving the Character of a Person lately deceas'd, as an Introduction to a Thanksgiving for

his being deliver'd from the Cares and Troubles of this wicked World, my Bell put me in mind to be gone, lest I should meet with a second Reprimand.

GOING the next Day, to the Opera, I took my Instrument with me thither, likewise; and being, by the Favour of my Friend, Mr. L——d, admitted upon the Stage, into the Room where the Actresses were dressing, I set it upon the Table amongst them; upon which I perceiv'd they took me for a Jugler, and wanted to know by what Art I could set the Bell a ringing, at such a Distance. You will easily conceive, *Saturn* had very little Employ among these Creatures; I could, indeed, have put him in Motion, by telling one I thought her ugly, a second that she was a *Couquette*, a third that she was a *Prude*, and the like; but I could not prevail upon myself to be guilty of so much ill Manners, especially as there were several Persons of Figure in the Room, who profess'd to be their Admirers: And indeed they were all so taken up, that it was long before I could find one at Leisure to spend a little idle Discourse upon. At Length, I espied a little hump-back'd Creature, in a Corner, who 'till then had escap'd my Notice, without so much as one Fop near her, to sooth her Vanity. To her I address'd myself, for Want of a better, when whispering me in the Ear, that she was not for my Purpose, I might address myself to her Sister, who was every Man's Mony; I cast my Eye upon my little Figure, and found she was in Earnest; as I likewise afterwards perceived her Sister was, when, upon putting the Question, she consented to accept of a Supper with me, after the Play was over. However, as I design'd nothing less, she was no sooner call'd upon the Stage, than I pack'd up my Awls, and retir'd to my Lodgings, to write you this Letter, leaving my Lady to look out for another Companion.

I am, &c.



LETTER XXIII.

SIR,

HAMBURG.

SHOULD have told you, some Time since, that my Stay being longer here, than I at first design'd, I have chang'd my Lodgings, from a public to a private House: But a merry and pretty singular Adventure, which has happen'd to me, since this Change, a Relation of which may give you some Amusement in your Solitude, puts me in Mind of my Neglect, and gives me an Opportunity of doing it now. The Houses are in general pretty large here, and in some of the Out and most pleasant Parts of the Town, they are so adapted for letting Lodgings, that not only several Persons; but frequently different Families are harbor'd under one and the same Roof. In that where I now am, there are, on the first Floor, three convenient Apartments, of two handsome Rooms and an Alcove-Bed-Chamber to each. I have my Lodgings backwards; and forwards, in one Apartment, lodges an ancient Banker of —, who has been a few Weeks in this City, on Account of a Law Suit, and whom I shall call *Toccaro*. His Family consists of a young buxom Wife, who, for her Age, might have been his Grandaughter, a Book-keeper and a Servant-maid. In the other Apartment lodges the young Baron *von B—rg*, a *Holstein* Nobleman, of a considerable Fortune, just come to his Estate, by the Death of his Father.

TOCCARO, as I have been inform'd, had
O 3 been

been guilty of the Indiscretion, after having been above 12 Years a Widower, to marry *Riminia*, (which is the Name I shall give his Wife) at 17 Years of Age, tho' he was just entering into his Grand Climacterick ; and, notwithstanding this Difference of Age, tho' she was of a better Family than himself, for Reasons easy to be guess'd at, had a considerable Fortune with her. A small Mony-Affair, I had to transact, soon brought me acquainted with the old Gentleman, and that Acquaintance has as soon been improved into a decent Familiarity, both with him and *Riminia*; insomuch that I often dine or sup with them, and take the Liberty frequently to send in Provisions, which I find neither of them mislike : For *Toccario* has the Failing, which is very common with People of his Age, to let his Heart too much upon *Mammon*. He is very fond of his Wife, but yet more of his Mony, and keeps her extreamly bare : He has, however, one good Quality, rarely found in Men of his Age and Circstances, he is not infected with the least Tincture of Jealousy. As the Baron likewise visits them, especially in the Evening, we have often been very merry together, and *Riminia* would sometimes admit of such Freedoms, in the Presence of her Husband, as almost exceeded the Bounds of Decency : This he is so far from being displeas'd at, that it seems rather to encrease his Mirth, and he would often make it the Subject of his Raillery. *Riminia* is now about 20 Years of Age, tall, well shap'd, has regular Features, dark brown Hair and Eyes, a good Skin, and a Complexion too sanguin to put up with the Satisfaction her Husband is capable of giving her. I soon observed a Familiarity between her and the Book-keeper, beyond what was becoming either, by which she probably makes herself Master of more of her Husband's Cash, than he is aware of. I likewise observed, at my first coming,

coming, that the Baron took every Opportunity of making himself agreeable to Madam, which at once broke off, with such a Coldness, and seeming Disdain for each other, as I could not but be surprised at. I also soon found, that if *Riminia* and I were not better acquainted, it would not be her Fault; and, indeed, strong Temptations, on her Side, have not been wanting; but I took, at our first Acquaintance, so firm a Resolution, as has been Proof against them all. In the mean Time, *Toccaro* has been twice absent; once, for a Night only, at a Gentleman's Seat in the Neighborhood; and afterwards for two Nights at his own Home. The last Time, the old Gentleman was so good-natur'd to desire I would bear his Wife Company, at Dinner and Supper, 'till his Return, which I promis'd, in her Presence, and, of Course, could not be worse than my Word. At Dinner, the first Day, I took the Liberty of bringing a Friend with me, which, I found, by Madam's Behavior, displeas'd her; but to put her in Humor again, I resolv'd to let her have my Company, in the Evening, alone. I came from the Coffee-house, where I had spent the Afternoon at Billiards, about Nine, and going directly into *Riminia's* Apartment, soon found, by her Garb, that she had laid her Snare. She had a light loose Gown on, of Crimson Lustre, which the Season of the Year seem'd to require: But the Window-shutters being clos'd, and Candles lighted, tho' it was yet Day, for which she chid her Maid (who I found was her Confident, and Mistress of all her Secrets) and pretending the too great Heat of the Weather had made her faint, she threw open her Gown, under which she had nothing on but a Jacket of *Marseilles*, and a Petticoat of the same; and she had taken great Care to remove all Obstructions that might conceal what she was resolv'd to expose. What think you, Sir,

had not I the Resolution of a Stoick, to stand my Ground? During Supper, all went pretty decently, except that she was continually pressing me to drink more than I was inclin'd to do: But the Cloth was no sooner taken away, and *Maria* (for so the Servant is call'd) out of the Room, than, upon my proposing a Game at *Picquet*, she glanc'd a wanton Look at me, cried, Pish! and drawing her Chair close to mine, lean'd her Head upon my Shoulder, and squeez'd me by the Hand. In short she gave me so plainly to understand, that she thought me too bashful, and wanting as well to myself as her; that I was forc'd to break off our Amour abruptly; by confessing myself guilty of the highest ill Manners; expressing my Concern for being obliged, in Compassion to her, to deny myself the greatest Happiness I could wish, and to alledge a Reason, which made me Blush; as much as it did her. She flew from me in a seeming Passion; but, after having taken a Turn or two in the Room, to compose herself, sat down again by me, with all the Presence of Mind imaginable, as if nothing uncommon had happen'd; and falling into Discourse on some indifferent Subject, we spent an Hour or two afterwards, with great Coolness and Decency. I was under no Apprehensions of a second Attack the next Evening; nor, indeed, did she seem to have laid any Bait, more than ordinary, in my Way: But I was not a little surpriz'd to find, that, as well at as after Supper, she was more free with the Glas than usual, and seem'd to be under great Impatience and Uneasiness of Mind; upon which I could not conceive what Construction to put. I was more than once going to offer some Familiarities to her, with no other View, than to put her in a better Humor: But happening to ask, how it came we had not enjoy'd the Baron's Company of late? Immediately I perceived her Countenance change, her Eyes darted

darted Fire, her Lips lost their Ruby-Color, turn'd white and trembled ; her Tongue falter'd, and tho' she attempted to say somethng to me, she was not able to speak a Word.

“ Madam, (said I, taking her in my Arms, and kissing her, at the same Time) what has befallen you ? Why are you in this Agony ? Has any Thing happen'd between the Baron and you, that can occasion this Disturbance in your Mind ?

“ Sure, he must have offer'd you some very heinous Indignity, that the bare naming him can throw you into such a Transport of Rage ! Unbosom yourself to me, and tho' I am so unhappy at present, that I can only profess myself an Admirer, you shall find a sure Friend in me.”

It was some Time, before poor *Riminia* could so far recover herself, as to give me an Answer : She sigh'd, she sobb'd, and was ready to burst, for Want of Vent, either in Tears or Words. At length, she got the better of her Passion, and looking earnestly upon me : “ Sir, (said she) you are of a Nation famed for Generosity : All your Actions bespeak you a Gentleman : Can you pardon a poor Woman's Weakness ? Can you have Compassion on my Infirmities ; and have Patience to hear the Story of the most injured of my Sex ?” At which Words, she burst into a Flood of Tears. I desir'd her to compose herself, and not to give Way to her Uneasiness, assuring her, I would not only, with Patience and Compassion, hear her Story ; but give her all the Assistance and Relief in my Power.

“ You must then, Sir, (continued she) have observed, how unequally and unhappily I am married ; but as an unlucky Fate, which I brought upon myself, reduced me to the Necessity of accepting of this Match, I think I could bear the Burden of it, with some Degree of Patience, at least, did but

“ Toccaro

“ *Toccario* let me partake of any reasonable Share
“ of his Riches, tho’ but in Proportion to the
“ Fortune I brought him; that I might appear
“ like myself, among my Friends and Acquain-
“ tance. He is, otherwise, good-humour’d enough,
“ but covetous, even to debaring me of Neces-
“ faries. This, of Course, puts me upon Strata-
“ gems to supply my Wants, which I sometimes
“ find Means to do, at his Cost; and his Easeines
“ of Temper furnishes me often with Opportuni-
“ ties: For he is so far from prying narrowly into
“ my Actions, that tho’ he see me wear Jewels
“ and Cloaths, which he is sensible I cannot have
“ come fairly by, as long as he has no Suspicion
“ of their being supplied out of his Purse, for the
“ Rest, he is easy. Before I proceed, I must con-
“ fess to you, that I have all the Frailties of my
“ Sex; and, indeed, I have laid myself too open
“ to you, to pretend now to more Virtue than my
“ Neighbours; you must, however, allow, I
“ have two strong Temptations, to prompt me to
“ Vice: But to the Point:

“ THE Day after our Arrival here, being
“ walking in the Street, with *Maria* following me,
“ I happen’d to pass by the Baron, whom I did
“ not then know, as he was talking with a Friend,
“ at a Book-seller’s Shop. I observed that he
“ looked earnestly at me, and I had hardly gone
“ three Steps, but I over-heard him tell his Com-
“ panion, that he thought me one of the most
“ charming Creatures he had ever seen, and that
“ he would willingly give 100 Duckets, for the
“ Pleasure of enjoying my Company one Night
“ only. Had he been alone, I should immedi-
“ ately have taken him at his Word: However,
“ a young sprightly Lover, with so handsome a
“ Sum to introduce him to my farther Affection,
“ were Temptations too strong to be resisted: I

“ was,

“ was, therefore, no sooner got at a convenient
“ Distance, than I order’d *Maria* to watch the
“ Gentleman to his Lodgings, and enquire his
“ Name and Circumstances. She soon return’d,
“ with the satisfactory Answer, that it was the
“ young and rich Baron *Von B—rg*, whose
“ Character I had before heard ; and I had the
“ Courage, without farther Hesitation, to send
“ *Maria* to him, to let him know, that if he was
“ in earnest, I was not wholly disinclin’d to give
“ Ear to his Proposal ; and that, if he thought
“ fit to take a Lodging, that was empty, in the
“ same House, and on the same Floor, with me,
“ it would not be long, before a proper Opportu-
“ nity would offer, to gratify both our Inclina-
“ tions. The Baron accepted the Offer, with
“ a seeming Joy, and I had the Pleasure to hear,
“ the same Evening, that he had taken the very
“ next Apartment to my own. How soon, and
“ how familiarly we were acquainted, you your-
“ self have been an Eye-Witness : But tho’ I gave
“ the Baron frequent Opportunities, in the Absence
“ of my Husband, to fulfil the Bargain, I found,
“ nothing less than a whole Night would serve his
“ Turn. It was not long, before this Convenience,
“ likewise, offer’d, and I took Care to acquaint
“ him of it by *Maria* : You may remember the
“ Evening we spent together at *Ombre*, when *Toc-*
“ *cario* was out of Town : You had no sooner
“ both left me, than I undress’d, and had contriv’d
“ it so with *Maria*, that she introduced the Baron
“ to me, in his Night-gown, just as I was going
“ to step into Bed, with only an under Petticoat
“ on. I seem’d surpris’d, rail’d at *Maria*, who
“ had lock’d the Door upon us, and was retired ;
“ and, notwithstanding all he could say of a pre-
“ vious Agreement, pretended Ignorance of all
“ that had pass’d ; treating it as a Trick of her’s,
“ without

“ without my Knowledge or Consent, and told
“ him, that as we were alone, and I had no Way
“ to disengage myself from him, but by raisng
“ the House, which, as it would be a Prejudice to
“ his Reputation, as well as mine, I hop’d he would
“ treat me with Civility. All this did but make
“ him the more eager ; and, without any more
“ Compliments, he emptied his Purse of Gold,
“ which, I afterwards found, just contain’d the
“ Sum stipulated, into my naked Bosom, telling
“ me, he did not know how he could treat me
“ with more Civility, than by paying me my own
“ Price ; and, at the same Time that he was very
“ officious in helping me to take the Gold out of
“ my Bosom again, added, that if I would not
“ perform my Part of the Agreement, he would
“ discover the Whole to my Husband. In short,
“ I was prevail’d on to lock up the Mony in my
“ Cabinet, and it was not long, before I let the
“ Baron have his Penny-worth for his Penny ;
“ after having tied him down, by an Oath, to
“ inviolable Secrecy. However, *Maria* having,
“ by the Baron’s Order, set a Bottle of Cham-
“ paign on the Table, we emptied that before we
“ sign’d and seal’d.

“ HITHERTO, you will think, I had no great
“ Cause to complain : But, whether the Baron
“ afterwards thought he had paid too dear for his
“ Purchase, or whether the Wine had intoxicated
“ one, or both of us ; upon what Occasion I can-
“ not call to Mind ; before Morning we quarrel’d.
“ Among other abusive Language, he did not stick
“ to call me common Prostitute, which so enrag’d
“ me, that I added Blows to my Words, and he
“ return’d the same. In short, he left me with
“ the most horrid Imprecations of being reveng’d.
“ I no sooner came to myself, in the Morning,
“ than I repented of my Indiscretion, and was
“ thoughtful

" thoughtful how to regain the Affection of so
" agreeable, so generous a Lover. I sent *Maria*
" to him, to make my Excuse, and to desire his
" Company at Breakfast. He pretended a Neces-
" sity of going out immediately ; but told her, he
" had entirely forgot all that had happen'd, and,
" at our next Meeting, all should be right again.
" I was in Hopes now, I had regain'd my Point,
" and that a kind Look, or, at worst, leting him
" enjoy his Purchase again, for the same Reward,
" would secure him : But how inexpressible was my
" Confusion, when, immediately after my Hus-
" band's Return, I heard the Baron, in the Dining-
" Room, with him, and that their Discourse was
" about 100 Duckets. I did not doubt but the
" Villain had betray'd me, and, in the Height of
" Rage, seiz'd a Penknife, with Intent to plunge
" it into his false Heart ; which I had certainly
" done, had not *Toccario*, in the very Moment,
" call'd to me, in a friendly Tone, to bring the
" 100 Duckets, the Baron had left with me the
" Night before, to be exchang'd for Silver ; be-
" cause he had now unexpectedly receiv'd current
" Mony, and would rather have his Gold again.
" I was immediately sensible of the Stratagem the
" base Man had made Use of, to get his Mony
" again ; and could now have imbruied my Hands
" in his Blood, with as good a Will as before ;
" but I had no Pretence left to excuse so rash an
" Action, unless I would betray my own Shame,
" which I found he had not done. With how
" good a Will I sent the Mony by *Maria*, you
" may easily imagine ; and I have conceiv'd such
" a Hatred for him, on Account of his base Treat-
" ment, that I can hardly see him, or hear him
" named, without falling into the Agonies you saw
" me in ; insomuch that it is with great Diffi-
" culty I refrain from them in the Presence of my
" Husband.

" Husband. The Villain knows it, and takes a
" Pleasure in insulting me, by coming into my
" Company, when you or any one else is with
" me ; but will never give me an Opportunity of
" reproaching him alone. I shall never have an
" easy Minute 'till I am reveng'd of him ; and
" if you have that Value and Compassion for me
" which you express, let me conjure you to lend
" me your Assistance, in so just a Design."

I MUST confess, I was so touch'd with her Relation, that tho' the Character she had given me of herself was not the most advantageous ; yet the Action appear'd so base and ungentlemanlike in the Baron, that I resolved to be her Champion. I told her, that tho' I could not, at present, think of any Revenge, but what would expose her, rather than afford her any real Pleasure, yet this I would promise her, that the Baron should restore the Money, or give me Satisfaction in another Manner. This, I found, made her pretty easy : For tho' she would gladly have secur'd the Lover too, it was, in a great Measure, in Hopes of future Gain ; and I plainly perceiv'd, that of the two she was, if possible, more mercenary than amorous.

THE next Afternoon, I met with the Baron at the Coffee-house, and ask'd him to drink a Bottle with me at an adjacent Tavern. We went alone, and after a little previous Discourse, I ask'd him what could occasion such a Coldness as I had, of late, observ'd, between him and *Riminia*. He smil'd, and told me her Impudence had given him an Aversion to her ; that he believ'd her to be an arrant Prostitute, a very *Messalina*, and, thereupon, began to tell me his whole Affair. I interrupted him, by saying he might spare himself the Trouble, for I was already inform'd of it from her own Mouth. Upon this he laugh'd, and told me, as he found I was so intimate with her, he did not doubt but

but I had paid her Price, as he had done; but whether I had so easily recover'd my Mony again, he question'd. I assured him, his Suspicions were ill-grounded; that the greatest Familiarities I ever had with her; he himself had been an Eye-Witness to ; and that, for what he seem'd to glory in, it was the very Point I had to discuss with him, and could not but condemn him for it: However, before we went farther, I told him, I should be glad to know what could be the Cause of the Quarrel, which occasioned so wide a Breach between them; not being perfectly satisfied with the Account she had given me of it, which I acquainted him with. He, thereupon, assured me, upon his Honor, that it never enter'd into his Thoughts to grudge her the Mony he had once given her; nor had the Wine produced the Effect she seem'd to insinuate: But that their Quarrel proceeded wholly from her unsatiable Lewdness; for which he now despis'd her, more than he had, at first, esteem'd her: That he had, indeed, call'd her common Prostitute, but it was not till she had not only abused him, with the most opprobrious Language; but would have forced him, in the most disagreable Manner, to take more for his Mony than he desired.

I BEGAN now myself to conceive an Aversion for so abandon'd a Creature, and to wish I had not been so free in promising; but my Word was engag'd, and it was too late to retreat. I, therefore, told the Baron, that tho' these Circumstances sufficiently justified his breaking with *Riminia*, yet I could not see how he could answer it to his Honor, to deprive her, in so clandestine a Manner, of what he had given her, in Pursuance of so formal an Agreement. To this the Baron gave me a more favorable Answer than I expected.
“ I
“ allow (said he) your Observation is just: I was
“ exasperated to the highest Degree, and resolved
“ to

" to give her all the Uneasiness I could, for which
" I could think of no more proper Method : But
" now I have so far taken my Revenge, I have my-
" self been thinking how to let her have the Mony
" again with a good Grace ; and have, at Length,
" pitch'd upon a Method, which I believe you
" will approve of. I am resolv'd not to be with
" her alone ; but if you will make one with us,
" to night, after Supper, and will decline a Party
" of *Ombre* which has been our usual Diversion, I
" will propose a Game at *Picquet*, between her
" and me, and will contrive Matters so as to lose
" this Sum to her.

THE Baron was as good as his Word, and added 20 Duckets more to the Sum, to make her amends for the Fright he had put her into : But resolved never to see her more. He left this City two Days afterwards, to return to his Estate ; as poor *Riminia* is to do to morrow, to accompany her Husband to his own Home again. My next may probably give you an Account of the Return of my learned Friend, and of the farther Satisfaction, I hope to enjoy in his agreeable Conversation, 'till when I remain, as ever, &c.



LETTER XXIV.

SIR,

HAMBURG.

I HAVE now the Satisfaction to acquaint you, that my learned Friend, being returned from his Journey, came, according to Custom, on Saturday last to my Lodgings. He did me the Favor to spend the Evening in my Apartment, and I dined the next Day with him in his. In the Afternoon, I accompanied him to that pleasant Seat I gave you an Account of in a former Letter, and staid with him till the Thursday following. How agreeably I spent my Time, and how handsomly I was entertained, by this worthy *Adept*, you will easily form a Judgment of, by what I wrote you of my first Visit.

I CANNOT, upon this Occasion, myself forbear calling to Mind that odd Expression of *Ovid's*, *Nos duo turba sumus*; and the Reflection with which it is accompanied by one of the ingenious Authors of the *Spectators*: “The most open, instructive, and unreserved Discourse (says he) is that which passes between two Persons who are familiar and intimate Friends. On these Occasions, a Man gives a Loose to every Passion, and every Thought that is uppermost; discovers his most retired Opinions of Persons and Things; tries the Beauty and Strength of his Sentiments, and exposes his whole Soul to the Examination of his Friend.

AND in another Place: “The Mind never unbends

210 *The German Spy.*

“ bends itself so agreeably as in the Conversation
“ of a well chosen Friend. There is, indeed,
“ no Blessing of Life, that is any Way com-
“ parable to the Enjoyment of a discreet and vir-
“ tuous Friend. It eases and unloads the Mind ;
“ clears and improves the Understanding ; engen-
“ ders Thoughts and Knowledge ; animates Virtues
“ and good Resolutions ; sooths and allays the
“ Passions, and finds Employments for most of the
“ vacant Hours of Life.”

ALL and every of these Happinesses I enjoyed in the Company of my Friend ; and methinks I partake of them a second Time, when I open my Mind, with the same Unreservedness to you : But to proceed ; I shall, in this Letter, give you an Account of some extraordinary Pieces of Curiosity, which are treasured up in my Friend's excellent Library : The first Thing which, this Time, fixed my Attention, was a curious Watch, of a something larger Size than ordinary, which my Friend, telling me he had bought it at *Mecca*, distinguish'd by the Name of a *PHILOSOPHICAL WATCH*, and gave me the following Account of it.

THE Invention of a *Philosophical Watch* (said he) is a Matter of so great Importance, Curiosity and Use, that I believe you will not think the Time mispent, if I am particular in my Description of it.

“ I MUST beg Leave to premise, that there are
“ as many different Kinds of Perfection, as there
“ are Beings capable of attaining to them. They
“ may, however, be brought under three general
“ Heads ; viz. *The Vegetable, the Animal, and*
“ *the Intellectual Perfections* : But it is to the latter
“ only my Watch is applicable.

“ A MAN may be said to live up to the highest
“ Perfection of his Species, if he have attain'd to
“ a true Knowledge of his Duty to the SUPREME
BEING,

" BEING, to himself, and to his Fellow-Creatures,
" and squares all his Actions according to the Dic-
" tates of that Knowlege.

" THIS may properly be call'd THE RATIO-
" NAL OR PHILOSOPHICAL LIFE OF MAN, the
" Length of which my *Watch* has the singular
" Virtue to measure, with the greatest Accuracy.
" It shews (I say) with the greatest Exactitude,
" how long a Person may be said to have lived,
" taking that Word into the most perfect Accep-
" tation it will bear.

" WHATEVER the common Opinion of the
" World may be, we cannot properly be said to
" live the Time we spend in Dressing, Gaming,
" Dancing, Pratling, Laughing, and the like.
" We live no longer, than we act according to
" the true Dictates of Solid Reason and Sound Un-
" derstanding. At least in this Sense it is, that my
" *Watch* shews how long a Man has really lived,
" with Regard only to such Perfections, as cannot
" come within the Compass of those which are
" common to the Vegetable or Animal Life.

" To outward Appearance, you see, (conti-
" nued my Friend) that this *Watch* differs from a
" common Pocket-Watch only in the Dial-Plate,
" and the Motions of the Hands. The Circle,
" which, in common Watches, shews the Mi-
" nutes, is here divided into 360 Degrees : Thirty
" of them is a *Philosophical Month*, and each
" single Division a *Philosophical Day*, which is
" something longer than a natural Day, because
" 360 make a Year. The inward Circle is divi-
" ded into 24 Hours, with their Subdivisions as
" in common Watches ; but the Motions of the
" Hands are just the reverse. The Hour-Hand
" moves round its whole Circle, while that which
" is call'd the Minutē-Hand, in other Watches,
" is moving the 360th Part of its Circumference ;

" and both move either backwards or forwards,
" as Circumstances require.

" *T H E Use* of this *Watch* is exceeding plain
" and easy : Whenever I desire to know the *Phi-*
" *losophical Life* of any Person, I need only hold
" it so near him, that it is within the Reach of
" the *Effluvia* that proceed from his Body ; keep-
" ing my Finger upon a certain Spring, which
" prevents those proceeding from the Person who
" holds it having any Effect, and it shews it with
" the greatest Exactness. If he has spent his whole
" Life in Folly, Indolence, and a continual Neg-
" lect of his rational Duty, it stands stock-still :
" But if he has mispent any of his Time in Acti-
" ons unbecoming a rational Creature, it pre-
" sently shews it, by runing so many Days,
" Months and Years backwards. Has his Life
" been a Medly of good, bad and indifferent
" Actions, as most Men's Lives are, it shews the
" Ballance, on which ever Side of the Question
" it happens to fall.

" To enter into a Discussion of the inward
" Construction of this *Watcb*, and the Causes,
" which from thence produce these wonderful
" Effects, is foreign to my present Purpose, and
" indeed, in a great Measure, beyond my Com-
" prehension ; my Design, at this Time, is only
" to give you an Account of some Observations
" and Experiments I have made on and with
" it : And

" 1. I *OBSERVE*, that my *Watch* stands still,
" not only the whole Time a Man has spent in
" Idleness and Indolence, which is generally the
" greater Part of his Natural Life ; but all the
" Time he has employed, in Eating, Drinking,
" Sleeping, and whatever else may be reckon'd
" to the *Vegetable* or *Animal*, and is a Hindrance
" to our *Moral Life*.

" 2. As

" 2. As soon as it approaches a Man who is
" engaged in some public-spirited generous Ac-
" tion, for the Good of Mankind, it moves for-
" wards several Days at once ; and, on the con-
" trary, if any one is about committing a remark-
" able Act of Injustice, it flies backwards with
" such Rapidity, that I have often been appre-
" hensive the whole Machine might fly in Pieces.

" 3. W I T H Regard to the Male and Fe-
" male Sexes, I have observed, that, in general,
" in the Company of Men, it is very apt to run
" backwards, and in that of the fair Sex, to stand
" still : Tho', in Honor to the latter, I have some-
" times observed it to run with greater Swiftnes for-
" ward, than has been common with the other Sex.

" 4. I N our present depraved Times, I have
" observed, that whenever the longest Hand of
" my *Watch* makes seven Turns round its Circum-
" ference of 360 Degrees, the Person who sets it
" in Agitation may be reckon'd of a very advan-
" ced Age : And he, who attains to his sixth *Phi-*
" *losophical Year*, may be call'd an old Man.

" 5. I HAVE, indeed, a List of some Persons,
" who, at the natural Age of 20 or 30 Years,
" have, according to my *Watch*, died in a good
" Old Age : But such Examples are very rare.

" 6. W I T H the Help of my *Watch*, I have
" been enabled to write the whole Life and His-
" tory of my late Neighbour, *Dick Night-cap*,
" in these few Words : *Richard Night-cap*, born
" Anno 1697, died Anno 1727, aged 0 Year.

" H A R R Y S P A D I L L E, a Gamester, of ~
" 60 Years of natural Age, is, according to my
" *Watch*, but two Years, 14 Days and six Hours
" old. At that Age he made a Halt in Life, and
" let one of his Grand-children grow seven Months
" older than himself.

" 8. NICK M I S E R, an old Usurer, died,
P 3 " accor-

" according to my *Watch*, some Years before he
 " was born. The many Acts of Injustice, he had
 " been guilty of, had such an Effect upon it, as I
 " cannot better describe, than by having Recourse
 " to the *Algebraic* Term and Character *Minus*,
 " by the Help of which I can say, he lived — 5
 " Years, + 3 Months, + 10 Days, + $\frac{1}{4}$ Hour,
 " and so much, in his Account of *Philosophical*
 " *Life*, he was worse than nothing at his Death.

" I HAVE several other Calculations of the
 " like Nature lying by me, which I shall lay be-
 " fore you, at a convenient Time; in the mean
 " while, I have the Satisfaction to tell you, That
 " by the many Experiments I have made with this
 " *Watch*, I have attain'd to such a Knowledge of
 " the *Philosophical Life of Man*, that I am able to
 " give a tolerable Calculation, how far any one is
 " advanced in this Course, if I but hear or read a
 " just Account of his natural Life and Actions.
 " If, therefore, any of your distant Correspon-
 " dents are desirous to know what Age they are
 " attain'd to, upon sending me such an Account,
 " they shall have the Satisfaction they desire.

" IT is with a sensible Concern, I am oblig'd
 " to say, that upon examining, in this Manner,
 " the Lives of some of the ancient *Heathens*, I
 " find them extend to a greater Length, than those
 " of most of our modern *Christians*: And they
 " may be accounted long and good Livers, to
 " whom we can, with Justice, apply the Epitaph
 " a *Roman Consul*, in the Time of *Emperor Trajan*,
 " who died in the 73d Year of his natural Age,
 " caused to be placed on his Tomb;

HIC JACET SIMILIS,
 Cujus ÆTAS MULTORUM ANNORUM FUIT,
 IPSE SEPTEM DUNTAXAT ANNOS VIXIT.

That is,
Here lies SIMILIS,
Who was many Years old,
But lived only seven Years.

" To make a just and advantageous Application of these Reflections, let a young and healthy Person, attain'd to Years of Reason and Reflection, make a Supposition of the Time he may reasonably think he has got to live. If the Life of Man be reckon'd, at a *Medium*, 30 Years, let us for Argument's Sake suppose 12 Years: of these 12, we must abate at least four, for the necessary Time of Sleeping, Dressing, and the like. Two Years we may reckon for Eating and Drinking; and that Person must be very a-fiduous who does not spend two more in Pleasure and Diversions. We have then four Years left, for the rational and beneficial Occupations of a Philosophical Life. No small Part of that is probably spent in Indifference and Indolence; and he must be a very exact Observer of his Duty, who has not some of it to ballance against Time spent in irrational and unwarrantable Actions: So that, upon the whole, we have hardly more than two in 12.

HERE my Friend finish'd his Discourse, and tho', during this Time, we had frequently shifted the *Watch* out of the Hands of one to the other, and had respectively observed what Effect it had upon each of us; yet I found we were both agreed not seemingly to take any Notice of it, tho' for very different Reasons: I not to offend his Modesty, by complimenting him upon the great Age he had attain'd to in his *Philosophical Life*, beyond any Example he had mentioned; and he not to put me to the Blush, by observing I was yet in the State of Infancy.

I WAS the more pleas'd with this Invention of a *Philosophical Watch*, because I immediately imagined it to be of our own Country, and that I had already seen or read something of this Nature: And I have since had an Opportunity of finding whence this Imagination arose, by accidentally dipping into the second Volume of the *Tatler's*, in which I find several Pieces, that may probably, at least, have given the ingenious Inventor of this curious Piece of Machinery, some useful Hints to work upon.

THE next Thing I saw in my Friend's Library, was a Tin Box, with the Inscription **UNIVERSAL SNUFF, FOR REFRESHING THE MEMORY,** of which he gave me the following Account: " This " Snuff (said he) is a Composition of 18 choice Ve- " getables, the secret Virtues of which, a learned " Chymist of my Acquaintance attain'd to the " Knowledge of, after great Study and Labor. It " clears and refreshes the Memory, in a very won- " derful Manner; cleanses and opens all the Doors " to the Eyes, Ears and Tongue, in which Time, " or any Accidents of Life, have occasion'd Stop- " pages or Obstructions; restores those Ideas to " the Brain, which have formerly had Place there, " but, by Degrees, are lost or supplanted. I could " give you numerous Instances of the Success of " this *Universal Snuff*; but shall, at this Time, " think two sufficient.

" *PARVULUS* is a Person of mean Birth, " and not the greatest Merit: But Fortune having " taken him from behind the Plow, and placed " him in the Family of a worthy Merchant, " continued to heap her Favors, in such Manner, " upon him, that by a Chain of unforeseen and ex- " traordinary Events, he is now become, in a very " short Time, Possessor not only of his Master's " and Benefactor's Trade, but of his Fortune too; " and Riches have recommended him to one of
the

" the principal Posts of Honor and Trust, in the
" Republic of _____. This Excess of good For-
" tune occasion'd such a total Subversion of poor
" *Parvulus's* Brains, that a continual Giddiness
" in the Head, and an entire Loss of his Me-
" mory, ensued ; insomuch that he could not call
" to Mind ever to have had any Friends, Rela-
" tions or Acquaintance, but what proceeded from
" those Alliances, which he had contracted since
" the Advancement of his Fortune. If any of
" the Comrades of his youthful Days came to
" congratulate his Happiness, thinking to par-
" take of a Bottle with him, in the same familiar
" Manner they formerly had done, when their Names
" were sent in, he could not remember ever to
" have heard of any such Persons ; he was either
" busy or indispos'd, and was by no Means to be
" spoken with : And when, in his gilt Chariot,
" he happen'd to meet a Country Cart, with his
" aged Parents in it, selling Peas or Turnips,
" or a Load of Dung, drove by his Brothers,
" he could not call to Mind ever to have seen such
" Persons before : Or if, when any of them came
" to his House, he order'd his Servants to set a
" Piece of cold Meat, and a Tankard of Beer
" before them, his weak Memory would put him
" in Mind of no farther Obligation to them. As
" I had been an Eye-witness of some of these Irre-
" gularities, and had heard of others, I resolved
" to try the Effect of my *Arcanum* upon him, and
" fee'd one of his Servants to convey it to him,
" in the Room of a Cephalick Snuff he used to
" take. In a few Days, I began to see the Effect
" of it : He knew and saluted his old Acquain-
" tance ; invited them to dine with him ; gave a
" comfortable Subsistence to his Parents, at his
" Country-house ; provided for his Brothers, and
" is, upon Occasions, ready to assist, and supply
the

" the Necessities of such indigent Persons, who,
" as he now remembers, are in the same Circum-
" stances he himself once was.

" COUNT *Udeno*, whose noble Ancestors had
" done very considerable Services to their Country,
" is on that Account, in high Esteem and Credit,
" at the Court of _____: But had, not long
" since, so miserable a Memory, that he hardly
" knew what he said or did from one Moment to
" the other. As great Regard is had to his Re-
" commendation at Court; Interest is frequently
" made to him for the obtaining of Posts in the
" Government or Army, and he is so true a Cour-
" tier, that he hardly ever refuses any one: But then
" his Memory will so suddenly fail him, that it is
" common for him to promise the same Employ to a
" Dozen different Persons one after another. When
" such a Post becomes vacant, it is twenty to one
" but he forgets every one of the twelve; and if
" another to whom he was never under any En-
" gagement before, comes with a Recommenda-
" tion from a Friend, or a Purse of Gold, or
" a Letter from his Mistress, such a one is more
" likely to carry off the Prize, than any of those
" to whom he had before pledg'd his Word and
" Honor. Honest *Jack Saunter* was one Day
" complaining to me, that Count *Udeno* had fed
" him up with Hopes of an Employment for above
" seven Years: But notwithstanding his constant
" and assiduous Attendance at his *Levee*, and other
" public Places, where he could not escape the
" Count's Notice, he was never the nearer. Having
" fill'd his Box with my Snuff, I advis'd him to
" watch his Patron when he was going to Court,
" and without exchanging a Word with him, to
" offer him a Pinch. He followed my Counsel;
" it had the desired Effect; his Lordship blush'd;
" all his Promises, Oaths and Assurances flew at
once

" once in his Face ; *Jack* got a good Employ, and I
" am not out of Hopes, if I can find any Means to
" get my *Nostrum* applied, but I may make a perfect
" Cure of my Courtier, to the great Emolument
" of a Number of Expectants, who otherwise may
" dance as long after him as poor *Saunter* had
" done.

" THIS *Arcanum* (continued my Friend) has
" hardly ever fail'd me, except where the Malady
" amounts to a *Delirium*, and the Person affected is
" entirely lost to himself and the whole World.
" Of this I had a late Instance, in this City.
" *Sartor* is the Son of an honest Artificer, and
" himself served his Time to another ; but a rich
" Merchant, his Godfather, was perswaded, at
" the Hour of his Death, to bequeath his whole
" Estate to him, and some will even say, that the
" Testator happening to dy, before the Will could
" be engross'd, the Attorney compleated the *Aetus*
" *Donationis*, by guiding his Hand. Be this as
" it will, such unexpected Fortune so turned poor
" *Sartor's* Brains, that he has never been himself
" since. He has not only all the Symtoms of a
" Madman, of which I cured *Parvulus*, but many
" more incorrigible. It is no uncommon Thing
" for him to rise early of a Post-day ; to order his
" Horse to be saddled ; put on his Boots, and a
" Hunting Habit ; and after all to sit down in his
" Counting-house, in that Drefs ; write his Letters,
" go to the Exchange, dine with a Friend, visit the
" Ladies, and go to the Opera, still in his Hunt-
" ing-Habit : And to compleat the Farce, for-
" geting at the Opera, that he has a Wife at
" home, to rake it all Night, and coming home
" the next Morning, to order his Horse into the
" Stable, which has never been out of it, and go
" to Bed, to rest himself from the Fatigues of
" chasing an innocent Hare. This is one of the
Incurables

“ Incurables on whom my *Nostrum* has been em-
“ ploy’d in vain.

My Friend made me a Present of a Paper of this *Universal Snuff*; but caution’d me, at the same Time, to use it with Discretion, and not to offer it in all Companies, especially if there should chance to be any old Maids present. I shall have the Satisfaction, at least, as often as I make Use of it myself, to call to Mind the many pleasing Hours I have pass’d in your agreeable Company, which will engage me to be ever ambitious in shewing, how much I am, &c.



LETTER XXV.

SIR,

HAMBURG:

MY Friend having finished his Discourse concerning his *Universal Snuff*; I, at the same Instant, observed, in one of his Repositories, a small Phial of transparent blue Water or Spirits, which I took to be the same, the Colour only excepted, as that in the Tube of my little *Thermometer*, of which I gave you a Description in former Letters, and was about to beg a small Portion of it, when perceiving my Eyes fix’d upon it, he took it into his Hand, and, desiring me to sit down, told me, the Virtues of that Liquor were so extraordinary, that I probably might not think a Moment’s Time mispent, to give Attention to the brief Account he would give me of them. Being seated accordingly, he began his Discourse in the following Manner:

“ WHEN I was at *Peking* in *China*, I had the Pleasure

“ Pleasure to be acquainted with the greatest Chymist in that mighty Empire, named *Miram Tanfi*. As our Conversation generally turn’d upon the wonderful Force of his Art, I once put the Question to him, whether he thought it possible, by Chymistry, to prepare a Water or Spirit, which should have the Virtue to strengthen our Eyes to such a Degree, that we might perceive the Vapors arising from the Brains of Men, and thereby figuratively discover the Passions of their Minds ; and likewise perfectly distinguish those different Creatures, which float and sport continually in the Air, like Fish in Water. His Answer was in the Affirmative ; adding, that he did not question, but he should, one Time or other, be able to convince me of the Possibility of it, by the Efficacy of a Preparation of his own, which had already cost him many Years Labor and Study.

“ As I had very little Hopes of his succeeding, it had quite escap’d my Memory, when, soon after my Return to *Europe*, I received a small Box, from my Correspondent at *Amsterdam*, which came directed to him for me, by one of the *Dutch East-India* Ships. Upon opening it, I found this Phial, carefully wrap’d up in an obliging Letter, advising me, that the Liquor contained in it would fully effect all I had requir’d. I was so assured of my old Friend’s Integrity, that I had no Room to doubt the Truth of his Assertion ; I was, however, impatient ’till I had made the Experiment, and I found it perfectly answer my Expectations, of which I shall, as Occasion offers, give you many Instances.

“ FROM the Head of an ambitious Man, I observ’d a subtle, volatile, blue Vapor, continually arising, and soaring directly upwards. A party-

“ party-colour’d watery Dew proceeds from the
“ Brains of a Libertine, tho’ not so constantly ;
“ and a thick, earthy, white and yellow Cloud
“ incessantly surrounds the Brow of a Miser.

“ THE third Day after I had received this agree-
“ able Present, I had Occasion to pay a Visit to a
“ Lying-in Lady, where expecting to meet with
“ Variety of Company, I strengthned my Eyes
“ with this wonderful Water, hoping to repair the
“ Time, I was sensible I must mispend in such an
“ Assembly of Gossips, by making a nice Discou-
“ very of the several Tempers and Humors of
“ every one present, for my own Edification. I
“ was at first alone, but had not been there long,
“ before three Ladies came in, and, soon after,
“ a Gentleman, who was follow’d by three of the
“ same Sex, as they were by seven more of the
“ fair Sex, of different Ages. After a full half
“ Hour had been spent in congratulating the Lady
“ in the Straw, and admiring the Beauty of the
“ Child, and the Resemblance some or other Fea-
“ ture of its Face had to every one in the Family ;
“ and the like Space of Time had been taken up,
“ in settling the important Point of Precedency,
“ we were at Length happily seated ; and I, for
“ my Part, had fortunately obtain’d a Situ-
“ ation, from whence I could observe the whole
“ Company, tho’ not without some Jealousy and
“ Heart-burning.

“ WE were no sooner placed, than a general
“ Silence, as profound as in a Quaker’s Meeting,
“ ensued, which gave me the wish’d for Oppor-
“ tunity of making my Remarks, with the greater
“ Exactitude. And here, to my great Surprize,
“ I perceived the Air of the whole Chamber
“ replete, with little frightful Insects, some resem-
“ bling *Basilisks*, others *Chimera’s*, and a third
“ like long fiery *Serpents*. Immediately there
“ proceeded

" proceeded from the Brains of most of the Company, thro' the Eyes, certain ugly deformed Monsters, with thick Heads, and long Ears, which I soon perceived to be the Images of Ignorance. These seem'd to wink to the other little flying Animals ; whereupon they immediately made their Entrance, the *Basilisks* into the Eyes, the *Chimera's* into the Ears, and the Serpents into the Mouths of the greater Part of the Assembly. The first Effect which I perceiv'd, of this strange *Phenomenon*, was a more than ordinary Motion of the Eyes, rolling and squinting from one Object to another, but chiefly directed to the Laces, Jewels, Cloaths, Defects and Foibles of others, which was immediately followed by disdainful and envious Looks, forc'd Smiles, and affected Complaisance. I particularly observ'd a continual Motion of the small Muscle, which draws the Nose upwards, when it expresses the Contempt, which the Owner of it has upon seing any Thing he does not like, or hearing any Thing he does not understand. The hissing Serpents having, in the mean Time, placed themselves, in a proper Situation, in the Tongues, chiefly of the weaker Part of the Assembly, and immediately approaching, with a disdainful Laugh, the itching Ears of those who were nearest them, supplied the little Animals, who had taken Possession of that Member, with so large a Stock of slanderous Venom, that they almost visibly swell'd, and extended themselves to such a Degree, that the long-ear'd Inhabitants of the Brain had hardly any Room left, in that otherwise empty Mansion. I began to lament, that my Ears had not the same additional Force as my Eyes ; by which Means, I am persuaded, I might have heard a thousand Vanities, and Backbitings, from the Mouths of those, who, in " this

" this plentiful Manner, were supplying the Ears
" of their nearest Neighbours: For I observed
" their Eyes sparkled, their Lips were in continual
" Agitation, and their Tongues seem'd to bid fair
" for a *Perpetuum Mobile*.

" As (continued my Friend) I generally endeavour to improve every Incident of Life, not to my own Advantage only, but to that of my Neighbours also; I was moved with Horror at what I had seen, and was uneasy 'till I found a proper Excuse to take my Leave; when, retiring immediately to my Chamber, I began seriously to reflect on the Heinousness of a Vice, look'd upon by the greater Part of Mankind, as an excusable Weakness, founded too much upon Custom and Example, or at least fomented by them, rather than a crying Sin, as dangerous in its Consequence, as the Commission of it is unreasonable. With Grief I remark'd, that it had taken deepest Root in the most beautiful Part of the Creation, and began to think it a Curse on the Female Sex, inflicted upon them, for the Sin they had intai'd upon all Mankind, and a Scourge put into their Hands, in a more particular Manner to punish one another. I had observed how assiduous each of the little invisible Monsters, which I had discover'd by the Help of my incomparable Eye-Water, were, in their several Capacities, at the Birth of this complicated Monster *SLANDER*, the Vice I am speaking of: And upon maturely reflecting on the different Causes, from whence this almost common Evil might probably arise, I could find no other than those, which were in so lively a Manner represented by them; I mean *Ignorance, Envy, Malice and Vanity*.

" My Landlady, where I then lodged, while this House was building, possess'd a large Share of every one of these unhappy Qualities.
" The

" The old Lady N— is a Widow of an affluent Fortune, who has improved a large Portion of natural Ignorance, with the too common Prejudice, that it is unbecoming a Woman to aim at the Knowledge of more than the Management of her Kitchen, her Tea-Table, Toilet, and Servants ; but in these, she has the Vanity to think she excels her whole Sex. As she has nothing to do, but to receive her Rents twice a Year, she has the more Time to be dabbling in the Concerns of others. When a young Couple of her Acquaintance are married, *who but she is capable of regulating their Oeconomy?* If a Neighbour has rais'd his Fortune by his Industry and good Husbandry, *he need not truly be so proud of it:* She very well remembers the Time, when a Fustian Frock was his best Apparel, and a Crown lent him to go to Market was a Favor. On the contrary, when it has pleas'd Divine Providence, for wise Ends, to us unknown, to suffer an honest pains-taking Family to fall to Decay: *it was no more than she had long foreseen, and prophecied; what else could be the End of their Junketting and Finery?* She wonders how her Neighbour Thrifty, with all his Pretences to Oeconomy, can see his Servants impose upon him in so gross a Manner: *But that (says she) is no Business of mine.* She can hardly believe, that Mrs. True-love, with her assumed Air of Modesty, can, in private, be so dissolute a Wretch, as the World reports of her, especially as she has so deserving a Husband: *But (adds she) we must put the best Construction upon Things.* She has heard, and not without some Grounds, that Mr. Friendly is not so upright a Man, as he is in general look'd upon to be: *But, for her Part, she is very loth to say anything ill of any of her Neighbours.* It is her

" constant Employment, to sound and pump the
" Children and Servants of all who dwell round
" about her, to get a Knowledge of the private
" Transactions of their Families : And yet, when
" any Thing is told her, tho' she knew it never
" so well before : *Ay ! you may see how little I*
" *concern myself with other People, that I don't know*
" *this, tho' all the Street rings of it, are her first*
" *Words.* You will easily conceive, that she is
" often call'd in Question, by those she has flan-
" dered : But she is always ready with the An-
" swer, *it is impossible for her to stop her Ears ; if*
" *People will, whether she desires it or not, tell her*
" *Stories, how can she help it ?* This Testimony
" I must, however, give her, that she never in-
" vents a Slander of any one, without adding,
" that *she is heartily sorry to hear such Things of*
" *People she has so great a Value for, and that she*
" *hopes there is no Grounds for the Report.*

" I HAVE always observed, that those who are
" the most given to raise evil Reports of others,
" are the most sensibly touch'd, if any Thing be
" said that seems to affect them. They are suspi-
" cious almost of their own Words, and it seems
" to be a Sort of Judgment upon them, that they
" are continually plaguing themselves, with con-
" struing the Words of others, who never so
" much as thought of them, or perhaps knew
" them, to their own Disadvantage. Of this I had
" an Instance, the very same Evening, in my
" Landlady, at Supper ; when my Mind being
" taken up with the Subject, I happen'd, unde-
" signedly, to comment on the Baseness of Detrac-
" tion. Her Conscience accused her ; she took Fire,
" and would have it, my Design was to affront her ;
" tho', poor Lady, the most innocent of that Crime,
" of any of her Sex. Her Fury transported her
" to such Indecencies of Expression and Action,
" that

" that I thought it best to leave her alone : And
" being once more retired, I began again, in the
" most serious Manner, to reflect upon the Fright-
" fulness of this Vice, and the most base and hate-
" ful Motives to it offer'd themselves to my Con-
" sideration. I found that there were three Inci-
" tives, all equally vile and unjustifiable, which
" put Men upon slandering one another; viz. *Self-*
Satisfaction, Malice, or Vanity.

" WHAT Art and Cunning (thought I) does
" not the Detractor make Use of to palliate
" his real Designs, by glossing them over with
" ambiguous or equivocal Words ; by gilding the
" bitter Pill, with a pretended Compassion for his
" Neighbor, or wounding the Reputation of his
" Friend, under the false Larve of defending him
" against the Slanders of others ! He pours, as it
" were a costly Oil on our Head, which, however,
" conceals a corrosive Venom : His Words seem
" to be smoother than Oil, but are in Truth a two-
" edged Sword.

" BEING thus work'd up to a Detestation of the
" Crime, in Order, as much as in me lies, to
" put a Stop to this dreadful and growing Evil, I
" form'd several Rules, as Preservatives against
" this Infection, which I made public, the first
" Opportunity, and should be glad you would add
" your Thoughts to them, for their Improve-
" ment." He thereupon put a printed Paper into
my Hands, of which the following is a Transla-
tion :

RULES AGAINST SLANDER.

I. SET a Watch upon your Words, and never
speak without Deliberation : Than which, nothing,
in human Life, can procure you a greater Re-
gard.

II. PURSUE your own Affairs with Diligence,

and concern yourself as little as possible, with those of others.

III. TAKE Care to have always so much Business upon your Hands, that you may not, for Want of necessary Employment, be led, against your Inclination, to speak Evil of others.

IV. NEVER take a Pleasure in hearing others reviled: But accustom yourself to have Compassion on their Infirmities, rather than to rejoice at them.

V. IF you hear a Person slander'd, and know any good of him, reveal it: Which may, at least, counterbalance the Detraction, and so far preserve his Reputation.

VI. LET it always be a Maxim with you, that it cost you nothing, and that it is the smallest Favor you can shew your Neighbor, to speak well, or, at least, not evil of him.

VII. CONSIDER what Esteem you yourself have for those People, who make it their Busines to sully the Reputation of others, by Defamation; and let them be a Warning to you, not to fall under the same hateful Character.

VIII. WHEN you find the least Inclination in yourself to defame another, lay your Hand upon your Heart, and ask yourself, whether you have not merited the same or a worse Reprehension?

IX. EXAMINE your Mind, how you have been able to bear with Aspersions cast on you by others: And tho' you may have the Resolution to despise them, consider another may not. It may perhaps be an Affliction to him, and this Affliction may be attended with other evil Circumstances.

X. ENQUIRE narrowly into the Certainty of what you intend to say of another. Whether you can affirm the Truth of it of your own Knowledge, or only by Hearsay? If the latter, it may be groundless, and you may draw upon yourself the

the Character of a wicked Defamer. If the former, then consider, whether it may not be as friendly an Office to conceal it, as to relieve a Neighbor under Necessity.

XI. LOOK back into former Times, and recollect your Memory, whether the Person in Question has ever wrong'd you? If not, you are about to act a Piece of Cruelty; and if he have, your Slander is, at best, but the Fruits of Revenge and Malice.

XII. RECOLLECT, likewise, whether that Person has never done you a Favor: If he have, you add to this Vice the Sin of Ingratitude; and if not, may he not have an Opportunity of doing it for the future? May not the Time come when, by the Instability of Things of this Life, his good Will may be of Service to you?

XIV. THINK as far forward as possible, and reflect upon the various Consequences, which may arise from Detraction. Tho' at first they may be little regarded; the greater may be the Danger hereafter. A Slanderer always finds his Match, who pays him in his own Coin: He is hated by all Men; is liable to be involv'd in Law-Suits, and falls imperceptibly into Broils and Quarrels, which are often not to be ended but by Bloodshed.

XV. LASTLY consider, that tho' the various Underminings of Detraction, are not punishable in this World; yet they are a direct Breach of the ninth Commandment, and incur eternal Punishment, in the World to come.

AFTER having read these Rules, I told my Friend I had nothing to object against them, nor could I see there wanted any Thing to be added: unless, if he should ever re-publish them, he might be induc'd, for the Benefit of those who lay under the Lash of slanderous Tongues, to add some Rules for their Behavior: To which, I added,

he might, in my Opinion, very properly subjoin, the Story of the famous Painter *Apelles*, among the Ancients, as we find it told by *Lucian*: A Translation whereof, as you may not have that agreeable Author by you, at so great a Distance from *London*, may not be disagreeable to you.

“ *A P E L L E S* was accus’d by *Antiphilus*, a jealous Dawber in Painting, of having conspir’d against King *Ptolemy*, and, among other Treacheries, of having been the Occasion of the Defection of the City of *Tyrus*. *Ptolemy* gave Ear to this Accusation, and without the least Examination into the Merits of it, was about to put him to Death, as a Traitor and Rebel. Happily for *Apelles*, his Innocence appear’d by the Self-Confession of one of the Conspirators: And the King so far repented of the Injury he had done him, that he not only sent him a Present of 100 Talents, for Satisfaction, but the Accuser, to be punish’d according to his Will and Pleasure. *Apelles*, notwithstanding the Atrociousness of the Fact, did not seek to gratify his Revenge on the Person of his Enemy, but on the Crime, which had brought him into such Danger of his Life.

“ HE painted *Credulity* in the Form of *Midas*, sitting in an Elbow Chair, with *Ignorance* and *Suspicion* on either Side of him. He offer’d his right Hand to *Detraktion*, who seem’d to approach him. The Complexion of the latter, was of a fiery Red, notwithstanding which her Face was engaging and agreeable. In her left Hand, she held a burning Torch, and with her Right she dragg’d, by the Hair of his Head, a Youth, who, stretching his Hands towards Heaven, seem’d to implore the Divine Assistance. Before her march’d *Envy*, in the Form of a Man, macerated with a tedious Sicknes, of a pale Complexion, with squinting frightful Eyes.

" Eyes. She was followed by *Deceit* and *Dissimulation*, who endeavor'd, to the utmost of their Power, to excite and encourage *Detraction*, and to adorn her in the best Manner they could: These were followed by *Repentance*, whose tatter'd Robe, was cover'd with a Veil of black Crape. She turn'd her Face continually towards the Image of Truth, but *Shame* and *Sorrow* would not suffer her to open her Eyes, which seem'd ready to burst with Tears.

As much as you will be pleas'd with the Symbolical Invention of this Piece of Painting, I believe you will much more admire at the Magnanimity of the Inventor of it, who indeed shew'd his Enemy what a Monster he was, but afterwards screen'd him from farther Punishment.

SLANDER is never better encounter'd with, than by a noble Scorn of it. Am I guilty of what is laid to my Charge, it is my Duty to amend? Am I innocent, I look upon Detraction no otherwise than as a Random shot, flying over my Head, which indeed makes some noise in the Air, but is soon lost.

OUR farther Discourse was at this Time, interrupted, by a Summons to Dinner, and while my Friend was taking his Afternoon's Nap, I took the Opportunity, to pen down what I had seen and heard in Short-Hand, in one of the Alcoves in the Garden, in each of which was a Desk with Pens, Ink and Paper: And I took the same Method every Day afterwards: The Fruits of which will be the Subject of some future Letters. I conclude this, as usual, with Assurances of being, &c.



LETTER XXVI.

SIR,

HAMBURG.

N my Letters of the—— I gave you a brief Account of the ancient and present State of this City : I have set apart this to give you a Description of some of the public Buildings, which are numerous here, and some of them stately ; and I shall begin with the Churches :

OF these the *Thum* or Cathedral, which is under the immediate Protection of our Sovereign, King *George*, is the first in Consideration ; as being the eldest, and, for 350 Years, the only Church in *Hamburg*. I have already observ'd that Emperor *Charles the Great*, built a Church here in Honor to the Virgin *Mary*, about the Year 811. For we find, it was this Year consecrated by a Bishop call'd *Amalarius Fortunatus*: In the Year 831 his Son *Ludovicus Pius*, erected it into a Collegiate Church, which was confirm'd by Pope *Gregory IV*, and 'till 1164, or 1168, *Hamburg* had no other. How long this first Church stood, or when the present Church was built, I have not yet found : This is, however, a large and ancient Pile, with a very high Spire, which, together with the Tower that supports it, is 360 Foot high *, but plain and adorn'd with very few Embellishments. The Chapter was establish'd in or about the Year 1015, by

* The *Hamburg* Foot is but 11 Inches and a Quarter, of our Measure, which reduces the Height of this Steeple to 357 and a half *English* Feet.

Archbishop *Unwan*, and consists, besides the Bishop, of a Dean and 12 Canons, now seculariz'd, who have large Revenues, and a considerable District of Streets and Houses round about the Church, appertaining thereunto; which are a great Eye-Sore to the *Hamburgers*, as being exempt, and a separate Jurisdiction, in the very Heart of theirs.

In this Church are several ancient Tombs and Epitaphs, of which I shall give you an Account of two or three only for a Specimen:

ADALGAGUS, Archbishop of *Hamburg*, Chancellor to the Emperor *Otho*, brought Pope *Benedict II*, who was elected in Opposition to *Leo*, Prisoner to *Hamburg*, where he died in 966, and was buried in this Church, under a large Tomb, raised about three Foot from the Ground, in the middle Isle, near the Ascent to the Choir, on which is the Effigies of a Pope, in his Pontifical Habit, of plated Brass, and the following Inscription. *Benedictus, Papa, qui de Sede Apostolica per violentiam remotus, postea cum revocaratur obiit Hamburgi.*

HERE we likewise see the following Epitaph of the famous Northern Historian, *Albert Krantzius*:

Anno Domini, 1517, in vigili Conceptionis Matris Virginis, Celebris & Reverendus Vir, Albertus Crantzius, Sacrae Theologie Doctor, Ecclesiae Hamburgiensis Canonicus facundissimus, & olim Decanus, religiose pietatis, morum & virtutis exemplar prudentem pro Republica in consiliis dexteritatem, & decus illustrae in Domino moritur, Celestibus destinatus gaudiis, cui à posteritate, quod Vandaliæ, Norwegiæ, & Sueciæ origines, antiquitatum tenebris omnia. Obtrutas, cum Metropoli, Ecclesiastice luci & posteris restituit, meritò nominis immortalitas debetur.

But the most remarkable is an ancient Stone fix'd in the South Wall of this Church, representing an Aß playing on a Bag-pipe, with several Inscriptions

tions, in the ancient Monkish Character, of which, for their Singularity as well as Antiquity, I shall give you a Transcript, with a Translation of them: On the Top of this Stone, which is an Oblong, of about five or six Foot high, and about three Foot broad, are the following Words: *viz.*

Ick fär, du na: Arm und elend bin ick gebaren,
I first, thou afterwards: Poor and Miserable I
was born,
Hier is mehr gewunnen als verlahren.
Here is more got than lost.

Near the Afs, is represented a Globe with a Cross upon it revers'd, and the Inscription:

De Welt best sick ummegekeert:
The World is turn'd Topsy-turvy:
Darum bebbe ick arme Esel Pipen geleert.
Therefore I, poor Afs, have learn'd to Pipe.

Underneath is the Representation of a Man siting in a Basket, like those used to put Fowls in, with the Inscription:

Got fy mir armen Sünder gnüdig.
God be merciful unto me, a poor Sinner.

About the Border of the whole are these Words:

Des Dienstags na Michali, starff Selige Gesche vanden Holten.
The Tuesday after Michaelmas, died the late
Gesche vanden Holten.

And farther,
Hans Lange, vor sich und seine Kinder.
Hans Lange, for himself and his Children.
Who

Who these Persons were, I don't find ; nor is it possible to fix the Time of this Stone's being plac'd here* ; there being neither the Date of the Year, nor any Thing else to determine it.

NEXT to this Cathedral Church, I shall give you a brief Account of the five principal Churches belonging to the *Hamburgers*, which give Name to the five Wards, into which this whole City is divided.

I. The first is the Church of St. Peter's, on the *Berg* (or Hill) so call'd, I presume, because it seems to be the highest Part of the whole City. This Church is likewise an ancient large and noble Pile ; but when it was built is uncertain. It is mentioned in a Diploma of Pope *Honorius III*, *Ann. 1220*, which, as far as I can find, is the eldest Account of it : And, by an Inscription at the South Entrance of the Church, it appears that the Foundation of the Tower, on which there is the highest Spire in the City, was laid *Ann. 1342*. On the same Side, is a very large Charnel-House, and over the Front of it, in a Pediment, a very fine and curious Piece of Painting representing the Resurrection ; as likewise a Set of Chimes, and a Dial, shewing, among other Things, the Encrease and Decrease of the Moon.

* The Character shews it to have been before the Reformation, in the Times of the *Monks* ; and the Stone has the Appearance of being very ancient ; but the Language is much the same that is spoken to this Day in *Hamburg*. The Vulgar have a Tradition, that the Person, in whose Memory this Epitaph was erected, was a young Prodigal of a noble Family, who, being warn'd by his Friends, that the Course of Life he led would inevitably bring him to Penury and Want, answer'd ; that was as impossible as for an Afs to play on the Bag-pipe ; that being, at Length, reduc'd to extream Necessity, he one Morning heard a Bag-pipe under his Window, and, looking out, saw an Afs playing on it ; and that, coming afterwards to great Riches again, he was the Founder of the present Church : But this idle Fable has not a single Voucher, for any one Circumstance of it.

IN the Body of the Church are a great Number of curious Pieces of Painting and Sculpture, with Altar-Pieces, Images, and other Remains of Popery'; of which this, and all the other Churches, excepting the new St. Michael's Church, and those which were built since the Reformation, are very full. Among other Pieces of Painting, I observed that of *Martin Luther*, with the following *Latin* Verse under it :

Pestis eram vivus, moriens ero mors tua, Papa.

On the *North* Side of the Church is a large and antique Piece of Painting, representing a View of the ancient City of *Hamburg*, within its Walls ; as there is, on the *South* Side, another : And, on both Sides of the Altar, are two large and fine Pieces of Perspective.

II. THE Church of St. *Nicholas*, which, like the Rest of the five principal Churches, is now a noble and spacious Building, was at first but a Chapel, built between the Years 1164 and 1168, out of the Ruins of which afterwards arose this magnificent Pile, the first Steeple whereof was built *Anno 1517*, but, being consum'd by Fire in 1589, was rebuilt in 1591. The present Steeple, which is a very beautiful one, in the *Italian* Taste, was built in 1556. The Pyramid, or Spire of it rests on Golden Balls of a prodigious Size. On the *North* Side of the Church, is a large Prospect of the City of *Hamburg*, painted in 1552. At the *West*-End of the *North* Isle, is a large and curious Piece of Perspective, by the famous *Gabriel Enge*. Among the Pieces of Antiquity, in Painting and Sculpture, in this Church, I observed a Piece of Carving, representing the *Virgin Mary* in Labor, not in the most decent Posture, with Mother-Midnight in the Act of giving her Assistance,

tance, and all her Implements about her ; a Piece I could not but think very improper for the Contemplation of People performing their Devotion.

III. S. CATHERINE's, another of the five principal Churches, is likewise a stately Edifice, which arose from the Ruins of a Chapel dedicated to the same Saint, and suppos'd to be built in the 14th Century. The Steeple, which was built in 1601, was blown down in 1648, but rebuilt, in a more magnificent and beautiful Manner, in 1657 and 1658, by *Peter Marckbard*, the ingenious Architect, who likewise built the Steeple of St. *Nicholas*. The Front of the Tower, on which the Steeple rests, is adorn'd with a great Number of Statues in Niches, and the Steeple is broke into sundry Lanthorns, resting on each other, and diminishing, 'till the last only supports a Pyramid or Spire, not unlike our Steeple of St. *Bride's*, in *Fleet street*, but much higher. The Middle of this Spire is encircled by a large Crown, or rather open Coronet, of Copper-gilt ; which, the Vulgar tell you, was originally of solid Gold, and made of a Booty taken from certain notorious Pirats, who had long infested the *Northern Seas*, but were, at Length, subdued by the *Hamburgers* ; and that, when the Steeple was blown down, it was employ'd for the Re-building of it, and this Copper Coronet placed in the Room of it : But the Value of Mony is too well known in *Hamburg*, to suffer so large a Capital to remain near 50 Years useless. Among other curious Pieces of Painting, in this Church, they shew you one, representing our Saviour laying into the Sepulchre, which they say exceeds any Thing of that Nature, in any of the other Churches: It is, beyond all Dispute, a curious Piece, but I could not understand by what Artist.

IV. ST. JACOB'S was likewise formerly only a Chapel, which subsisted in the 14th Century; but when the present stately Edifice was erected, I do not find: The Steeple, however, was erected, *Anno 1580*. This Church is particularly remarkable for several fine modern Pieces of Painting.

V. THE new St. Michael's is the only one of the principal Churches, in Hamburg, built since the Reformation, and was erected upon the great Encrease of the new City; for the Use of which, the old St. Michael's Church was much too little. The first Stone was laid *Apr. 26, 1649*, and, on the *14th of March, 1661*, it was consecrated, but the Steeple was not finish'd 'till *1669*. This Church is large, light and lofty; but not crowded with such a Number of little trivial Embellishments, as those built in more early Times. I observed nothing particularly remarkable here; but a ridiculous little Piece of carv'd Work, in a Pediment, over one of the Side-Entrances into the Church, design'd, I suppose, to represent the Creation of *Adam*. You see the upper Parts of a Man compleatly form'd, and the two Arms, I presume, of the ALMIGHTY, issuing from the Clouds, and, with a Mallet and Chizzel, acting the Part of a Sculptor, in forming the lower Parts out of Clods of Earth.

THE other smaller Churches, or rather Chapels of Ease to these five principal Churches, are:

VI. THAT of St. John's, built by *Adolph IV.*, Earl of Schauenburg, *Anno 1227*.

VII. ST. MARY MAGDALEN'S, built the same Year, likewise, by *Adolph IV.*

THESE two are term'd Filial, or Dependant on the Church of St. Peter's.

IN the Chapel of St. Mary Magdalene, are several whimsical Pieces of Painting, particularly one representing the Trinity; the first Person by an old Man, the second by a Lamb, and the third by

by a Dove, attended by the Heavenly Host : And another representing Hell, in which are the Bodies of several Persons of both Sexes, lying promiscuously, and roasting, or rather broiling on burning Coals, and gnawed, at the same Time, by the most hideous Monsters the Mind of Man could invent : But what made this Picture the most remarkable was, that the Painter had exhibited two Faces, very well known to the whole Town ; one the Wife of a wealthy Merchant, famous for being so perfectly good-natur'd, that it was impossible for her to refuse her Favors to any one ; and the other of a Jew, as noted for having raised immense Riches on the Spoils of his *Christian* Neighbors : The latter is yet remaining ; but the Lady being modest and bashful, the Painter has taken Compassion on her, and suffer'd her to cover her Face with her Hand. I have been told of a Picture in this Church, representing our Savior playing at Cards with his Disciples ; but either it is now removed or escap'd my Sight : This latter, if true, is pretty much of a Piece with the Paschal Lamb larded, which I have somewhere read of, to be seen in some Church in *Italy*.

VIII. THE Church of the *Holy Ghost*, suppos'd to be built in the 14th Century.

IX. THE Chapel of the Hospital for Orphans. These two are dependant on the Church of St. *Nicholas*.

X. ST. GEORGE's, without the Walls of the City, built about the Year 1250.

XI. THE Chapel of St. *Gertrud's*, built towards the Conclusion of the 14th Century : Both dependant on the Church of St. *Jacob's*.

XII. ST. PAUL's without the Walls of the City, consecrated *August 24, 1682*, and, on the 24th of *October, 1692*, declared filial to the new St. *Michael's* Church.

XIII. THE old St. Michael's Church, built in 1605, and sold in 1678, by St. Nicholas's to St. Michael's.

THERE are, besides these, Chapels in the *Gast-hoff*, or Hospital for aged Men and Women ; and in the *Zucht-hauſz*, or House of Correction, or rather Workhouse : And the *British Society* have a Chapel allow'd them in their House call'd the great *English House*.

I SHALL add only two or three Observations, with Respect to the Churches in *Hamburg* in general.

THEY have, most of them, very fine Altar-Pieces, curiously adorn'd with Painting and Sculpture : One of the finest, which is but lately built, arose from a very odd Incident : Mr. H——r, a wealthy Merchant, lately deceased, more noted for Acts of Extortion, and for a particular Dexterity in robbing the Public, than for his public Spirit, or any Act of Liberality, unexpectedly offer'd to build a new and costly Altar-Piece, in the Room of one that was decaying, in one of the principal Churches, at the Expence of near 2000*l.* out of his own Pocket. As he had never before been accused of Generosity, this very much astonish'd the whole Town : However, his Offer was accepted of ; the Materials for the new Altar-Piece provided, and the Paintings and Carvings finish'd : But before the old Altar-Piece was pull'd down (the Materials of which he thought himself intitled to) unluckily a Letter was some how or other intercepted, by which it appeared, that he had sold some Pieces of Painting, in the old Altar-Piece, and agreed to deliver them, in *Holland*, at a Time stipulated, for a Sum far exceeding the Expence of the new One : So that, it seems, he expected to have received the Reward of his Charity even in this World. The Elders of the Church, however, understood this Matter otherwise ;

otherwise ; and, tho' they loaded him with grateful Acknowledgments, for his Generosity, gave him to understand, that the Materials of the old Altar-Piece might, probably, be of future Advantage to the Parish : But, in *Lieu* thereof, they suffer'd his Picture to be hung up in the Chancel, as a Monument of his extensive Goodness.

THE Organs are, in general, very fine here, of a prodigious Size, and finely adorn'd : That in St. Catherine's Church is said to consist of above 6000 Pipes, of which I, myself, observ'd two that were so large, that I could but just grasp them with the Extent of my Arms. They allow of Church Music, both Vocal and Instrumental, and have a very good Band, paid by the Public, which perform in all the Churches by Turns : But what is remarkable, the same Persons are employ'd in the Church, and in the Opera ; and I have seen the same Singer, after having sung in the Character of *Jesus Christ* in the Church, act the Part of *Pluto* in the Evening, in the *Opera*.

THE Steeples, which of the Cathedral and five principal Churches are very high, are only Frames of Timber, cover'd with Copper : And I have been told, the latter refines to such a Degree, by being expos'd to the Sun, that when they were oblig'd to take any of it down, to repair the Havock made by the Teeth of Time, they find it greatly increased in Value, and that it will yield a small Quantity of Gold.

As the Churches are most of them Thoroughfares, and stand open from Morning to Night, they are frequently made Places of Appointments, or Rendezvous, and, by the Appearance of People I have sometimes seen in them, I fear often of very scandalous Ones. Some have likewise Bookseller's Shops in them.

I SHALL defer the Account I design to give you of the other public Buildings in this City, to a farther Opportunity, and, in the mean Time, remain, as ever, &c.



LETTER XXVII.

SIR,

HAMBURG.

 C A N hardly forbear smiling myself, at my present Undertaking, to pretend to write without a Subject; than which nothing could be more ridiculous, had I not your Commands to plead in Excuse of it. I protest, I would rather undertake, tho' I never learn'd the Profession, to make a bad Watch correct the Sun, than to treat a Man of your Taste with so slender a Repast, as I now must: But so it is; since my last, I have neither seen any Thing worthy of your or my Notice, nor met with any Conversation capable of giving me Pleasure. I have, indeed, rencounter'd that *Retenue* *, which is a prudent Artifice to cover Dullness; and which I am so far pleas'd with, as I look upon it to be one of the most useful Patterns I can possibly imitate, tho' hitherto I am but a poor Proficient.

HAVING, therefore, found so little Pleasure in Conversation, I have sometimes been obliged to THINK; a noble Occupation, in which the Mind, you know is but a bare Spectator of the various Movements of its own Ideas. Now, I fancy, in a

* The French Word, our Author has here made Use of, signifies a Reservedness, or Circumspection in our Behaviour. Man

Man that reasons well, these Ideas draw up and file off naturally in good Order. A Man of excellent Judgment is one who can dispose them advantageously, in Case either of Attack, or Defence. A Man of pure Wit has his Cavalry very dextrous, but often without Conduct. The Statesman's Head is full of Ingeniers, who sometimes are so unfortunate to be miserably treated with Counterbatteries: But when these Ideas are well-proportion'd, in sufficient Number, and dance in Cadence, it is what I fancy makes a Poet; tho' a small Detachment, in ragged Equipage, may serve to form a Rhimer, or Poetafter; such as our Friend G—

Tho' I have your positive Commands not to employ any Part of my Letters in answering what you may write to me, yet give me Leave, for once, to break in upon that Rule. You seem to think, by what I hinted to you of the Excess of Ceremony, in both Sexes, in this Country, of which I shall give you a more particular Account in a future Letter; that I have made a Truce with Compliments of all Sorts, and utterly condemn them, Not so; it is the Abuse, and not the Use of them, I complain of. I would not have them wholly laid aside; but I would have them given and answer'd with Prudence and Moderation. It is enough to tell a pretty Girl, that she is handsome, without swearing her Eyes are brighter than the Sun; and one who can take decently a Kiss, and hear sedately a genteel Compliment, has more good Sense, than another has Modesty, who runs skittishly away to be but the more eagerly pursued.

BUT to examine a little, on this Occasion, the so fashionable Commerce of Compliments, so much cultivated and practised, and so well receiv'd as it is, by the finest Wits, and even the soundest Judgments; for my Part, I must own I approve of it extreamly, when it is ingeniously perform'd. It is

certainly more eligible to sin on the Side of Complaisance, than on that of Rusticity ; and is it not a much nobler Employment to *deterre* * Graces, and set the least of Virtues in an advantageous Light, than to ridicule Deformities, or banter the Errors of a weak Mind ? Or is it less than Stupidity to be insensible to the Points of Wit, or the Beauty of Eloquence ? Besides, Praises, which enter so necessarily into Complaisance, that they are, as it were, the Essence of it, are undoubtedly to be number'd among the most coveted Rewards of Virtue : Self-love, which is inherent to all Mankind, prepares our Relish for them, and this Relish begets a new Appetite to more sublime Qualities, than those on which they are bestow'd ; at least, this agreeable Commerce pleases all the World, and ought not, if it were but on that Account, to be wholly laid aside ; especially, as far as it is innocent. The Vain are charm'd with the pleasing Fumes of the strongest Incense, which they fancy an indispensable Offering to their pure Merit, and snuff it eagerly, to the turning of their Brains †. Even the Modest and Judicious feel a soft Titillation *par des Louanges delicates* ‡ ; tho', with such, their greatest Effects are only to become Incentives to higher Degrees of Virtue.

FOR my own Part, I have Vanity enough ; and if any Body could but persuade me, that I have the

* The French Word, which our Author has here made Use of, signifies to *ferret out* ; and I should not condemn the enriching our Tongue with it, were not the Sound exactly the same, with that of the English Verb *deter*, which has a very different Signification.

† How our Author will prove this to be of Benefit to Mankind, I am at a Loss to know : Sure Vanity ought, at all Times, to be discourag'd.

‡ In Praises judiciously given.

least Trace of Modesty, or Tincture of Judgment, I have discover'd an excellent Expedient, which you have furnish'd me withal, to oblige all three ; and you have done it in one single Word. You stile me *Learned*, in the Superscription of your Letter : Now what should my Vanity prompt me to more naturally, than to stick it on my Window, or leave it on my Table, (negligently on Purpose) that all the World may see it, to my lasting Honor ; tho' my Modesty blushes every Time I cast my Eyes on it myself ; and my Judgment, at the same Time, should not fail to inform me, that my Reading and Study have been infinitely too superficial to merit so glorious an Epithet : But if, likewise, to these three Qualities, be added a convenient Mixture of the Itch of Reputation, it is not improbable, but, in such Case, that one Term alone might cost me the Lecture of a hundred Volumes.

THERE is something very odd in those pretty Changes and Accidents, that attend the Vicissitudes of Life, of which you take Notice, and tho' it might be too much to call them a Happiness, yet sure they may, at least, be allow'd to be pleasing Follies ? For my Part, as I see very little in this Life, that resembles the Idea we have, or ought to have, of true Felicity, I think we should do mighty well, to adopt all these pleasing Follies, which surprize us so agreeably, into our Account of Happiness, without which, the Sum total will, I am afraid, be composed only of Cyphers. In my Opinion also, Emperors and Kings are little to be envied : For the Exterior of Felicity, and the Thing itself, are, for the most Part, far asunder. I rather pity their Constraint to look big, and to endeavor to inspire, with an awful Aspect, Fear and Respect in those about them. All the effect Pagantry has on me is, when I see the strutting Comedian acts his Part gracefully, I applaud his Con-

duct: But when nothing more appears than an awkward Affectation, a secret Contempt will, in Spite of my Teeth, force itself out into a rebellious Smile.

THE *Pourtrait* you gave of our Friend G— obliges me again, to break into the Rule prescrib'd. I must tell you, I am so far from envying his Happiness, that I would willingly subscribe to whatever may confirm him in so agreeable Sentiments as those of which he has posses'd himself, provided only that he will not oblige me to act the *Misanthrop* on his Verses: But between you and me, I fancy, without knowing his Nativity, that *Mercury* govern'd his Ascendant, fortified perhaps by a *Trine* of *Luna*; and if I had not unhappily forgot my Astrology, I could have told very nearly, what Position *Saturn* must have been in to *Jupiter*, so maliciously to hamper a Poetic Genius, with such a Dulness of Expression.

I M U S T not, however, dismiss you with this slender Repast, without adding something to make you amends for it; and what I just hinted above of the wide Distance there is between the Exterior of Felicity, and the Thing itself, puts me upon the serious Reflection, wherein true Felicity consists: And surely, next to a good Conscience, and a settled peaceable State of Mind, with Regard to Futurity, there can be no greater Happiness in this World, than a perfect Satisfaction and Content of Mind, in the State or Station it has pleas'd the ALMIGHTY, of his infinite Goodness and Wisdom, to place us. I remember, that this Subject was Part of an agreeable Evening's Conversation with my Learned Friend, who, thereupon, as there are few Topics on which he has not committed his Thoughts to Paper, sent me a Manuscript, Part of which I have translated, and shall subjoin for your Amusement.

AFTER having in general expatiated on the Happiness

pines of a contented Mind, and the Folly as well as Unreasonableness of Discontent, he goes on as follows:

“ Do not, *Burrhus*, as an Excuse, pretend,
“ that thy Discontent is a Disease ; or say, who
“ can make himself otherwise than God has made
“ him ? I am not unacquainted, that a sound and
“ healthy Body, quicken’d with a fluid and regular
“ Circulation of the Blood, is a Gift of God, and
“ that a Person who possesses that Happiness, can
“ approach nearer by some Degrees, to a cheerful
“ Performance of his religious Duties, than ano-
“ ther, whose Veins are filld with a Mixture of
“ Gall and Phlegm. I am likewise convinc’d,
“ that the Almighty Creator of Mankind, who
“ tries our Hearts and Reins, will not require of
“ one, what he expects from the other : But this
“ I blame in thee, that, tho’ sensible of thy peevish
“ murmuring Temper being a Disease, thou art,
“ nevertheless, under no concern for the Danger
“ of it ; but rather, instead of aiming at a Cure,
“ encreasest the Distemper by indulging it, and, by
“ thy continual Uneasinesses and Complaints, wil-
“ fully castest Oyl into the Flame.

“ *PERTINAX* will probably raise another
“ Objection, and say, all Things are in the Power
“ of the Imagination. As the ambitious and
“ covetous Man can calm his Mind, under the
“ Disorders of his own Passions, so even I am
“ satisfied under my own Discontent. But this
“ Tranquility of the ambitious and covetous Man
“ is merely phantaſtical. Thou thyſelf call’ſt it
“ ſo, when thou ſayest, *All Things are in the Power*
“ *of the Imagination*. Wilt thou pretend to affert,
“ that ſuch a distracted Peace of Mind, and diſ-
“ ſatisfied Content, is the End for which GOD
“ has created us ? And couldſt thou hope, when,
“ ſoon or late, thou ſhall be call’d to an Account,

“ for thy Life and Actions, to be justified by saying : That, notwithstanding the manifold Gifts of the ALMIGHTY, of which thou wast not worthy of the thousandth Part, thou hast sought thy Content in Discontent ; thou hast, without Cause, murmur’d, complain’d, &c. thou hast spar’d no Pains to deprecate his Benefits, and not only to make thyself but others unhappy, dissatisfied, nay, even unfit to render him his due Praise ? Doeſt thou think, that the righteous Judge of Mankind will not, with the strictest Justice, condemn thee to an eternal Discontent of Mind ?

“ A THIRD Objection, *Affitto* may probably make and say : I have Reason to complain, to murmur, and to be discontented. I am in mean Circumstances, or I am in Want : Yet more, I have been in a fortunate State, and have a bounded with Riches ; but now I am poor and despicable : I am in an ill State of Health ; I am born down with Years : Or perhaps, I labor under all these Pressures, at one and the same Time.

“ I M U S T confess, my dearest *Affitto*, at first View, thou seemest to have Reason for thy Complaints : But allow me to examine more narrowly into the Grounds of them. Thou sayſt ; thou art in mean Circumstances : How ? Hast thou not a rational Soul ? Art thou not a Christian ? Wherein consists the actual Felicity in Difference of Circumstances, but in the Imagination ? GOD made both the Poor and the Rich, and is alike solicitous for their Preservation. Nature absolutely makes no Difference. Kings have but the same Way of coming into the World, and the same of going out of it again, with the meanest of their Subjects. Kings have all the same Calls of Nature, and are as liable to Hunger, Thirst and Weariness, as thou art.

“ But

“ **B**UT thou wilt probably say, this Force of
“ Nature is no Burden to a King or a rich Man,
“ as it is to me, who am in Want; on the con-
“ trary, it administers rather to the Encrease of
“ his Happiness. He may not only eat, drink and
“ sleep, when, and in what Manner his Heart
“ desires; but, at the same Time, by a thousand
“ Varieties in supplying these Demands of Nature,
“ may add to the Gratification of his Senses. But
“ thou art too hasty in thy Conclusions, and for-
“ getest, that thy bountiful Creator has, in a won-
“ derful Manner, provided likewise for the Poor.

“ **C**AN the most dainty Dishes, or the most
“ exquisite Wines, give that Satisfaction to the
“ Taste of those who have them daily at their
“ Command, that the meanest Food, and a
“ Draught of cold Water, can to the Hungry and
“ Thirsty? How many Examples do we not find
“ in History, of great Men, who have taken
“ more Pleasure in the Enjoyment of the meanest
“ Food and Liquors, when Hunger has been their
“ Cook, and Thirst their Buttler, than they would,
“ at other Times, have found in the greatest Deli-
“ cacies? So likewise, with other Necessaries of
“ Life. Thou thyself must allow, that the Sleep
“ of a Husbandman, on the bare Ground, after the
“ Labor of the Day, is as sweet as that of the
“ Great, who wallow on Beds of Down.

“ **C**ONSIDER well this Wonder of Nature, and
“ thank the ALMIGHTY, who of his inconceiv-
“ able Love, has made no real Difference in Man-
“ kind; but has so order'd the Course of Things
“ in this World, that even our Wants are made
“ subservient to our Pleasures.

“ **A**s for thy other Objections, that, in a penu-
“ rious, sickly and despicable old Age, thou la-
“ borest under all the Miseries Mankind is liable
“ to, instead of discussing the Point, with tedious

“ Argu ▶

“ Arguments ; I shall only give thee the History
“ of an *Egyptian* King, that was related to me,
“ by a Fellow-Traveller, in a *Caravan*, in the
“ Year 1693, which, in all Probability, will suf-
“ ficiently convince thee what a Treasure thou
“ possessest, if thou wilt but be at the Trouble of
“ making a due Use thereof.

“ *SCHACK ALMOKAURAN*, a Ruler over
“ twenty-one Kingdoms, being on the Chase, in full
“ Speed after a Lion, got out of the Sight of all his
“ Retinue, and his Horse having afterwards thrown
“ him, in the Extremity of a Wood, he was
“ there left not only alone, and destitute of Help,
“ but in a very miserable Plight.

“ HAVING wander’d about, some Time, he at
“ length discover’d the River *Nile*, and his violent
“ Thirst drove him to the very Brink of it. At
“ the same Instant, a monstrous Crocodile, rushing
“ out of the River, with a terrible Noise, near to
“ where he stood, oblig’d him, for his Safety, to use
“ his utmost Efforts to recover the Wood ; which
“ having happily effected, he could no other wise pre-
“ serve his Life, than by keeping the Monster at Bay,
“ behind a Tree ; for tho’ the unwieldy Creature
“ would soon have overtaken him, in a direct Pur-
“ suit, he could not turn himself with sufficient
“ Swiftness round a Tree.

“ IN this Anxiety, wherein he saw, as it were,
“ his own Grave open, in thy devouring Jaws of
“ his Enemy, his Attendants opportunely came,
“ from every Side, thro’ the Wood, to his Assis-
“ tance. They soon destroyed the Monster, but
“ were oblig’d to carry their Prince back to his
“ Palace in a Swoon.

“ THE Fright had operated with such Violence
“ on his Spirits, that, the next Day, *Schack Al-*
“ *mokauran*, with his Speech, found himself de-
“ prived, of four of his Senses, and had only that

“ of

" of Feeling left. He had preserv'd, however, his
" Understanding, in its full Force; which did but
" render him more sensible of his Loss; for he
" plainly perceived, that all his Glory could now
" be of no farther Service to him, and that he was
" far more miserable, than the most abject of his
" Subjects.

" AFTER having spent some Time in reflecting
" on his unhappy State, he, at Length, gave those
" who were about him, to understand, by Signs,
" that he was desirous of writing something; and
" proper Conveniences were no sooner brought,
" than he wrote, tho' with Letters but just legible,
" the following Words. *One Kingdom I will give*
" *for the Recovery of my Smell, three for my Taste;*
" *five for my Hearing and Speech, and the remain-*
" *ing twelve, to him who shall restore me to my Sight.*
" This Offer of the Schack, was publish'd, by Sound
" of Trumpet, throughout all his Kingdoms.

" AFTER some Time, Jokdab, a Man of great
" Wisdom and Knowledge, and of 115 Years of
" Age, came, and, by Means of certain Medi-
" cines, restor'd him to his Hearing. The King
" made all the Signs he was capable of, to express
" his Joy, and being told what he had written,
" and ask'd, Whether that was his Will? he con-
" firm'd it by a Sign. Jokdab, at first, refused
" to accept of so great a Reward; however, he,
" at Length, consented, under certain Conditions.

" HE afterwards made Use of the Sap of a Tree,
" the Roots, Leaves, and Fruit of which have the
" Form of a Tongue: And having distill'd this
" Sap seven Times, with a Fire made of the Wood
" of the same Tree, he had the good Fortune, by
" the Application of this Medicine, to restore the
" Schack, by Degrees, to the Use of his Tongue,
" and, at the same Time, of his Taste. He,
" thereupon, confirm'd his Promise, and caused

" Jokdab

" *Jokdab* to be actually crown'd in eight King-
" doms.

" *HOWEVER*, the Loss of his Eyes yet con-
" tinued to bear so heavy upon him, that he was
" often heard to say : *I would willingly part with*
" *not only my remaining Kingdoms, but with the*
" *whole World, if it were in my Power, barely for*
" *the Recovery of my Sight : For unless I am able*
" *to see that noble created Being of God, the Sun,*
" *my Life is a continual Death.* I am not inform'd
" whether, or how far, the King obtain'd his
" Wishes ; because my travelling Companion was
" not acquainted with the remaining Part of this
" King's History ; but I have thought a thousand
" Times of it since, and, in every Thing, approv'd
" his Conduct.

" *SHOULD* there be any one of a different Opin-
" ion, I would only ask him, whether he would
" buy a Kingdom or an Empire, at the Expence
" of his Sight, Hearing, Smell and Taste. I be-
" lieve even the most ambitious and covetous Per-
" son living, would answer, *No* : For of what Ser-
" vice would his Purchase be to him ? Let every
" Man, therefore, consider, what an immense
" Treasure he possesses, in the Enjoyment of his
" Senses only, and how unjustifiably he acts, if he
" do not set a right Value upon them ; make a
" right Use of them, and heartily thank God for
" them ; but on the contrary, if he have not Ho-
" nor and Mony at Command, reckons himself the
" most unhappy of all Mankind.

" *BUT* suppose, that there be some Persons in the
" World, who for Want of worldly Goods, Friends,
" Health, &c. might actually be reckon'd unhappy,
" and consequently have some Cause for Discontent;
" how will those Persons excuse themselves, who
" are rich, esteem'd, and healthy, and who possess
" not only all that is necessary in this World, but

“ a Superfluity of the Gifts of Fortune, and yet
“ pass their Lives in one continued State of Dis-
“ content.

“ IT is to you, ye fortunate, yet unhappy,
“ Wretches, that I now direct my Words. You
“ swim, as it were, in a Sea of undeserved Fortune,
“ with which you are encompass'd on every Side,
“ and yet pass your Lives in Discontent, without
“ shewing the least Signs of a satisfied Mind. Why
“ will you thus put off your Joy from Time to
“ Time, to a far Day? When will you begin to
“ rejoice at your Happiness, and to shew your
“ grateful Acknowledgments, for the numerous
“ Benefits of the ALMIGHTY? The Hour of your
“ Death will approach, before you become once
“ sensible how happy you have been.

“ WHAT then is the Reason of all this Mourning?
“ Perhaps I may guess at the Cause. Are
“ you not committing Idolatry with your own Person?
“ Does not an immoderate Self-Love represent
“ your own Merits in such a Light to you, as
“ if you were worthy of Possessing every Thing?
“ You continually employ your Thoughts on your
“ present imaginary Wants, or perhaps what you
“ think you may, for the future, stand in Need of;
“ but never consider what you actually possess.
“ You neglect making a right Use of your Senses;
“ you neither hear nor see what are the Works of
“ GOD.

“ THE greatest Satisfaction a Man can partake
“ of in this World, next to the Performance of
“ his religious Duties, is when, with a quiet Con-
“ science, he, by a rational Use of his Senses, be-
“ holds the Works of Nature, as the Creatures of
“ the ALMIGHTY. This is an Action, in which
“ the Angels themselves take Delight, and wherein
“ they probably find one Part of their Happiness.
“ As, therefore, much depends on a rational
“ Use

“ Use of our Senses, how advantageous and even
 “ necessary would it be, for Children to be taught,
 “ among other Things, in the Schools, rightly to
 “ apprehend and behold the Presence of GOD, in
 “ all his Works! I am convinc'd we should find
 “ the Fruits of it, not only in our own Duty towards
 “ GOD, and the Satisfaction that would thereby
 “ accrue to our own Minds, but by a great Change,
 “ in the Conversation of Mankind; and, on the
 “ other Hand, that a good Deal of every Species
 “ of Peevishness, Murmuring, and Complaint
 “ would be lost.

So far my Manuscript, which needs no farther Application. In my next, I shall endeavor to give you an adequate Account of the several Sorts of People, who, at this Time, inhabit this great City, and am, in the mean Time, as ever, &c.



LETTER XXVIII.

SIR,

HAMBURG.



DESIGN, in this, and two or three future Letters, to give you a particular Account of the Circumstances, Qualities, and Manners of the Inhabitants of this City. As it is a Place of considerable Trade, much the greater Part are Merchants, Retailers or Manufacturers; with those Artificers and Laborers, who are dependent on them. The Merchants, who are in great Numbers, are in general a discreet, sober and honest Sort of People, tho' by much too ceremonious, than which nothing can be more disagreeable to an *Englishman*. This seems, however, to be a modern Vice, not wholly of their own

own Growth, nor learn'd of their Forefathers ; but an aukward Imitation carried to the highest Degree of Extravagance, of something they think they have seen in foreign Countries ; and are resolv'd to excel in, by overdoing it here. They are nice to a Fault in their *Punctilio's*, or false Points of Honor, and a very trivial Negligence, in that Respect, often makes an Enemy of the most intimate Friend. I cannot give you a better Idea of these Matters, than by an Instance that happen'd to myself. They are mighty exact in giving the Place of Honor, even in walking the Streets, to those to whom by their Rules it is due. The fair Sex, Foreigners, Clergymen, Graduates in Law or Physic, and among these, those who are married, or most advanced in Years, have progressively their Rank. With two, the Right-Hand is the Place of Honor ; and if you are walking with a Lady, you must be sure to give it, tho' in order thereunto, you should be obliged to thrust your Companion into a Kennel or Puddle, or expose her to the Wipe of a Coach or Cart-Wheel, which in these narrow Streets, where there are neither pav'd Stones nor Posts to screen you, is often the Case. With three, the Middle is the dignified Station, and with five, the inmost Right and Left are far more honourable Places than the outmost. When one leaves the Company, or another joins them, not a Step must be made 'till all are properly adjusted ; and when a Coach or a Cart disturbs their Symmetry, it is not, sometimes, without infinite Difficulty they get into Order again. When a Company meet, who are not perfectly well acquainted with one another, or with whom Rank and Order has not been before settled, Whisperings to know their Quality and Circumstances, and Ceremonies to ascertain their Stations, generally take up the first Quarter of an Hour . Ths
premis'd

premis'd, I shall tell you my Adventure: I had contracted a Sort of Intimacy with a young Merchant of this City, who, being a single Man, dined at the Ordinary in my Lodging, and we used frequently to walk together. As a Foreigner, the Place of Honor was my Due, and I was frequently oblig'd to submit to the Inconveniee of being his Right-Hand-Man, at the Expence of a Pair of white Silk-Stockings, or the like. It happen'd one Day, that we had Occasion to walk thro' the great *English* House, which is a common Thorough-fare, and truly my Companion took it in his Head, as I had let him know I was an *Englishman*, to imagine, that in this Passage, of perhaps about 100 Yards, I was the Native, and he the Foreigner, and expected the Right-Hand accordingly. I was so unfortunate not to be so well instructed, and so unmannerly to keep my Station: My Friend took it in Dudgeon, spoke not a Word afterwards all the Way home; moped all Dinner-Time; went away without taking Leave, and I expected nothing less than a Challenge the next Morning; but tho' his Phlegm got the better of his Choler, after having consulted his Pillow, I soon found I had irrecoverably lost my Friend for ever.

IT is not, however, in these idle *Punctilio's* alone, that the Ceremonies of the *Hamburgers* are troublesome to themselves and others: Their verbal Compliments are equally fulsom and tedious. A Man cannot bid his Neighbor good Morrow, after the modish Way, in less than ten Minutes; and a Compliment of Congratulation or Condolance, is the Work of a good half Hour. They consist in a Form of Words, which they learn in their Childhood, and think as little of, when they pronounce them, as they do of the *Lord's Prayer*. It is common to see their Lips move, for a Quarter of

of an Hour together, without hearing a distinct Word : But the Person, to whom the Compliment is directed, knows the Occasion, and has the Return ready, as soon as he perceives his Friend's Lips cease, of which the other hears as little as he has done : I would recommend, to the *Hamburgers*, a Definition, I am wonderfully pleas'd with, in the *Spectator*, of Compliments, when he says : *They are a Prostitution of Speech, seldom intended to mean any Part of what they express, never to mean all they express.* However, whether they know this or not, it is certain they practise it : For as their Compliments express nothing, so of Consequence they mean nothing : Nevertheless, a Sense of this might make them ashame'd of spending their Time so idly.

BUT to return to the Merchants, they are here, beyond all Dispute, the main Pillars of the State, and, at the same Time, they, with the Blessing of Heaven, support and advance the public Welfare, they are supporting and advancing their own. By their Affiduity, the Inhabitants of this great City are furnish'd, not only with all Necessaries, but with all Conveniences, which Life, or even Luxury, can call for ; in as great Plenty, and with as great Ease, as if they were the Produce of that Spot of Ground, which is within their own Walls. They have their Vineyards in *France* and *Spain*, their Groves of Oranges and Lemons, in *Portugal*, their Fleeces in the luxuriant Meadows of *Great Britain*, and their Plantations of Sugar and Tobacco in the *West-Indies*. *Hamburg* may be, in short, said to be the Storehouse of *Germany*, which it furnishes with all those Necessaries, Conveniences and Superfluities, with which it is itself provided from foreign Parts. Diligence and Art are here encouraged by the Advantages they pro-

duce, and Mony, which is the Nutriment of the Republic, is thereby made to circulate thro' all its Veins. From the Merchants, the Poor have their Subsistence, the Middle Sort their Conveniences of Life, and the Rich their Pomp : And, at the same Time, that they make their own Fortune, they promote the Good of the Republic, which is again their own *.

THE Oeconomy of this useful Part of the Inhabitants of *Hamburg* is, however, not very consistent. In their Housekeeping they are frugal to a Fault, or rather mean : A large Piece of smoaked or salted Beef, boil'd on *Sunday*, is served up the whole Week, with Vegetables, or a Dish of Fish, which is extreamly cheap and good here ; while their Servants are chiefly fed with sundry Sorts of Spoon-Meat, made of the Soop of their Salt-Meat and Herbs, or of sundry Groots, boiled in Milk, Water or Beer. But as sparing as they are in their own Families, as extravagant are they when they treat Strangers †. The Account I gave you, of the Entertainments I was invited to at *Bremen*, may serve as a Specimen of the like I have seen here. They are generally observed to act by Extreams, and a remarkable Instance thereof has been told me, in two of the principal Families of this City ; that of the *S—m's*, who ruin'd themselves, and all who were allied to them, by a luxurious Table, while their next Neighbours, the *L—s's*, saved an Estate by starving themselves. While the former spent the Revenue of a Month in a Supper, the latter were contented with an Egg a-piece, or,

* These Thoughts seem, in some Measure, to be borrow'd from an excellent *Spectator* of Mr. Addison's, upon Trade.

† This begins, however, now to fall off very much among People of Fashion.

Winter, with an Egg between two. The Heirs of the latter, however, squander'd away their Estate as extravagantly, as their Parents saved it ridiculously. I could give you many more Instances of the like Inconsistencies.

COACHES, for Example, which are not very necessary here, are so common and numerous, that a Merchant, or even any considerable Shop-keeper, without one, would almost find it difficult to negotiate a Bill of 100*l.* on the Exchange. Many, however, pretend to excuse it in a Manner, that rather aggravates than extenuates the Folly, if not the Crime of it. "They save at least half the Expence of it in Cartage, by using their own Horses, with a Sort of little Carts or Sledges, to carry their Merchandise, when not too bulky or heavy, from one Part of the Town to the other." But they don't consider, that, in Order to defray Part of this, perhaps, unnecessary Expence, how many poor People they deprive of a good Part of their Livelihood: And the more, as the common Carts here, which are only a long Pully, such as our Vintners use, laid upon an Axle-tree, between two Wheels, are drawn, not by Horses, but Men; and you will sometimes see twelve or more brawny Fellows, link'd to such a Machine, with Slings cross their Shoulders, drawing a Fat of Yarn or Linen, of two Tons Weight. The Narrowness of the Streets makes Coaches very inconvenient here, to their Owners as well as others, and is a pretty sure Argument, that their Forefathers knew better how to make Use of their Legs: But there is yet another, which is incontestably so, viz. That, excepting some few new-built Houses, they have no such Thing as Coach-houses or Stables: When *Signor* (for so the considerable Burghers affect to be stil'd) comes from the Exchange, or *Madam* from Church or a Visit, you will see the

Coach, by Means of a certain Crane or Pully, in the Middle of the Hall, gravely marching up Stairs, and the Horses as soberly descending into the Cellar*. But as inconvenient as their Houses are in this Respect, as convenient, on the other Hand, they are, with Regard to Trade, with a View to which they seem to have been solely built. They have Warehouses upon Warehouses, even to four, five or six Story high, and it is common to go into the very Garret, to buy a Butt of Wine or a Hogshead of Sugar. Their Houses are generally but narrow in Front, which, I presume, has been the Occasion of their building them so high: But what they want in Breadth, they have in Depth; and most of them have Canals behind them, by which Lighters bring up their Goods to their very Houses, which are easily convey'd to and from their lofty Ware-houses, by Means of a Crane at Top of the House. Besides the Want of Room below, they had another very substantial Reason for making the upper Part of their Buildings Ware-houses: For, it seems, they have generally, twice a Year, towards the Begining, and the Conclusion of the Winter, such high Floods, with a *North-West* Wind, and a Spring-Tide, that not only their Cellars are fill'd, but many of their Streets overflowed with Water. Their Houses are vastly strong, as they need be, to bear such Burdens, but are of a very singular Structure. I took the Dimensions and Divisions of one, which may serve to give you an Idea of the

* The Authors of the *Hamburg Patriots* observe, " That a hundred Years ago, they had hardly a tenth Part of the Number of Coaches there, as they have now of Hackney-Coaches alone, and add; Could the Heads of our Forefathers, which now ly in the Charnel-houses, cast a Glance over the burch-yards, they would be astonisht at such a Number of Coaches, and think half the City had the Gout."

rest ; for they are pretty much alike. The Front is 32 Foot, of which the Gate, which is in the Middle, is eight, and twelve Foot high, arch'd at Top. To this Gate you go up six Steps from the Street, and as soon as you enter, you find two Parlours, one on each Side, of 10 Foot broad, 15 deep, and 12 high. Being pass'd these Parlours, you come into the great Hall, the Breadth of the whole House, 60 Foot deep, and 24 high. This Hall serves as well for a Ware-house, as a Coach-house. At the End of the Hall, on the left Hand, you go down six Steps, into a back Yard, 50 Foot deep, and half the Breadth of the House, which leads to back Ware-houses, 20 Foot deep, and under them to the Canal. On the right Hand of the Hall, at the End, you go up two Steps into Rooms, which take up the other half Breadth of the House, the same Depth of the Yard, and join to the Back-Warehouses. These are divided into three Apartments ; a Dining-Room of 25, a Withdrawing-Room of 15, and a Cabinet of 10 Foot deep ; all 14 Foot high ; and under these are Cellars, as are likewise under the whole House. In the Middle of the Hall, on the right Hand, is a very large Chimny, of 10 Foot long, which, with about five Foot on each Side of it, and eight Foot in Depth, is separated from the Hall by a Wainscotting of six Foot high, with a Balustrade of a Foot and a half high, at the Top of it ; but all above that open to the Hall : And this serves them for a Kitchen, where they make a glaring Shew, with their Pewter, Brads and Copper, behind the Balustrade, and over the Chimney : But are oblig'd to burn Candle all the Day. Over four Foot of this Kitchen, runs a Gallery, the whole Length of the Hall, from a Room over the front Parlour, on that Side, to the other End of the Hall, into the Rooms over the Back-Apartments below : And these are, likewise,

wife, divided into three, a Fore-Room, a Bed-Chamber, and a Dressing-Room. The two little Rooms over the Fore-parlors are join'd by a third over the Entrance into the House, and these are the Compting-house, and Rooms for the Book-keeper and Apprentices. At each End of the Hall, on the Right, is a dark winding Stair-case, which leads to the Gallery, and from thence to the upper-Stories, so narrow, that two cannot go conveniently a-breast, and so steep, that a Man cannot with Decency follow a Woman up them. The Story over the Hall is divided into Lodging-Rooms, backwards and forwards, with a Sort of Hall between ; and above this are three Stories of Ware-houses over the Whole, from the Front towards the Street, to the Canal, 145 Foot deep, 95 Foot of which is 30 Foot broad, and the Rest 15. In this Manner most of the Merchants Houses in *Hamburg* are built : Those, which, like this, have a Back-Yard and Back-Apartments, are, excepting the Stairs, convenient enough ; but for such as are cut off by the Canal, at the End of the Hall, as is the Case of many, they are very inconvenient, because they have not a good Room, 'till you come up two Pair of Stairs, to the Story above the Hall. As for the Furniture of these Houses, it is not much better, than what I mentioned of the Houses in *Bremen* ; so that an Upholsterer is a very poor Trade here : But they delight much in a Sort of large Walnut-tree Cup-boards, finely adorn'd with carved Work, of a monstrous Size, some of them to the Value of 30 or 40*l.* Of these you generally see two or three in their Halls, in which the Women hang their Cloaths ; but their Use is by no Means adequate, either to their Price or Bulk. Their Stoves, which they have in almost every Room, instead of Chimnies, are an exceeding good Invention, and surprizingly beautiful here, beyond what I have seen

seen in other Parts of *Germany*. They are generally rais'd in one Corner of the Room, upon Legs or Pillars of about a Foot and a half high, and are carried up, about two Foot and a half, or three Foot square, to near the Cieling, all of blue and white Tiles, adorn'd with Mouldings, Pillars, and a Sort of Crown at Top, and other Embellishments of the same. They are pretty costly; but are a Part of the House, and furnish'd by the Landlord. They save a great Deal of Firing, for a small Matter of Wood or Turf (which is what they here use) heats them, and they will retain their Heat six or eight Hours, and diffuse it equally throughout the whole Room. The Firing is put in without the Room, and you see nothing of it, except in a particular Sort, which they call Wind-Ovens, that open with Brafs Doors, on the Inside; but these consume twice the Quantity of Firing, which the others do, and will not retain the Heat so long. You may heat them to what Degree you please; so that in Winter, when it is very cold, you may at once, by opening your Chamber-Door, go from under the Line to *Nova Zembla*: For they often heat them, in other Parts of *Germany*, where I have been, like Bagnio's, and I suppose they do the same here. As great Lovers as they are of Heat, as fond they are likewise of Light; for those Sides of their Rooms, which are expos'd to the Air, are all Windows, with very small Piers, or only Pillars, between them; the Glass generally bad, small Quarries, and fix'd in Lead. And so much for their Houses: In my next, I shall continue my Account of the Inhabitants of this Place; in the mean Time, I am, &c.



LETTER XXIX.

SIR,

HAMBURG.

 PROPOSE, in this Letter to give you a farther Account of the Inhabitants of *Hamburg*; and here I must acknowledge myself guilty of a great Mistake, in not having mention'd a powerful Body of Men, who, by their Rank, ought to have been named before the Merchants, I mean those which they call (tho' often very improperly) the Learned, or Graduates in Law or Physick; but chiefly the former. These are very numerous here; for hardly a Merchant or Shop-keeper of any Note but what breeds up a Son or two, if he has them, to be Scholars: And the particular Honor unreasonably shewn to these Limbs of the Law, beyond their trading Bretheren, who are their Support, is a Spur to Youth, to direct their Inclinations this Way. There is, likewise, another Cause why so many Lawyers are bred here: *Divinity* is look'd upon as a Study too unbecoming and despicable; so that, if a Youth has no Inclination to Trade, he must of Course be a Lawyer; tho' to his own Misfortune, as well as that of the State, to which he thereby becomes a Worm, that gnaws on the Intraills of it. There are so many of them, that they may rather be said to be of the Science than the Profession. This is of extream Prejudice to Trade, by taking large Sums of Mony out of it, which is lost to the Public, or employ'd to the Prejudice of it in Usury; while many brave Merchants Houses, which were a great Support to the State, sink at the Death

Death of a considerable Trader, by so great a Part of the Stock being drawn out, for the Shares of these useless Members of the Community. Useless, I say, because hardly a tenth Part of them can be employ'd in the Senat or at the Bar; and the Rest must either spend their Fortunes, instead of improving them, or, in some shape or other, prey upon others.

THERE is, indeed, a Custom here, that I have not met with elsewhere, which is of great Resource to the poorer Sort of these Learned Gentlemen, and the richest do not disdain to partake of the Benefit of it: I mean their being paid for attending public Funerals. These Processions are in the Afternoon, on Foot, and a solemn Invitation being made to the whole Town, by a fine Scroll of Parchment, beautifully engross'd, and hung up two Days before on the Exchange, they are generally very numerous, often consisting of many Hundreds, Men only, and all in black Cloaks. There is something very singular, and I can hardly forbear saying diverting, at these Funerals, tho' on so solemn and melancholy an Occasion. I shall, therefore, give you, in a future Letter, a particular Account of one, with all the numerous Preparations for the Solemnization of it; and shall now only observe, that every Senator, Member of the College of *Ober Alten*, Divine, regular Physician and graduate Lawyer, has his Fee for attending these Funerals: If I mistake not, that of a Senator is a Crown, and that of a Divine, Physician, and Lawyer half the Sum. I have been told, but will not pretend to assert the Truth of it, that this Money was formerly intended for the Use of the Poor of the Parish; and that, in the Time of their Fore-Fathers, when Charity was more diffusive, and the Churches not so excessive rich as they now are, it was customary for every one who attended a Fu-

a Funeral, to put a Piece of Mony into a Basin at the Church Door, for the Benefit of the Poor: But that, as it was thought an Honor to have the Company of these dignified Gentlemen, it was deem'd unreasonable they should be put to any Expence, and this Mony was put into their Hands to be so disposed of. Be this as it will, they make no Scruple now of converting it to their own Use, and as there are sometimes two or three of these Funerals in an Afternoon; it is, as I observ'd before, of great Resource to the lower Sort of these Gentry. They have besides another Advantage over their Trading Bretheren; for having little or nothing else to do, they generally attain to a greater Perfection in the little Arts of Dress and Gallantry, so apt to captivate the Hearts of the fair Sex, and may, therefore, be esteem'd a Sort of Fortune-hunters. Add to this, the Pre-eminence and Rank their Wives have over those of a Merchant or Shop-keeper; and it is no Wonder if they are prefer'd before them, and commonly run away with the best Fortunes, when least deserving of it; and here again Trade greatly suffers. I have often wonder'd, that the Wisdom of the Senat has not provided against this growing Evil, by obliging every Merchant's or Tradesman's Son, who deserts the Profession of his Forefathers, by which the State has been brought into the flourishing Condition it now is, to be contented with a smaller Share of his paternal Estate, or at least to leave half of it in Trade at a low Interest, which would be, as it were, laying a Tax upon Vanity and Ambition: Or else, by giving the Rank and Pre-eminence to those who have the justest Claim to it, the Trading Part of the Subjects: But I might as well wonder why Monopolies and Stockjobbing are not put down in *England*; the same Cause probably obstructs both.

SOME

SOME of the most considerable of these Men of Learning, as well as of the Merchants, have their Country-houses, at two, three, or four Miles Distance from the City, chiefly in their own Territories; in which they are very extravagant, as well as in their Gardens; and far exceed the Condition of Life they are in, as they do, likewise, in their Feasting and Entertainments there. They have been observed to be the Ruin of many of the best Families, especially of Merchants, who while they were revelling in Delights, left the Care of their Counting-houses and Ware-houses to their Book-keepers, and they, in a few Years, haye succeeded in a Trade their Masters have been oblig'd to abandon. Of this I have heard more than one Instance, in the Family of the D--- H-----g's. I have been told monstrous Stories, of the wicked Course of Life led at some of these Garden Assemblies; but as I have not the best Authority for these Reports, I chuse rather to suppress Calumny, than to promulgate it. The Story of *Wengartia*, or the *Unfortunate Beauty*, is, however, too remarkable, to be pass'd over in Silence. This unhappy Lady, in the Prime of her Youth and Beauty, having, at a Midnight Revel, in one of these Country-Houses, been deluded, as it was supposed, by a near Relation, brought a Burden with her to Town, which she was oblig'd to bear, 'till the Time limited by Nature freed her from it. She had artfully concealed her Misfortune from the Eyes of the whole World, but a Servant Maid, her Confident: By whose Assistance, at her Delivery, the Fruit of her Indiscretion, whether alive or dead was never known, was convey'd into one of their Stoves, and a large Fire made to consume it. An unusual Stench being perceived in the House, and Search made what could occasion it, two Legs of an Infant were found entire. The Maid being conveyed

conveyed privately away, the whole was laid upon her, and the Matter thereupon hush'd up. The unhappy Fair-one could not, however, escape Censure, and her Reputation of Course suffer'd for it. Nevertheless, as she was the presumptive Coheiress of a considerable Fortune, an indigent Gentleman of Character was prevail'd upon to marry her, and they lived many Years together in Penury and Want, on a miserable Pittance, allow'd them by a Person who long out-liv'd the Time they hop'd.

SHOP-KEEPERS are here, as in other Places, wholesale and retale Dealers ; the former are more properly Warehouse-keepers, and sell their Goods in those large Halls I gave you an Account of above : Both one and the other have considerable Dealings in the neighbouring Countries, especially at the Fairs of *Leipzick*, *Francfort*, *Brumswick* and *Nauemburg*, which are the principal Marts of *Germany*, whither incredible Quantities of all Sorts of Goods are sent from this Place, and great Numbers of the Merchants and Shop-keepers repair thither in Person. The Manufacturers are chiefly of four Sorts of Goods, of which this City vends vast Quantities, and sends them to all Parts of *Germany*; and especially to the Fairs I have just mentioned. First, of knit Stockings, in which are employ'd vast Numbers of the Poor here. Second, of Velvet. Third, in Sugar-Refining; and fourth, in Callico-Printing. From the three last, which are considerable Branches of their Trade, they have intirely cut off the *Dutch*, who used formerly to furnish all *Germany* with them ; the Lowness of their Duties, and the Cheapness of Workmanship, enabling them to carry these Goods to Market, at least ten *per Cent.* cheaper than the *Dutch*. As I am speaking of Trade, I shall take this Opportunity of saying a Word or two of their foreign Trade, which is very considerable. Mr. L—d, who, by his Office, is obliged to keep a Re-

a Register of them, tells me, that the Number of *English* Ships alone, which come yearly into this Harbor, exceeds 200. Of these, however, very few come from *England*; but from *Spain*, *Portugal* and *Italy*, from and to which Countries, the Merchants of this City pay them double the Freight they do for their own Ships; because the *English*, by Reason of their *Mediterranean* Passes, being free from the *Turks*, they more than save that in Insurance. Besides, the *English* Ships being less than their own bulky Ships of Force, which they send to those Parts, are sooner dispatch'd. They employ, however, great Numbers of their own Ships in the *Greenland* Fishery, to *France* and *England*. They have wholly engross'd the *London* Trade, in which they employ upwards of 20 large Vessels, that generally make three Voyages each, every Year, and as they sail much cheaper than the *English* can do, hardly any *English* Ships come hither from *London*, except one or two, every Year, for such Goods, as, by the Act of Navigation, are not importable on foreign Bottoms.

HAVING, by my Enquiries, found the Trade of this Place, both Foreign and Domestick, to be so great; I had the Curiosity one Morning, to ask after the Custom-House, thinking I should have found there some spacious Hall, where I might have walk'd and diverted myself (as I have frequently done in the Long-Room at *London*) with seeing an infinite Number of Officers and Clerks, with their Deputies, and Sub-Deputies, performing their Duties, over a Dish of Tea or Coffee, with such an incredible Ease and Pleasure, as could not but give Delight to me, as a Spectator: Tho' I can't but say, I pitied these laborious Gentlemen, for their being kept so hard to their Duty, as not to be allow'd Time to take their Breakfast elsewhere. My Landlord, to comply with my Desire, carried me

me to the Senat-house, to what he call'd the Custom-house; but how great was my Surprize, to find it only a small upper Room, just big enough to hold the People who had Business there, but none left for Saunterers, as I propos'd to have been; and that all the Officers consisted of one of the Senators, who as Commissioner (in which Office they take their Turns and serve *gratis*) took the Money, and sign'd the Cockets, and three Clerks, who, indeed, were very expeditious, and did not seem to have much Time to idle away. Upon farther Enquiry, I found, these few Officers, with two more, in the Nature of Searchers, at the Entrance into the Harbor, did the whole Busines of the Customs, in a City of so great Trade. This put me upon Reflecting what could be the Occasion of so great a Difference, in this Respect, between *London* and *Hamburg*: I allow the Trade of the latter to be much more inconsiderable than that of the former, but I hardly imagine the Difference to be 500 to one, which, if I am not misinform'd, is the Proportion of Officers: I concluded it must be owing to the Smallness of their Duties, which gives little Encouragement to Smuggling, and the Severity of the Penalty, which is Confiscation; tho' I have been told, that, for the Encouragement of Trade, when they are sensible the Goods entered are under-rated) for all Customs are paid *ad valorem*) if it do not amount to an *alterum tantum*, they very often wink at it. Happy Nation! thought I, whose Traders are not liable to the Scourge of their Inferiors. I could not, upon this Occasion, but think, that if the Number of our Custom-house Officers, and the Rates of our Duties, were both reduc'd to half what they now are, the Revenue would be rather encreas'd than decreas'd thereby. The Lowering of the Duties would lessen the Encouragement to Smuggling, and

and the reducing the Number of Officers would, according to our Friend *N*, lessen the Opportunity. This has something of the Air of a Paradox, and I must confess, I cannot so perfectly give into it myself. His Position is, the more Officers the more Smugglers, and his Argument, that some People, who have but one Employ, and no Estate either Real or Personal, live up to double or treble their Income: But may they not, upon the Credit of their Office, run into Debt, and, satisfying old Demands, by creating new ones, carry it on many Years, 'till Death or a light Pair of Heels wipes of all Scores? I have however been led into this Way of Thinking, by a Discourse I had yesterday, with Mr. *F—g*, a considerable *Silesian* Manufacturer of Linen, lately returned hither from *England*, in his Way home; who lodges in the same House with me. His Remark, in short, was this: That being going to *England* early this Spring, to settle some Affairs with his Correspondents, and having received large Commissions for several Sorts of narrow and broad *Germany*, as they call his Manufacture at the Custom-house, where the former pays little more than a third Part of the Duty of the latter, he resolv'd to carry a small Parcel with him upon his own Account, to bear the Expence of his Journy: But when he came to offer it for Sale to the Linen-Drapers, they evidently proved to him, that his Correspondents had sold their broad *Germany*, at six and nine Months Credit, for 6 per Cent. less, than it actually cost them, if they had paid the Duty. " This (added " he) as my Correspondents are Men of Substance, " and need not sell at Loss to raise Money, can " have been no otherwise, than that their broad " *Germany*, or a great Part of it, must have been " entered as 'narrow,' and, 'by the Neglect, or " Connivance of the Officer, have pass'd as such."

I think

I think no Punishment can be too severe for Smuggling, a Crime, to me, equal to the worst of Felonies ; and so I would have it deem'd, in the Eye of the Law, at least, with the Benefit of the Statute, for all, either directly or indirectly concerned in it, either acting it themselves, or hiring, or any Ways encouraging others to do it : But then, for the Officer, who should be convicted for conniving at it, in any Shape, I would have his Crime Felony without Benefit of his Clergy, as I would likewise Perjury, and that shocking Practice of one Person swearing for another ; by which taking an Oath is, in some Places, become a mere Farce. But to return to *Hamburg*, the Excise, or Duty on Inland Consumption, which, that the Custom on Im-and-Exportation may be the lighter, is wisely laid pretty heavy, is levied in the same expeditious and frugal Manner.

WITH Respect to Artificers, I have but little to say ; they are but too apt here, as well as in other Parts, to follow the fashionable Vices of their Betters. There is one Thing, however, with Respect to Artificers, which was a Consequence of their last Troubles, and the new Regulations which ensued, so very commendable that I must not omit it. This is, that when an Artificer of any Kind, can perform a Piece of Work, beyond the Skill of any of his Profession in *Hamburg*, he is immediately made a Freeman of the *Guild*, or Company to which it belongs ; a Benefit not otherwise to be obtain'd, but by Servitude, or by marrying the Widow or Daughter of a Freeman, or else at a very great Expence.

THE common People are reckon'd very rude and brutish here ; but where are they not so ? For my Part, I cannot complain of their being worse than in other Countries ; nay I will venture to affirm

affirm, that they are much more civiliz'd and polite than in *Holland*, and seem to have a better Sense of Religion, and of their Duty to God and Man, than in *England*.

GENTLEMEN or Nobility they have, properly, none: For when a Senator addresses himself to the Burghers, in Convention; his Words are, *Ihr Herren, und Mit-Burger;* (Sirs, and Fellow-Citizens.) The Gentlemen and Persons of Distinction, who do inhabit this City, are either foreign Ministers (of which there are from almost all the Potentates of *Europe*) and the Nobility of the neighboring Countries of *Denmark, Holstein, Lunenburg, and Brandenburg*, for whom this City is a Sort of Fair or Assembly, chiefly in Winter; and many of them have Houses here,

As I have mentiond public Ministers, I must tell you, that there are always some here, who are merely titular; and who generally make themselves the Laughing-Stock of the whole Town. Of this Sort, I have been told of one, to whom I shall give the Name of *Morpheus, R-----nt*, of a neighboring Power, whether now, or some Years since, I am not certain. Of this *Morpheus* there go more ridiculous Stories, than would fill a large Volume in *Folio*; One, however, may serve to give you an Idea of the Rest. A neighboring Sovereign Prince having graciously pleased to take up his Residence, together with his Consort, and Court, for some Weeks, at *Hamburg*, *Morpheus* took the Opportunity of some public Day, to invite the Duke and Duchess, with the principal Noblemen and Ladies of his Court, to dine with him, at his Country-house, about a Mile out of the Town, and the Invitation was accepted of. I shall but barely hint at some extraordinary Circumstances of this mock Entertainment; such as the Host

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getting

geting drunk before his Guests ; his indecent Behavior to the Duchefs ; his unhandsome Treatment of the Duke's Attendants, and particularly some *Virtuosi* in Music ; his offering Wine he had not, and which when call'd for, he pretended was forgot in Town by the Negligence of his Servants, and the like ; I do but barely hint, I say, at these, and shall come now to the Quintessence of the Feast. Among other Dishes serv'd up, was a roasted Pig, which to grace the Festival, and honor his Princely Guests, *Morpheus* had caus'd to be adorn'd with his Lady's Diamond Necklace and Ear-rings. This could not but be a Matter of Laughter to all the Company : But it was near being the Reverse to *Morpheus* and his Lady. A Favorite of the Duchefs, Count *D----*, a little sprightly dapper Gentleman, whom you have seen more than once at St. James's, calling for a Plate, and cutting off the Pig's Head; gave it to a Servant, together with the Necklace and Ear-rings, and beging Excuse for the Liberty, order'd it to be carried to a Lady, who he knew long'd for a Pig's-Head, from his Excellency's Table. The Servant obey'd and went off with it ; *Morpheus* swell'd, and knew not how to stifle his Resentment ; Madam grew pale ; and no one knows what would have been the Consequences of it, had not the good Duchefs, in Compassion to their Infirmities, order'd the Servant to be call'd back, and every Thing to be put into its former Order. What think you, Sir, of such public Ministers ?

BUT to return ; some of the Officers of the Garrison are likewise foreign Gentlemen, enticed hither by the Goodness of their Pay, which is double what the Neighboring Princes give. These foreign Noble or Gentlemen have generally a very mean Opinion of the *Hamburgers*, and reckon them

them a rude, impolite, People ; of which Mr. *L----d*, gave me a ludicrous Instance, that happen'd in his Presence, at an Ordinary at *Rendsburg*, a garrison'd Town in *Danish Holstein*, where the Company were chiefly Officers ; but a young *Hamburgher*, just fledg'd, who had taken his first Flight from his *Mamma's* Lap, happen'd to be among them. One of the Officers, impatient at the Dinner's not being brought upon the Table, enquir'd what they were to have, that could occasion the Delay ? Another answer'd him *Boeuf a-la-mode*. The young Man who did not understand *French*, taking it probably for some foreign Fish or Fowl, unfortunately chanc'd to ask what that was ; whereupon a third replied, a *Hamburgher*, that had travel'd ; intimating that those who had not, were downright *Boeufs*. This set the whole Company into a loud Laughter, and the Eyes of every one were upon the young Man, who found he was the Jest of the Table, without knowing wherefore. What Wit there was in this Jest, I shall not pretend to say : But it is certainly such a Piece of ill Manners, that had I been present, I should not have wonder'd if the *Hamburgher* had thrown a Dish or a Bottle at the Officer's Head, and should have been apt enough to have seconded him in it : For to affront any one Person, in a public Company, is certainly to offer an Indignity to the Whole.

THO' there is no Want of the meaner Sort of People in *Hamburg*; yet there are few or no Beggars in their Streets ; which is chiefly owing to the Care of the Magistracy in keeping them employ'd, as well without as within the *Zucht-bauß* ; and they have a Sort of inferior Beadles, call'd *Pracher-Vögt*, whose Business it is to pick them up, and carry them to this House of Correction,

where; for their Encouragement, they receive a Reward for every Beggar they bring in *.

I am, &c.

* One great Reason why there are now so few Beggars in *Hamburg* is, that there is a Manufacture of knit Stockings established there, at the Charge, and for the Benefit of the Public, which is sufficient to employ all their Poor, were they more numerous than they are, and that under so wise and prudent a Regulation, as is worthy of Imitation. They have a sufficient Number of Officers in each Parish, whose Business it is to enquire out the Poor in their Habitations, in Garrets and Cellars; to carry them Wool to be carded and spun, and Worsted to be knit; and to go to them every Saturday, to fetch away their Work, and to pay them for what they have done: And they allow them the utmost Price, that can be afforded, which prevents others from preying upon the Indigence of the Poor. As this Manufacture employs Women and Children of all Ages, no one is, or need to be destitute of a Livelihood in *Hamburg*; all who are not capable of performing this Work, being maintain'd by their respective Parishes. By this wise Institution, you see not only few or no Beggars, but few common People in the Streets, none being oblig'd to go abroad to seek for Work, or their Payment.

LETTER



LETTER XXX.

SIR,

HAMBURG.

AVING given you a pretty particular Account of the Male Part of the Inhabitants of *Hamburg*, I come now to the Female Sex.

THE Women here are, in general, comely, of a fair Complexion, and well-shap'd, tho' they seldom wear Stays, except when they go abroad ; but, instead thereof, have a Sort of close Jacket, not unlike the Ladies riding Habits in *Eng!and*, which look very decent and modest : When I say well-shap'd, I mean such as bountiful Nature, without Art, has bestow'd upon them ; none of those fine forc'd Shapes, which reduce the Bodies of the fair Sex to the Form and Use of a Funnel, are destructive of Health, and impeach the Wisdom of the All-wise Creator. As plain and decent as they go at Home, as much they aim at Dress and Finery, when they go Abroad ; and endeavour to imitate the *French* and the *English*, tho' somewhat stiff and awkwardly. They delight in Jewels, and wear them beyond what becomes their Rank. They are esteem'd the Measure of the Bridegroom's Love to his Bride, and he is thought to be a very cool Courtier, who does not lay out half his Wife's Portion in this useles, dead Commodity ; which many a young Merchant has experienced, to the Prejudice of his Trade, if not to his Ruin, the Remainder of her Fortune falling, perhaps, far short of the additional Expence of House-keeping.

The Remedy of this, I am told, has been frequently attempted by a Sumptuary Law: But, upon these Occasions, the Power of the Fair Sex, even in the Government, has been experienced, those intended Laws having always miscarried, either in the Senat, or in the Lower Colleges. When the Ladies are equip'd in all their Finery, they cover all again, with a black Veil and Petticoat, such as I describ'd in one of my Letters from *Bremen*, which, among the better Sort, are of Silk, and sometimes laced with a handsome black Lace; but among the midling People, of a Kind of Russel, and the Vulgar have them of Serge. These cover them, and their Cloaths, in such Manner, that a Man may meet his own Wife in the Street, and not know her. When they come to a Friend's House, where they make any Stay, they not only lay aside the Veil, but the Petticoat is gently lifted over their Heads, tho' not without some Danger of discomposing their Head-Attire, and they then appear in their Finery again. This I must, however, say to their Praife, that, at Church, they keep their Veils on, and thereby prevent that indecent Behavior of both Sexes, but too common with us*.

NOTWITH-

* Mons. *Du Maurier*, in his *Memoires d' Hambourg*, written near 100 Years ago, gives a Character of the Women of this City, in those Days, widely differing from that our Author gives now. " In this City (says he) the Fair Sex think of nothing but their Oeconomy: The married Women are continually employed in the Affairs of the Family, and the Maids with their Needle, or making Bone-lace. You see nothing but Prudence and good House-wifery among them. A Coquette would be esteem'd a Monster; and they read none of those Romances, which are the Bane of Youth. They know nothing of Cards, and those Games of Chance, which are the Ruin of so many Families, and the most common

NOTWITHSTANDING all this affected Pomp and outward Shew; if I am rightly informed, they have no great Regard, either to the Fineness, or Cleanliness of their Linen, or under Apparel. I have, indeed, myself, more than once, seen a very fine Lady, in triping into a Coach, unluckily discover herself in Slippers, and with dirty or dear'd Stockings. Those, who have examin'd them nearer than I have had an Opportunity, or should think it decent, to do, will tell you, they are not the cleanest limb'd downwards, and pretend to assign a Reason for it, which I shall not put you to the Blush by relating.

WHEN the Ladies go thus veil'd to Church, they are generally follow'd, not by a Foot-man, but a Servant-maid, decently and becomingly dress'd, with a Book hanging by a Silver-Chain on one Arm, and, in cold Weather, as it was, when I first came hither, on the other, a neat Brass Instrument, with Fire in it, which I, at first, took

" common Occupation of us French. They are unacquainted
" with Plays, Opera's, Balls, Nocturnal Assemblies, and Mas-
" querades, where even their Sex is often disguis'd, where a
" Thousand Follies are practis'd, and where there is a very
" easy Transition from Liberty to the most shameful Debau-
" cheries. They are dress'd in a very modest Manner, walk
" on Foot, with a grave, stately Gait, and have their Bosoms
" always cover'd: But you will see some of them adorn'd with
" Gold Chains, and large Rings on every Finger, of the same
" Metal.

Had Mons. du Maurier liv'd to see his *Memoires* publish'd, as they were not till very lately, he would, probably, have struck out this Paragraph: For he must have been inform'd, that the modern Hamburg Dames know and practise all these Things, as universally as his own Country-Women; but, as our Author observes above, somewhat awkwardly: And tho' they do retain, in some Degree, the Shadow of this beautiful Character, which our French Author gives them, the Substance has been long since lost.

to be a Censer ; and imagined there must be something more superstitious in the *Lutheran* Worship here, than I had observed elsewhere ; but how was I surpris'd, when, following one of them into a Church, I saw the Incense offer'd, where I least expected, and where I should have thought an additional Heat not absolutely necessary : And I have been confirm'd in this my Opinion, by the Observation of a Physician, that an immoderate Practice of this censorial Devotion, not at Church only, but daily and hourly at Home, has frequently been the Occasion of Sterility, and oftner of Faintings and Swoonings. When the Women go in Coaches to Church, the Maid generally sits on the Back-Seat, tho' the Husband be in the Coach at the same Time, a Custom, I think, not altogether decent.

WHAT I said, in a former Letter, of the *Punctilio's* or false Points of Honor, among the Men of this Place, is as applicable to the Fair Sex, who are, if possible, more Ceremonious than they. I remember, upon this Occasion, a pretty Story of Emperor *Charles V*, who, for his Wisdom and Integrity, especially in deciding difficult and dubious Cases, has been justly compar'd to King *Solomon*.

" THIS great Emperor happen'd to be once at " *Brussels*, at a Time when a great Dispute arose, " between two Ladies of the highest Distinction, " in Point of Precedency, which had like to have " created a fatal Division between the principal " Families of that Province. At Length, with " great Difficulty, the two Ladies were prevail'd " upon to leave the Determination of this weighty " Affair to the Emperor ; and his Imperial Ma- " jesty, having appointed a Day, declar'd, that " he would give Judgment in the great Hall of " Audience

" Audience, and in the Presence of the whole
" Court.

" THE Day being come, never was the Hall
" of Audience fuller, than on this Occasion : The
" fair Sex flocked thither in great Numbers, to
" hear the final Decision of a Matter, which so
" nearly concern'd them. Never was the Empe-
" ror's Presence expected with greater Impatience ;
" and considerable Wagers began to be laid, on
" which Side the Judgment would fall.

" AT Length, *Charles V*, being seated on his
" Throne, with a serious and earnest Countenance
" and Voice, said, in the Hearing of every one :
" *We have well and duly weigh'd the Dispute between
these two Ladies, and our Commands are, that
She, who is the prettiest, and most beautiful of the
two, shall, upon all Occasions, give the Precedency
so the other.*

WHAT think you, Sir ? Would either of them, do you believe, stand upon her Rank, on these Conditions ? No ; the Question was not now, Who should go first, but Who should go last ? And, had not there happen'd to have been two Doors to the Hall, it would have been as great a Difficulty to have persuaded either of them to have gone Home. However, this Judgment had that good Effect, that there was no such Thing as a Dispute, in Point of Precedency, either in *Brus-sels*, or in all *Flanders*, for many Years afterwards. Some such Law as this, enacted by a Convention of the Senat and Burghers in *Hamburg*, would be of great Service to both Sexes, and save them a great Deal of Time and Labor, which might be much better spent, as well for the Benefit of the Public, as their own private Families. But to return.

THE Mistresses of Families here are, generally speaking, good House-wives, and are not above looking

looking into their Oeconomy themselves, or even of putting a Hand to, upon Occasion, in the Kitchen, which I doubt not but they find turn to Account : But whether they may not be said to carry the Matter too far, when, at the Entertainment of a Stranger, they do not, on this Account, appear at Table, 'till the second Course, I leave you to judge. They are open-hearted, benevolent, and, when in Health, good-humor'd : But there reigns a strange Sort of Distemper amongst them, which seems to be epidemical, or at least to be natural, and descend from the Mother to the Daughter. This I take to be one Species of the *Patio Hysterica*, a Disease chiefly fatal to the fair Sex : They call it, in their Language, *Aergerndz*, of which I can give you a better Idea, by describing the Paroxysm itself, than by attempting the Etymology or Signification of the Word. They are instantly seiz'd with a Shivering in all their Limbs, and a violent Palpitation of the Heart ; their Veins swell, their Eyes dart Lightning, their Countenances, in some, turn as pale as Ashes, in others, as red as Blood, and they find themselves under such Anxieties, that they are ready to tear in Pieces whatever comes in their Way. One almost certain Effect of it is, a more than ordinary Vociferation, which vents itself in violent, and generally injurious, if not imprecative Expressions, not very becoming the fair Sex. When this Vent is wanting, and the whole Venom is turned inward, it generally proves mortal ; this Species of it is distinguish'd by the Name of *Alteration*, and sometimes, likewise, seizes the Male-Sex, of weak and effeminate Constitutions, in whom it discovers itself, among other Symptoms, by an unconquerable Sullenness of Temper. I am told, it is common for some, both Men and Women, to carry a *Catholicon* about them,

them, which, in some Cases, may give a little present Ease, but seldom effects a perfect Cure,

THE poor Husbands, whose Wives are so unhappy to be afflicted with this desperate Disease, are really to be pitied ; and the more, as it proceeds from so many different Causes, that it is next to impossible to provide against it. If a She-Friend has been too free with her Reputation ; her Maid has heedlessly broke a favorite Piece of China ; her Husband has happen'd to ly a Night abroad, or been too free with any other Female at Home : If the Cook has miscarried in the Dressing of a Dish of Meat ; her Ladiship's Woman misplaced a Patch, or a Curl in her Hair, or the Footman look'd askew on her Lap-Dog ; these, or any of these unhappy Incidents, are capable of bringing Madam within an Inch of her Life. I think to persuade my Friend, Mr. L——d, to translate the *English Play*, call'd *The Taming of the Shrew*, into *High-German*, and to introduce it upon the Stage here. Who knows but it may have a good Effect ? At least he will deserve the Thanks of the Husbands for attempting the Cure of so chronical a Disease in their Wives.

CAPTAIN Lupiscus, an Officer of this Garison, had the Courage to marry a Lady, who, in the Time of her former Husband, and during her Widowhood, was so terribly afflicted with this Distemper, that she was hardly a Day free from it, and that with such violent Paroxysms, as would set the whole City in an Uproar, and make even the Senat tremble : But he had the good Fortune to cure her, even in her Wedding Shoes, by the Application of a Remedy, famous for being of sovereign Use with resty Horses, call'd in their Language *Peitsch*, but in *Latin, Scutica*.

BUT, to be serious ; if I were to recommend a Cure for this Disease, to the Patients themselves, it

it should be, to read frequently the Story of *Philip II*, King of *Spain*, and his Cabinet-Secretary.
“ This Prince having written a very long Letter,
“ on important Concerns, with his own Hand,
“ his Secretary, who was order’d to put it in a
“ Cover, and seal it with the Royal Signet, by
“ Mistake took up the Ink instead of the Sand-
“ Box, and pour’d it over his Master’s Writing.
“ The King, without saying a single Word, sat
“ down, and with the greatest Patience imagi-
“ nable, wrote the same Letter again; which
“ done, he turn’d to the Secretary, and only, with
“ Coolness, said : *There stands the Ink, and there*
“ *the Sand.*” I am very much mistaken, if so
large a Dose of Patience, frequently repeated,
would not work an effectual Cure.

THE meaner, and even the poorest of the Female Sex go much more decent in their Dress here, than in *England*. Every Station among them has something particular in Dress to distinguish them, nor do they aim at exceeding it, or appearing what they are not. It is rare to see a Woman here in Rags, which is owing to their not being given up so entirely to Immorality and Debauchery, as with us. A poor Woman will rather pinch her Belly, to put something upon her Back, than pamper her Belly at the Expence of Nakedness. They are contented to live as they can afford to do, and a poor Widow, who can earn but 16 d. a Week, by knitting or spinning, will maintain herself, and three or four Children, decently out of it. This Propriety of Dress is no where more observable than in their Servant-Maids, who are always decent and clean, in a plain and proper Habit, which consists of a Petticoat and Jacket of Serge, every Day ; and, perhaps, of Cloth, or a slight Silk, for *Sundays*; a Linen Cap, close to their Heads, and no farther than their Ears, with an Edging or Border

of Muslin, and a Linen or Silk Handkerchief. The Make of this their Habit is always the same; nor are they allow'd a Plait more in their Caps than customary. Their Wages are small; seldom or never above 40 s. and yet they are always neat, even at their Work; and, when out of it, there is something in the most of them very taking. A proud Minx, who like the Generality of ours, should aim at dressing like her Mistress, or but at wearing a Gown, or Headcloaths, would not be suffer'd in their Houses. These Wenches, when married to Handicrafts-men, Sailors, or the like, or when, pretending to be so, and their Husband at Sea, or elsewhere absent, they serve as Nurses, are then allow'd two Plaits more in their Caps, or a Silk one over it, which is all the Difference Marriage makes in their Dres.

BUT since I have just mentioned Nurses, I must not omit mentioning the vast Number of these Domestick Conveniences, which this City affords, for the Use of idle and unnatural Mothers, who, for their own Ease or Pleasure, can deprive their Children of that natural Sustenance, which the Wisdom of the *Supream Being* has ordained for them, and can turn them grazing into foreign Pasture. They are computed to be seldom less than 4 or 5000; and the most, if not all of them, young Wenches, who have been debauch'd, and got rid of the Fruits of their unlawful Pleasures, either by a natural Death, throwing them upon the Public, or, I fear, but too often, by violent Means. The best Merchants, and even Senators, make no Scruple of taking these Husses into their Houses, and their being Wh——res is so far from being an Objection, that they even chuse them preferably to honest married Women; and they alledge this whimsical Reason for it: "Man and Wife (say they) are
" frequently, if not continually, brawling and
" scolding,

" scolding ; this must of course sour and taint the
" Milk, and render it unwholsome ; whereas stolen
" Pleasures being sweet, it is to be suppos'd, that
" the Children these Wenches have, are begotten
" in the Height of Delight, and consequently
" their Milk wholesome and nourishing". People
of Fashion are, however, generally so cautious,
to have their Milk, as well as their Persons, exa-
min'd by a Physician, or, at least, by the Granny
of the Family ; that if they labour under any Dis-
ease, it may, if possible, be discover'd. These
Wenches, when thus employ'd, as Nurses, have
not only double the Wages they had as Maid-Ser-
vants, and many other Advantages, but are so
pamper'd and tended, for the Sake of the Child,
that it is no small Encouragement to young Wenches,
who are Eye-Witnesses of it, to give way to their
Pleasures, when they can so much mend their Con-
dition by it : And this undoubtedly is one Reason,
why a Supply of these Creatures is never wanting.
What think you, Sir ? is this Method, or that of
our good Women in *England*, of putting out their
Children to Nurse, most eligible ? They are both
inhuman, and, without an absolute Necessity, sin-
ful ; but I am inclin'd to pronounce for the former,
notwithstanding some Inconveniences that attend
it.

To conclude this Letter, I shall just mention a
Word or two of the Cheapness and Goodness of
Provisions here. I think I took Notice, in a for-
mer Letter, of the Cheapness of Fish ; but as cheap
as it is, as good is it likewise. The *Hamburgers*
tell you, they have a different Kind of Fish, in the
best of its Season, for every Month in the Year :
How far this is true, I have not been so nice to ob-
serve ; but for all Sorts of Fish, which we have in
London, they have them here in much greater Per-
fection, and for a sixth Part of the Price ; excepting

ing Mackrel, fresh Herrings, and Sprats, which they have not at all ; Salmon and Trout, which they have, indeed, but as dear, or dearer than with us *, and Oysters, which they must have from *England* or *Holstein*: And they are so nice in their Fish, that excepting Cod and Haddock, which, tho' they have them very fresh, it is impossible to have alive, the poorest People will not buy dead Fish. Their Butcher's Meat is likewise very good, better than I have met with any-where else, in *Germany*; and excepting Mutton, which is not so well tasted, as good as in *England*. The Price is generally, one Sort with another, 2 d. or, at most, $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. per Pound. Tame Fowls are also very good, and not above half the Price as at *London*; but for wild Fowl and Venison it is very dear, and the latter very lean. Their Beer is very bad ; but their Wine is so much the better and cheaper, chiefly *Frentb*, and more white than red ; and the older it is the more they value it, and the greater Price is set upon it, from 3 d a Quart, which is the cheapest, to 12 d, which is the dearest, at Taverns. As Provisions are cheap, so likewise is Day-labor, not above the Third of what it is with us ; and laboring People can the better afford it, as they are us'd to live very mean, and House-rent is likewise cheap. Whatever else may, for the future, occur to me, with Respect to the Inhabitants of this Place, and their Way of living, I shall observe occasionally. In the mean Time, I remain, &c.

* There was formerly such Plenty of Salmon caught in the River *Elb*, and it was so very cheap, that it was thought necessary to make a Law, to exempt Servants from being constrained to eat it above twice a Week ; which Law is yet read, among other ancient Statutes, to the People, from a Window of the *Senat*-house, once every Year, but very unnecessarily ; for few Masters can now come at it twice in a Year.



LETTER XXXI.

SIR,

HAMBURG:

 E S T E R D A Y, being the Anniversary of the Birth of our Sovereign King GEORGE, was celebrated here by Mr. W——ch, the *British Envoy*, with great Pomp and Solemnity. I never was better pleas'd with a Theatrical Performance, than I was with that given last Night, on this Occasion, by that Gentleman, and prepared by his Secretary, Mr. L——d. The *Opera* pitch'd upon for this Solemnity, was that of *Julius Cæsar*, in *Egypt*, of which I gave you an Account in a former Letter; but it was introduced and concluded with two magnificent separate Drama's, compos'd for this Purpose, entitled, *The Joy and Happiness of the British Nation*, in a Musical Prologue and Epilogue, accompanied with Illuminations and Fire-works. The whole House was, upon this Occasion, illuminated and adorn'd in a beautiful Manner; with Lustre's, and a vast Number of Glas-Sconces, with Wax-Candles. The Orchestre was provided with a better Concert of instrumental Musick than ordinary, and in two Balconies over each End of it, were two Choirs of Trumpets, French Horns and Kettle-Drums. As soon as Mr. W——ch and his Guests entered the House, they were saluted with a pompous Martial Symphony, which continued till every one was conveniently seated; when the Curtain drew up leisurely under a softer Symphony of Flutes and Violins, and discover'd the most noble

noble and beautiful Prospect I ever saw on any Stage. The Whole Theatre was illuminated with several Thousands of Lamps, dispos'd, however, in such Manner, behind transparent Scenes, that none of them were to be seen, and yet the Light they gave was extreamly penetrating by Reason of their great Number.

THE Fore-part of the Stage was design'd to represent a large Court before the Temple of *Mars*, with the Temple in View, open and finely illuminated. On each Side of the Front were two fine Thrones, on which were placed two Singers representing *Mars* and *Minerva*. Beyond these, in Perspective, was a double Row of Columns, wreath'd with Branches of Laurels and Olives. Before these were 12 Pedestals, and upon each a transparent Escutcheon, adorn'd with Trophies, in which were 12 Emblematic Representations, describing 12 Attributes, ascrib'd to the Kings of *Great Britain*.

THE Columns supported six threefold triumphant Arches, transparent, adorn'd with Foliage, of fundry Colors, interspers'd with proper Emblems, Mottoes and Devices, in Honor to his Majesty's sacred Person, and most illustrious House.

BETWEEN the Pillars were erected 10 Thrones, in Niches, adorn'd with Festoons and Flowers, upon which sat 10 Nymphs (who sung in the Choruses) representing 10 Blessings, which his Majesty's Dominions enjoy under his happy Administration, viz. *Moderation, Tranquility, Liberty, Concord, Justice, Toleration, Plenty, Security, Content, Joy*. Each of these Nymphs had a Representation of her Adversary, bound in Chains, at her Feet, viz. *Tyranny, Civil Broils, Captivity, Discord, Injustice, Persecution, Want, Incertitude, Despair and Sorrow*: And over each Nich was placed a proper Emblem, with a Motto.

IN the Middle of the Stage, under the triumphal Arches, were six transparent Columns, adorn'd with Foliage and Flowers, in the Middle of which were six Ovals, and in them the following Words: *Prærogativa Coronæ, Privilegium Procerum, Libertas Populi.* The Columns were joined by a Chain of 32 Links, each containing a Letter, and together forming the following Inscription: *Ex his tribus Vinculum indissolubile.* Before these Columns were a Lion and Unicorn, supporting the two Initial Letters of his Majesty's Name, in Cyphers; and upon the Columns rested three transparent Arches, containing Chronogrammatic Inscriptions.

IN the Center, under the farthest Arch, was erected, on a Pedestal of white Marble, a gilt Statue of his Majesty, as large as Life, in his Royal Robes, adorn'd with the Ensigns of the most noble Order of the Garter, having the Imperial Crown of *Great Britain* on his Head, and the Scepter and Globe in his Hands. On the Pedestal was a proper Inscription.

AT the Foot of the Pedestal, on a small Elevation, sat a Singer, representing *Great Britain*, and, on each Side of her, four others, representing *France, Ireland, Hannover* and *America*, in proper Habits,

BEHIND all this were represented the Entrance into the Temple, thro' two magnificent Porches, and the whole Temple finely illuminated.

THE Performers in the *Dramma* were those already mention'd, together with the Goddess of Peace, and the several Choruses attending them.

AFTER this Musical Prologue, was perform'd the Opera of *Julius Cæsar* in *Egypt*; and, after the Opera, we were also entertain'd with a Musical Epilogue.

THE Stage, in the Epilogue, represented a pleasant Prospect in the County of *Oxford*, where the River *Isis* falls into the *Thame*, and both together form

form the famous River *Thamisis* or *Thames*. At a Distance was discovered a large Arch, finely illuminated, thro' which appeared the Conflux of these two Rivers.

On each Side of the Arch, between the Columns, were two transparent Niches, in which were Figures, representing these two Rivers; and above, on the Cornish, two more, representing Trade and Wealth.

UNDER the Arch, were the Arms of the City of *London*, in the Center, and, on each Side, those of the twelve principal Companies, in their proper Colors, with a *Latin* Inscription under them.

THE Persons of the Drama, were *Neptune*, *Aeolus*, the *Thames*, with the several Choruses attending them, and as well in the Epilogue as the Prologue, was a great Variety of splendid Dances.

AT the Conclusion of the Epilogue, the Fore-part of the Stage was suddenly darken'd, the Conflux of the two Rivers disappear'd, and instead thereof was discover'd, thro' the Arch, the River *Thames*, in its Course thro' the City of *London*, with a beautiful Prospect of that City by Moon-light; in the Nature of the *Theatre of the World*, shewn at *London*, but infinitely larger. On the River lay six Ships at Anchor, with Colors display'd and Pendants flying, in the Form of a Half-Moon. In the Middle of this Half-Moon, was plac'd the Fire-work, on sundry Pontons, likewise in the Form of a Half-Moon, and in the following Order:

AT the two Corners, were plac'd two Columns, with Crowns on them: Within these, two Pyramids, form'd of Stars, with two radiant Suns on the Top, and in the Middle of them the Letters G. R. and in the Pedestals ANNO 1727. Within these, on two Pedestals, were two of the Royal Grenadiers standing Sentry, on each Side of the two Initial

Letters, of his Majesty's Name, G. L. in a Cypher, with a Crown over them, which were plac'd in the Center, supported by the Lion and Unicorn: And between these Figures, something elevated, were the Letters VIVAT.

THE Fire-work was introduced by a fine Marshal Symphony, accompanied with Trumpets, French Horns, and Kettle Drums, which was follow'd by the Discharge of 45 Cannon from the Ships and Shoar. After this, all Sorts of artificial Fire was pump'd out of the Tops of the Crowns on the Columns. Then the Stars of the Pyramids, and radiant Suns on the Top of them burnt in white Fire, and the Letters in the Suns, and the Pedestal of the Pyramids in blue. After this, *Neptune* rose out of the Water, and, with his blazing Trident, set Fire to the King's Cypher and Crown, with the VIVAT, which burnt the first in blue, and the last in white Fire; and, at the same Time, all Sorts of artificial Fire, Peacocks-tails, and the like, were play'd and fill'd the Air: And to conclude, a great Number of Rockets, and Fire-balls, proceeded from the Tops of the Grenadier's Caps: The Martial Symphony continuing all the while. The Curtain was no sooner drop'd, than all the Doors, Windows and Twilights of the Stage, were immediately thrown open to carry off the Smoak, which, by that Means, did not in the least offend the Audience.

THESE Pieces were continued for four successive Days, and met with the Applause they justly deserve'd: But this I must beg Leave to observe, that tho' my Friend, Mr. L——d, has, upon this Occasion, shewn a great Fertility of Invention, yet it borders too much on that false Wit so beautifully describ'd by Mr. Addison, in the first Volume of the *Spectators*, and abounds too much in Chrono-

Chronograms and the like * : So likewise his Architecture, tho' very beautiful, has a little too much of the *Gotick* in it, I mean of the Extravagances of an irregular Fancy †.

THIS Entertainment being over, I was carried, by an Acquaintance, to drink a Glass of Wine; at a Tavern where there is the largest Cask in this City, containing upwards of a Hundred Hogsheads. We found it fill'd with old *French* White-Wine, a Liquor very much in Esteem; and, indeed, excepting *Rhenish* or Old Hock, almost the only Wine drank here: For you seldom meet with Red Wine, except in the Houses of the *French* or *English*: And this old *French* White-Wine is valued, and a Price set upon it, according to its Age. We drank three or four Pint-Rummers standing at the Head of the Cask, during which I took Notice of a more than ordinary Noise, as of Men quarrelling in their Cups; but, at the same Time, accompanied with an almost incessant Laughing, which appeared to be in the same Apartment, and at no great Distance. These incoherent Sounds seeming to proceed from one and the same Company, put me upon enquiring into the Meaning of them. My Friend told me, smiling, that, in an adjacent Room, there met, every

* This Censure of the Author's is, beyond all Dispute, very just, but then he should have consider'd, that these Inventions were for the Entertainment of Germans, who are far from thinking them False Wit.

† Here I must beg Leave to dissent from our Author: The Architecture was not, indeed, perfectly modern, and it would have been ridiculous if it had; as the Representation was that of an ancient *Heathen* Temple. If the Author, who ever he be, will give himself the Trouble of looking into the Volume I have publish'd of Theatrical Representations of my Invention, he may perhaps find I am not quite a Stranger to modern Architecture,

Night, the oddest Set of Mortals that ever came together over a Bottle ; that their whole Conversation and Diversion consisted in railing at and vilifying one another, with the most vulgar Expressions the Invention of the most abandon'd Mob could produce, and he who excell'd, and was most ready in such foul-mouth'd Language, was the Hero of the Night. As this seem'd to me, to be the most singular of all the extraordinary Clubs I had ever heard of, I was curious to be an Eye or rather an Ear-Witness of this polite Conversation ; and the Room, where this genteel Company assembled, being a public Room, we order'd a Quart Rummer of Wine to be brought us into the same Apartment. We found the greatest Part of the Society was already departed ; but the eight or ten Members, who were yet remaining, made a Clamor that might have pass'd for a Hundred, and were too intent on their Diversion, to take any Notice of our coming in. They seem'd to be Artificers or Tradesmen, who met to wash away the Cares and Labor of the Day in a merry Glasf ; but sure never was Mirth so extravagant. Tho' their Number was now small, yet there was more Noise and Confusion among them than at a Bear-Garden, and more vile and shocking Discourse, than I ever heard at *Billinggate*. Every vulgar Expression was accompanied with a Horse-Laugh of the whole Company, and the more filthy the Discourse happen'd to be, the greater was the Merriment *. You

* Curiosity once led me into this very Society ; and I must confess, in all the Course of my Life, I never heard so much Lewdness, Turpitude and Obscenity proceed from the Mouth of Man, as in the short Time I was among them : But what is most shocking, this Society was far from consisting of Men of so mean Stations of Life as our Author supposes ; there were many among them of great Substance and Reputation ; and, among the Rest, the Master of the House, a rigid *Presbyterian*, who would give Place to none, in this Kind of Heroism.

may imagine, I was soon weary of these disharmonious Sounds, after having spent the former Part of the Evening amidst the very Reverse of them. I therefore took my Leave of my Friend as soon as I could with Decency, and retired to my Lodgings, where the Reflections I could not forbear making on the unhappy State of that Part of Mankind, who can, in so extraordinary a Manner, debase the Image of their Creator, so discompos'd my Mind, that I could hardly get a Wink of quiet Sleep the whole Night. I am, however, sleeping or waking, &c.



LETTER XXXII.

SIR,

HAMBURG.

 WAS inform'd, some Time since, of a very whimsical Assembly in this Town, which is frequented by Persons of the greatest Distinction, I mean at the *Toilet* of an ancient Lady of Quality. You may remember, it was some Years ago the Fashion for Ladies to receive Visits in Bed: However, I believe those Compliments were not often paid to Ladies of 60 Years of Age or upwards. But for the *Toilet*, the secret Transactions of it are and ought to be held as sacred as the Cabinet of a prime Minister of State. Had some celebrated Beauty, indeed, condescended to have display'd her Charms in so open a Manner, I should not so much have wonder'd if the *Beau Monde* had resorted thither, to feast their Eyes at so delicious a Banquet: But what Pleasure the Male-Sex could have in viewing

a Lady not far short of her grand Climacteric, in the Action of vainly attempting to repair the Ruins of Time, I could not conceive. I was, therefore, impatient to see this grand Curiosity ; and having desired a Friend to introduce me, was yesterday carried to this extraordinary Assembly. The Lady I mean, is the old Countess *V----n---t*, who lives in one of the finest, best built, and best furnish'd Houses in this City, and this Assembly is held for an Hour or two before Dinner. We were carried into her Ladyship's Dressing-Room, which we found almost fill'd with Persons of Quality, and I observed some foreign Ministers among them, who, I should have thought, might have pass'd their Time better. The Gentlemen were all standing, and had form'd a Sort of Ring round the Lady's *Toilet*, where she was siting on a low-back'd Elbow-Chair, bare-headed, with her Gentlewoman behind her, combing her grey Locks, whilst she was cleansing the few Teeth she had left, and between whiles discoursing with the Company. As I could find nothing in this that could give great Delight to the Eye, I flatter'd myself, that by geting towards the Front of the Ring, I should not fail of meeting with some Entertainment for the Mind ; for I had been inform'd, it was the Lady's Wit and Understanding that had gain'd her so many Admirers. I found the Language an odd Composition of *German* and *French*, sometimes indeed spoken alternatively ; but oftner interwoven. While I was at some Distance, I would have sworn by the Airs, the Smiles and Mirth, that every Compliment which pass'd must be refin'd to Sublimity, and every Jest, Wit Angelical : But when I came within hearing, good G---d, what Stuff ! Hang me, if I have not heard Porters and Fish-wives talk better Sense, and break Jests infinitely more touching. I was soon as impatient

patient to be going, as I had been before to see this Assembly ; but as I found my Friend would not be the first ; nor did I care to appear singular ; I therefore bethought myself of a Stratagem to break up the Company. I remember'd I had some of my learned Friend's Universal Snuff, for refreshing the Memory, in my Pocket ; and pulling out my Box, offer'd a Pinch of it to the Gentleman who stood next to me ; and he, for the Singularity of it, offer'd it to the Lady. She had scarce clear'd her Fingers of the Pinch she had taken, before it began to work most Effectually : Her Loquacity began to abate ; a gloomy Pensiveness sat on her Brow, and the Vapors seiz'd her Ladyship in so violent a Manner, that she was oblig'd to retire, and of Course the Company broke up. The Symptoms were so extraordinary, that every Body was apprehensive of the Consequences ; but happening to take a few Drops of the Water of *Lethe*, her Recovery was as sudden as the Fit, and the Lady was in a Condition to see Company again the same Evening.

GOING from this whimsical Assembly towards the Exchange, I observ'd a great Concourse of People flocking into the Town-Hall, which is near it, and, upon Enquiry, found it was to see the Ceremony of pronouncing Sentence of Death perform'd on a Malefactor, who had been guilty of a very barbarous Murder. As there is something very singular in this Ceremony, as well as in the Execution of it afterwards, a Relation thereof may not be unacceptable to you. When I came into the Town Hall, I found the whole Senat sitting, in a Sort of square Tribunal, in their Habit of State. This Habit is so very extraordinary, that I should find it difficult to describe it to you, so as to be understood. To give you, however, a Sketch of this whimsical Dress, it consists of a Sort

Sort of Tabard or loose Coat (hanging over a common Suit of black Cloaths) with short Sleeves, and reaching to the Calves of their Legs. This upper Garment, which consists of a Mixture of Silk and Velvet, adorn'd with monstrous large Tuffts, all black, is of the most odd Shape and Make of any Thing I ever saw. The Facings, which are at least six Inches broad, I observ'd to be of Sattin, in the Habit of a Senator, and of a dark brown Fur, in that of a Burghermaster. They all wear Ruffs of a monstrous Size, and large high crown'd Hats of Velvet, likewise of a very singular Form, and the whole very heavy and cumberfom ; and yet, with this fweltering Drefs, they are always burthen'd, when upon Busines, which is daily of one Sort or other, and at Fune-rals. But to return ; The Senat being seated, all cover'd, but the presiding Burghermaster, and the Prisoner brought into Court, his whole Proces was read over to him, and then the Sentence pronounc'd ; which was to have the Flesh torn off his Arms with red hot Pincers, and then to be broke, not on, but with the Wheel, alive. During the Ceremony, I observed several of the Senators had a Sort of Fan in their Hands made of Feathers, such as they use here to blow Fires with instead of Bellows. Upon asking a Person who stood near me, what was the Meaning of it, I was told it was the Remains of *Popish* Superstition. It was suppos'd, that such notorious Malefactors were posseis'd with a Devil, who, when the Sentence was pronounc'd, having perform'd his Part, left him, and these Fans, which I suppose were dip'd in Peter's universal Pickle, were a Sort of defensive Weapons to secure their Worships from any Insult from his D----l----p ; and the same Person shew'd me a square Trap-Door in the Ceiling, thro' which, being open'd upon these Occasions, he was suppos'd

pos'd to make his Exit. Whether any such idle Story did ever prevail among the Vulgar, in those Days of Ignorance, or whether that Person endeavor'd to impose on my Credulity, I leave undetermin'd; but I give it you as it was told me. The Day for pronouncing Sentence on Malefactors, for capital Crimes, is here always on a *Friday*, and Execution is on the *Monday* following.

I HAD the Curiosity to go the next Day to see the Prisoner, in the common Prison, which is here the Hangman's House; and was pleas'd to find, that these unhappy Wretches (tho' the Punishment they suffer is more adequate to the Atrocity of their Crimes, than with us) are, 'till the melancholy Hour comes, treated with more Humanity. Before Sentence, they are chain'd to an oblong Table, in a lower Room of the Prison, and particular Care is taken that they behave with Decency. At Night, they are carried up Stairs, where they are chain'd to the Floor, with Straw to ly on, and the Hangman is allow'd four Marks (or about 5 s. 4 d.) a Week, for the Maintenance of each Prisoner. But they have no sooner receiv'd Sentence, than instead of being thrown into a noisom Dungeon, as is the inhuman Method with us, they are carried into a handsom upper Room, where they are allow'd a good Bed, and all reasonable Comforts in Eating and Drinking; and from this Time, they are constantly attended by an able Minister, which Duty every Clergy-man who has a Living in this City, is oblig'd to perform by Rotation. However, the Clergy have introduced this Cruelty, that if the Convict happen to be a *Roman Catholic*, *Calvinist* or *Jew*, he is not allow'd to prepare for Heaven, in the Way he has been educated; but is constantly harrafs'd by the *Lutheran* Priests, in Hopes of making a Convert of him.

BEING

BEING, upon this Occasion, as a Stranger, shewn the whole House, I observ'd the Hangman's Apartments handsomly furnish'd, his Wife and Children decently dress'd, and the Man himself a clever, genteel, well-behav'd Fellow: This put me upon enquiring what might be the Revenue and Perquisites of a Hangman (*Scharfrichter*, or *Severe Judge*, for that is his Title) in this Place; and I was told, tho' the Office is in some Measure reckon'd scandalous, the Income is considerable, and, besides the Salary, arises from the following Perquisites: 1. As I said before, he is allow'd four Marks per Week, for the boarding of every Prisoner; and 2. the same Sum for each Prisoner, every Time he is carried up to his Trial, which is generally four or five Times. 3. One Mark for every Execution, of whatever Kind, whether Whiping, Hanging, Beheading, &c. 4. Two Pence for every Person who comes to see the Prison and Prisoners, and four Pence after a Condemnation; which, as the Curiosity of the Vulgar here is insatiable, raises a large Sum, the House being almost continually full on these Occasions. 5. The Hangman is T---m-t---dman general of the whole City. 6. He has the Privilege, that all dead Horses, Cattle, and other dead Beasts must be carried out of the City, by his Servants, for which, besides the Hides, he is in Right to demand a Fee of a Dollar for a Horse, and so in Proportion: And if any presume to throw out, bury, or otherwise convey away, but a Dog or a Cat without his, Knowledge, and Satisfaction given him, he has Power to set his Cart at their Door, and let it remain there 'till they have compounded with him. 7. Every other Year, his Servants, who, for that End, go daily thro' the Streets with great Clubs, have Power, during the Dog-Days, to knock all the Dogs on the Head they meet with, that have not

not their Master's Ticket round their Necks, which must be purchas'd at four Pence each: 8. And in the ensuing Year, he is in Right to demand a Piece of Mony, which is generally an Halfpenny or a Penny of every House in the City, and in Case of Refusal has Power to break a Pane of Glass. Judge you, Sir, what all these Perquisites, in so great a City as *Hamburg* (which is said to contain 30,000 Houses) must amount to. With this, he is reputed a very good Surgeon, and in Cases of Dislocations and Fractures is employ'd preferable to any other. The very Superstition and Folly of the Vulgar administer to his Advantage: The Blood of Persons beheaded; a certain Mois growing on the Head of Wretches who have hung some Months on the Gallows; nay the Birchen Rods, with which a Criminal has been whipt, are fondly believed to be Sovereign Remedies in certain Cases, and purchas'd at a dear Rate. A Knife, Sword, or any other Instrument, with which a Person has been murder'd, put into the Hands of a Woman in Labor, gives a speedy Delivery: The Fat of Dogs, us'd as a Pomade, is an excellent Preservative of the Skin, and as such purchas'd by Ladies of the best Distinction at an extravagant Rate, with 20 more such egregious Follies, which bring daily Grist to his Mill.

HAVING seen all the upper Part of this Prison, I was carried to see the Place and Instruments of Torture, which are in the Cellar. By their Laws, in criminal Cases, no Man is punishable here, without a Self-Confession; but to extort this Confession, they have five Degrees of Torture, which are applied, one after the other, in Proportion to the Strength of the Evidence, in Support of the Accusation. If there be no direct Proof, they proceed no farther than the first Degree, or, as they call it, the Territion; when the Person accus'd is carried into the

the Place of Torture, stript, and the Executioner, in a Readiness to perform the Office, with the Instruments of Torture, shewn him ; if this have no Effect, and no farther Proof appears, he is clear'd. If there be some direct Proof to any Part of the Fact laid in the Accusation, attended with probable Circumstances, they proceed to the second, third or fourth Degree, according to the Weight thereof, begining always with the lowest ; but they never go so far as the last Degree, unless the Fact be clearly and incontestably made out. This last Degree of Torture being very singular, I shall give you a Description of it. They call it the *Pein-Banck* (or Bench of Pain) and the Manner is this : At one End of the Cellar is a Sort of Bench or Table, sloping downwards, about 10 Foot long, and two and a half broad : The Prisoner, after having before undergone the other Degrees of Torture, being stript naked to the Waist, is laid on this Table, on his Back, and his Feet strap'd down to the two lower Corners of it. His Arms being tied behind him, with a Rope round his Wrists, are, by Means of a Pully at the upper End of the Table, drawn up, in such Manner as to dislocate the Shoulder Bones, and turn them quite round, to stretch the Body beyond its usual Length. In the mean Time, an Instrument, which they call the *Gespickte Hase* (or *Larded Hare*) being an Iron Roll as long as the Breadth of the Table, and about two Inches Diameter, the Surface of which is full of Iron Spikes, about the third of an Inch long, is plac'd under the small of his Back, and as the Weight of his Body forces those Spikes, that are uppermost, into him, so every Twitch of the Pully removes it higher, and fixes other Spikes into his Back, 'till, in the End, it comes up to his Shoulder-Bones : And as if all this was not sufficient Torture,

ture, the Executioner stands by the Side of the poor Wretch, with a Pot of melted Brimston, which, by Means of a Bundle of Quills, with the Feathers on, he is continually sprinkling on his Belly, Breasts and Arms. What think you, Sir, of this Inhumanity? Is it possible, that the Hopes of preserving a miserable Life, should enable a Person to endure such exquisite Pain for five or six Hours together; that being the Time usually employ'd in going thro' all the Degrees of Torture? I am told it is, and that there have been Instances of Persons who have dur'd them all, and escap'd with Life. They tell you, as something remarkable, that two of their Magistrates, who, about the Year 1682, invented this last Degree of Torture, were the first who experienc'd it: For having conspir'd to deliver the City into the Hands of the King of Denmark, the Plot was discover'd, and the two Ring-Leaders being brought to a Confession; by the same cruel Argument they had invented for others, paid for their Treachery with their Heads. The interlocutory Sentence, by which a Prisoner is adjug'd to Torture, is only general; but the Degree is lock'd up in the Breast of the Judges, who are always present, siting, with a Clerk to take down the Confession in Writing, at a Table with a Curtain drawn round it, so that they can hear and speak to the suffering Wretch, without being Eye-Witnesses of this Cruelty; and can mitigate or extend it, according to the Strength, or other Circumstances of the Patient.

BUT to return to the Malefactor I first mention'd; I had the Curiosity, for once, to see so shocking a Sight as his Execution. On the Monday following his Sentence, at Noon, he was brought out of the Prison, attended by two Ministers, one on each Side of him; and was plac'd in a Cart, siting on a Bench, with his Hands tied to each Side

Side of it, and the Instruments, with which he had committed the Murder, hanging about his Neck. At the same Time, an iron Pan, with burning Charcoal, and a Pair of monstrous large Iron Pincers in it, were put in the Cart ; and the Cloaths and Shirt being torn off the Prisoner's right Arm, the Executioner seiz'd it above the Elbow, with the red hot Pincers, and, as I apprehended, tore the Piece off; for, notwithstanding the Wound was cauteriz'd, with the red hot Iron, Blood issued plentifully from it. The Place where the Murder was committed being not far from the Prison, the Cart was drove thither, and there the Prisoner suffer'd the same in his left Arm. In this mangled Condition, he was carried to the Place of Execution, which is about half a Mile without the Town, in the Suburb of St. George's; a large high artificial Mount, with a broad Moat round it, and a Draw-Bridge ; and situate in such a Manner, that the Execution may be seen at a great Distance. The Slowness of the Procession, thro' an incredible Crowd, and the Distance, made it a good Hour before the Prisoner came to the fatal Place, the two Ministers walking all the Way, on each Side of the Cart, praying for and exhorting him ; a true Slavery, which our easy Priests here would hardly be brought to comply with. The Cart being come to the Foot of the Bridge, the Prisoner was led between the two Ministers to the Top of the Mount, where, after a very short Preparation, he was stript to the Waist, and laid on his Back, on a Sort of a wooden Frame, rais'd about a Foot and a half above the Ground, in such a Manner, that his Arms and Legs lay hollow. The Executioner then, with a wooden Cart-wheel, first broke his Legs and Arms, then the Body being turn'd, gave him three Strokes with the Wheel, on the Neck, and being again turn'd, three more on the Breast, which dispatch'd him.

When

When the Crime is not attended with very barbarous Circumstances, they begin with these *Coups de Grace*, or Blows on the Neck and Breast, and the Criminal is strangled at the same Time. The Body, mangled in this terrible Manner, was then thrown into the Cart again, and carried to the Gallows, which is about half a Mile farther, beyond the Outworks of the Town, and there chain'd upon a Wheel rais'd to the Top of a Post about twelve Foot high, to remain a public Spectacle, among many others, who had suffer'd the same ignominious Death.

AND here I could not without some Concern observe the ridiculous Curiosity of People of the best Fashion in this Country. I found, when I came to the Place of Execution, a vast Concource of People, as is usual, indeed, every where, on these Occasions: But I was surpriz'd to see among them great Numbers of Persons of the first Distinction, and more Ladies than Gentlemen, in their own Coaches, I believe I may say some Hundreds: And I am inform'd, it is not, as it was with me, a Matter of Curiosity for once only; but that you may see the same Persons, at almost exery Execution, feasting their Eyes with the same horrid Spectacle over and over again (an Amusement I think not very becoming the fair Sex, and Persons from whom one might expect a more delicate and refin'd Taste) and making the Circumstances of such a doleful Scene, the Subject of their Discourse in all Assemblies, for many Days afterwards. The Design (and a very commendable one it is) of public Punishment, is public Example; but sure Persons who have had the Advantage of a liberal Education, and either have or ought to have the Principles of Virtue deeply rooted in them from their Infancy, can't be suppos'd to stand in Need of such public Admonition. But there was one Circumstance, in

the Conclusion of this Tragedy, which, as much as it had sunk my Spirits, I could not but look upon as ludicrous. When the mangled Body of the Malefactor was thrown into the Cart, to be convey'd to the Place where it was to remain expos'd, what striving was there not among the Coaches, which should get nearest to attend it; and as they were oblig'd to pass a narrow Gateway, where but one Coach could go abreast, it made a Procession of a larger Number of Coaches than I remember ever to have seen attend the Corpse of Persons of the highest Quality to their Graves.

THIS melancholy Sight put me upon reflecting on the Difference between our Executions in *England*, and these here, and tho' the latter are attended with such shocking Circumstances; yet as the Punishment is more adequate to the Crime, I think it certainly better answers the Design of it, as well with Regard to the Person suffering, as the Spectators. To see a Person, who has been guilty of a Murder, attended, perhaps, with all the cruel Circumstances Barbarity could invent, suffer no greater Punishment, than a poor Rogue who has stolen the Value of a few Shillings only, to keep him, perhaps, from starving, seems to cast such a Slur upon Justice, and to argue such a Deficiency in our Laws, as I cannot think on without Concern. The Manner of our public Executions defeat the very Intent of them: The Lowness of our Gallows, or Gibbets, and the Method of drawing the Cart from under the Malefactors, by which they drop with their Feet within two Foot of the Ground, deprives nine in ten of the Persons for whose Example the Execution is design'd, from seeing any Thing of it: The Indelicacies that are committed, even under the Gallows, turns the whole, instead of a solemn Act of Justice, into a mere Farce; and the

the Persons who suffer make so easy a Step out of this World into the next, that these Examples rather serve to encourage than to deter People of desperate Fortunes, and little or no Principles or Education: Wretches who look no farther than the present Moment, 'till it is too late; who have no farther Care than to live well, according to their Notions of living, or at least merrily; and when the Hands of Justice puts a Stop to the Carrier of their Wickedness, to be eased of their Miseries at the Expence of a gentle Swing. But I am walking in a Path I have no right to, and therefore shall stop short to assure you of my being as ever, &c.



LETTER XXXIII.

SIR,

HAMBURG.

MONG other Rarities in my learned Friend's House in the Country, I was highly delighted with his Collection of Pictures; which discover as well his Judgment in Painting, as his Skill in Invention; to which latter they are most of them owing, for a Quality not always, nor indeed often, found in the best Pieces of Painting: I mean, that, at the same Time they delight the Eye, with the Mastery of dead Art, they please and instruct the Mind, by a lively and symbolical Representation of some Virtue or Vice; of the Nature of which, they imprint in us a stronger Idea, than any Conception we can have of them from the most elegant Description in Words. An Account of some few of them may not be unacceptable to you.

IN the Hall, opposite the Entrance into the House, on each Side of the folding Doors, leading into the circular Apartment, are two very large Pieces of Painting, of the same Size, answering one another, and containing several Figures as big as Life. In that, on the right Hand, is represented, siting on a magnificent triumphal Char, adorn'd with looking Glasses, and cover'd with a Canopy of Cloth of Gold, *Paosua*, the Consort of a *Chinese* Emperor, call'd *Yeu Vam*, cloath'd in the richest and most pompous Apparel. The greatest and almost only Delight this Princess had, was in hearing the rushing Noise made by the tearing of Silks and other costly Stuffs ; and in gratifying this Pleasure she expended several Millions during her Reign. She is represented in the very Action of tearing in Pieces a costly Piece of Velvet ; at her Feet ly the Spoils of her Labor, and on her left Shoulder, she has a *Cameleon*. The Horses of her Char, richly caparison'd, are led by Pride, on the one Side, adorn'd with Peacocks Feathers ; and Vanity on the other Side, with a Bubble in her left Hand ; but Envy, with a long leathern Bridle, behind the Char, keeps it back, with all her Might. Under the Char lies a great Heap of old-fashion'd Cloaths, stiff-bodied Gowns, Fardingals, high-crown'd Hats, and the like. At her Feet lies a great empty Bag, which two Figures, representing *Anxious Care*, and *Deceit*, the former with a Laram on her Head, and the latter, with a Fishing-Rod in her right Hand, and a Bird's Net, in the Left;, are endeavoring to fill. At a Distance, is discover'd *Poverty*, siting on a miserable Dung-Cart, drawn by two wretched Horses, so meagre that they seem to be but the Skeletons of that noble Creature, and withal so feeble, that they can hardly support their own Weight. *Poverty* is accompanied

panied by *Servitude* in Chains, and *Contempt* cloathed in miserable Rags.

IN the Picture on the left Hand, is represented a *Heathen Temple*, of a circular Form, the Pavement as well as the arched Roof of which is of *Mosaick Work*; tho' not of Stone, but of small Bones, artificially join'd and interwoven. The Idol, which is one of the most extraordinary, and withal most frightful Figures I ever saw, has a monstrous large Head, with swoln puff'd out Cheeks, that almost hide his Nose, a wide Mouth, with the Teeth of an *Hyena*, the Neck of a Crane, a fat pursy Belly, &c. His Breast is cover'd with a scaly Coat of Mail made of Oyster and Cockle-Shells, his Head adorn'd with a Pasty, in the Form of a Turband, and his Mantle an Intermixture of the Feathers of Pheasants, Ortolans and Quails. This Idol is not plac'd, as usual, upon his Altar, but siting behind it; and the Altar itself is in the Form of a Table, plentifully cover'd with the most delicious Foods, plac'd in beautiful Order, and many of them raised in the Form of Pyramids. A great Number of Persons of both Sexes, in costly Attire, officiate as Priests, some with Chaffing-Dishes and Lamps in their Hands, instead of Censers, but most of them with Spoons, Knives and Forks. They perform their Sacrifice neither standing nor kneeling, but siting round the Altar. On a little Altar, on one Side, stands a Sand or Hour-Glass, which has ten Hours to run, to shew, that this Sacrifice must be of so long Duration, and there are several other By-Altars, in the Form of Bouffets, Marble-Tables and Tea-Tables, at proper Distances. One of the chief Priests, in the Habit of a Cook, drives *Time*, *Pru-dence* and *Temperance*, out of a Door of the Temple, with his Spit; while a second, with a large Glass in his Hand, opens another, and lets in the

Dropfy, with a pale Visage, but a thick Belly and Legs, and the *Gout*, with swoln Feet, and crippled Hands. At a Distance, thro' a Window of the Temple, are discover'd several Persons, in shabby tatter'd Apparell, running away, most of them gnawing of Bones, with which their Hands are fill'd. I need not now tell you, that these two Pieces of Painting represent *Luxury in Apparel* and *Feasting*; and the Figures are so well disposed, the Colors so beautiful, the Shadowing so just, and every Stroke of the Pencil so masterly, that I was at a Loss to determine whether the Invention, or the Execution of them, were most worthy my Admiration. I was likewise pleased at my Friend's placing them in the full View of every one who came into his House, as a Token of his Abhorrence as well of one as the other.

OVER the folding Doors, I discover'd another Piece of Painting, not so large indeed as the two former, but which, at first View, I perceived to be emblematic, and is, for its Invention, very well deserving a Place between the two former, in a more elevated Station. This Piece, which had evident Signs of its being the Performance of a masterly Hand, shews a calm Sea, with the finest Representation of Sun-shine, that it is possible for the Imagination to frame. Upon this spacious and smiling Ocean, I could discover, but one only Bark, seeming to be near, and hastening towards, a Harbor, which appear'd to be the very Reverse of the beautiful View I have just describ'd. It was over-spread with black frightful Clouds, and the Shoar offer'd nothing to View, but ruinous Sepulchres, Skeletons, and the like. An ancient Man, with a Scyth in one Hand, and an Hour-Glass standing by him, sat at the Helm of this Bark, which was rowed by four Persons, of very different Aspects and Garb. One had his Brow girt with a Chaplet of

of Flowers, another with a Garland of Ears of Corn, the third was adorn'd with all Sorts of Fruits, and the fourth was clad in Furs: And they all seem'd to strive, with great Diligence, to reach the Harbor they had in View. In the mean Time, the only Passenger, I saw in the Boat, lay unconcern'd in the Poop, seeming in a secure and profound Sleep, tho' an Angel, who stood by him, and held a Label, on which were certain Words written in a Language which I did not understand, endeavor'd to awake him.

WHILE I was reflecting what might be the Design of this Piece, my Friend came up to me, and, finding me at a Loss, gave me the following Explanation of it. "The calm Sea and Sunshine" (said he) are lively Representations of those "Happinesses, which it has pleas'd the Supreme Being, of his bountiful Mercy, to bestow upon us in this World, as so many Comforts in our Passage thro' it to Eternity, and which if we would but be truely sensible of them, are innumerable. *Time*, the Consumer of all Things, measures out to us the Hours of our Warfare, and guides, as it were, the Bark which carries us to the Harbor of Rest, our long Home; and *Spring, Summer, Harvest and Winter*, continually row on with us, till we arrive at it: While we, senseless, stupid Mortals, without any REGARD to the numberless Blessings we daily enjoy, sleep on, as if we were, in a State of Insensibility, 'till a Voice from Heaven rouses us, with the Words you observ'd on the Label held by the Angel, *Awake O Man! Bebold the Haven of Eternity.*" I was so pleas'd with the Invention of this Piece, and the Reflections which naturally resulted upon the Consideration of it, that it was with a Sort of Dissatisfaction I was interrupted in them; tho' by my Friend, to take a View of

another curious Piece of Art ; a Description of which will be a very proper Sequel to this above ; but not to deprive you of the Pleasure of employing some Thoughts on this first, I shall defer it 'till my next, and conclude now, as usual, &c.



LETTER XXXIV.

SIR,

HAMBURG.

 W A S just going to make my Observations on some other Pieces of Painting in my Friend's Hall, when he told me, we might take another Opportunity for that ; but for the present, he would shew me, for the Amusement of an Hour or two, the wonderful Operation of a curious *Laterna Magica*, the Invention of a very great Artist, and an extraordinary Improvement of that pretty Machine we generally call by that Name. He led me to his Attick Story, into a Gallery over his Library, which I found was set a-part, and prepar'd for that Purpose. It was entirely darkned, excepting two Candles on one Side, near which two Elbow-Chairs were placed, in which we were no sooner seated, than the Candles went out, as if it were of themselves. Immediately, upon a Signal given, a Curtain, at the End of the Gallery, was drawn up, and discover'd the most beautiful Firmament I had ever seen. On one Side, the Sky appear'd diversified with that Variety of beautiful Colors, which we see at the Setting of the Sun, after a fine Day ; and, soon after, the Moon, rising in a clear Horizon, and the Stars appearing, bright and twinkling, as on a frosty Night, discover'd new Beauties on the other

other Side. I had not diverted myself with this beautiful Prospect above two Minutes, before there suddenly appear'd, on the Middle of the Stage, a fine transparent Globe, partly green, and partly blue, which, being in continual Motion round its own Axis, I soon discover'd was design'd to represent the Planet we live on. I observ'd round the Globe a motly colour'd transparent *Æther*, in which I perceiv'd seven Figures hovering, near the Surface of the Earth, so small, that, with the naked Eye, I could not make any Distinction between them: But upon making Use of a Perspective I had in my Pocket, I perceived that one, which seemed superior to all the rest, was the Figure I had frequently seen painted to represent the Goddess of *Riches*. I was preparing to take a more exact View of the Figures, with the Help of my Glass, when my Friend told me, I need not give myself that Trouble, I should soon see them distinct and separate.

He, thereupon, gave a Signal, and the Curtain fell; but it soon rose again, and discover'd the Goddess of *Riches* alone, as big as Life. One Part of the Stage represented a noble Palace, and the other a beautiful Garden, with pleasant Walks, fine Statues and Fountains. The Goddess herself sat in the Middle of the Garden, on a triumphal Char, cover'd with Purple, richly embroider'd. She was clad in a Vestment of Cloth of Gold, with a Mantle of Silver Moor, embellish'd with precious Stones. In one Hand, she held a rich Jewel, and a costly String of Pearls, and in the other, a large Bag of Gold Coin. Round about her were several open Chests of Money, and great Heaps of Gold and Silver Plate. The Horses of her Char, which were led by a Figure representing Subtlety, were adorn'd with Trappings, cover'd over with Masks, which seem'd to be so many Tokens of *Deceit*, *Usury*,

Usury, in the Figure of a *Moor*, having Bags of Mony in both Hands; *Lust*, almost naked; *Treachery*, with two Faces, and Fire in both Hands, were her Retinue; and in the Char sat forwards a little Person, in costly Apparel, but of a bold arrogant Aspect.

WHILE I was viewing this little Figure more narrowly, the Scene chang'd, and discover'd the same Figure, as large as Life. She held a Looking-glass in her Hand, was adorn'd with Peacocks Feathers, and a Mantle embroider'd with Pearls and Rubies; which, together with her haughty Looks and Carriage, plainly discover'd her to be Image of *Pride*. The Stage represented a noble Square, in which were several Obelisks, triumphal Arches, Pyramids, and the like costly Vanities. The Goddess herself was seated on a Char, in the Form of a Throne, the Canopy of which was supported by a Golden Peacock. One of the Horses, which drew this Char, was decked with Trappings full of Eyes, as an Emblem of Curiosity, and the other was a lively Representation of *Stubbornness*. They were led by the Figure of *Scorn*, and follow'd by three others, which to me seem'd to be the Images of *Slander*, *Self-Conceit*, and *Disobedience*.

I HAD hardly taken a distinct View of these Things, before there was again a sudden Change of the Scene; and, instead of those Beauties which had before offer'd to my View, appear'd a melancholy and disagreeable Prospect. I discover'd a Figure, siting in a despicable Carriage on a Chair which seem'd to be compos'd of Snakes, *Salamanders*, and *Adders*, interwoven into that Form, and this Person I plainly perceiv'd to be the Figure of *Envy*. In her Hand she held a bloody Heart, in which were visibly the Prints of her venomous Teeth. The Stage represented nothing but Ruins and

and Desolation, and the very Air seem'd to be tempestuous, and fill'd with black, heavy Clouds. The Furniture of her Horses were cover'd with Tongues, probably, to represent *Detraktion*, and they were drove, by *Revengeful Spite* with a Scourge of Serpents, and *Discontent* with a Rod of Thorns. On each Side of this miserable Vehicle, march'd *Restlessness*, with a Larum on his Head, and *Sedition* with a Pair of Bellows in his Hand.

THIS melancholy Scene was soon succeeded by another as terrifying. Here the principal Figure represented *War*, seated in his Chariot, branding a naked Scymiter in his right Hand, and a burning Torch in his Left, in a wild, discompos'd Posture. At his Feet lay Muskets, Pistols, Battle-Axes, Balls and Bombs; and behind him was raised a Pile of Cannons, Mortars, Colors, Standards and Pikes. The whole Stage seem'd to be cover'd with dead Carcasses; and, at a Distance, I discover'd a City in Flames. The Horses of his Chariot ~~were~~ lead by *Rage*, whose Head had the Appearance of a fiery Coal, and in his Hand he held a burning Link, almost consumed. *Contention*, with the Head of a Dog; *Blasphemy*, with the Tongue of a Serpent; *Famine*, gnawing a Bone, and *Cruelty*, loaded with Instruments of Torture, march'd on each Side of the Chariot, as the Attendants of War.

WHILE my Thoughts were busied in reflecting on this Scene of Misery, it, on a sudden, did appear'd, and the furious God of War was follow'd, at the very Heels, by the miserable Figure of a Woman, almost naked, which, I soon found, represented *Poverty*. She was seated on a poultry Cart, on which I could discover nothing but broken earthen Ware, some Pieces of mouldy Bread; and other the like Signs of Penury and Want. The whole Prospect, round about her, was waste and desolate,

solate, and discover'd only a few thatch'd Cottages, which seem'd to be the poor Remains of a general Ravage. This miserable Carriage mov'd very slowly, being drawn by two Animals, that had hardly the Appearance of Horses ; but represented, in a more lively Manner, *Debility* and *Sickness*. *Care*, almost stiff and motionless, supplied the Place of a Driver ; and *Patience*, bearing an Anvil, with a Heart upon it, which seem'd to be torn with Hooks of Iron, together with *Servitude* in Chains, were the wretched Companions of this doleful Figure.

THIS melancholy Scene was no sooner at an End, than a more agreeable one appear'd, in which I discover'd a Woman of a staid, serene Countenance, siting on a very low but decent Vehicle, which moved but just above the Surface of the Earth. In one Hand, she held a broken Heart, and, in the other, a Shepherd's Crook. Every Circumstance gave me to understand, that this Figure could be no other than that of *Humility* ; especially as she was accompanied by *Faith*, *Hope*, and *Charity*, the latter having a Child at her Breast, and leading two more by the Hand. This humble Vehicle was drawn by *Mockness* and *Sobriety*, led by *Timorousness*. The Landscape, as I have before observ'd, was more agreeable, than that of the preceding Scene ; but with what Satisfaction did I see it, in an Instant, changed into one of the most beautiful and noble Views, I had ever seen ; upon the Appearance of a lovely Nymph, seated in a costly Char, which, as well as her Person, was embellish'd with every Thing that could please the Eye and the Imagination. I concluded, without any Hesitation, that this pleasing Figure must be the Goddess of *Peace*, and with that amiable Denomination it was my Friend distinguished her. *Concord* and *Public Good*, guided by *Love*, drove the Char ; and *Truth*, *Justice*, *Diligence* and *Liberty* accom-

accompanied it. At the Goddess's Feet lay all Manner of Mathematical, Mechanical and Musical Instruments, together with a *Cornucopia*; and looking more narrowly, I observed, in the Chair with her, the little Figure, which, at the Beginning, I had discovered, with the Help of my Glass, to be the Goddess of *Riches*. I was just going to make some Reflections, on these Things, when, upon a Signal given, the Curtain drop'd, the Candles burn'd again, of their own Accord, and my Friend ask'd me, how I liked this Representation of the Instability and Vicissitude of the Transactions of this World, which were in a continual Rotation, and succeeded each other, much in the same Manner, as I had observed in this little Theater. I told him I could not enough admire, as well the Invention as the Execution of it : but this I would venture to affirm, that the excellent Moral, which was hidden under it, far exceeded either. I added that there wanted nothing more to make it an inimitable Copy, but the Invention of a *perpetuum Mobile*, to keep that Rotation in a continued Revolution ; which I did not doubt, but he, or some one or other of his learned Correspondents, would, soon or late, bring to bear. As I express'd a Satisfaction in what I had seen, my Friend gave me a Paper with about a Dozen German Verses upon it, in which he told me I should find the Content of the whole briefly express'd, and would serve me as a *Memorandum* of these Representations. I did not look upon them then ; but upon perusing them, after I was retir'd to my Chamber, they put me in Mind of some homely, but expressive Lines, which I have seen at the Top of some of our Sheet-Almanacks, and, if my Memory does not fail me, are as follows :

War

War begets Poverty,
 Poverty Peace :
 Peace maketh Riches flow,
 (Fate ne'er does cease !)
 Riches produces Pride,
 Pride is War's Ground ;
 War begets Poverty, &c.
 The World goes round.
Omnium Rerum Vicissitudo.

As it is a double Satisfaction to me, to see any Thing curious, that seems to have had its Rise from our Country, I could not but please myself with the Imagination, that my Friend's Verses, as well as the Invention of his *Laterna Magica* were originally taken from these Lines of one of our *Philomaths*: Tho' I must confess he has beautifully augmented the Genealogy, with two very proper Characters; *Envy* and *Humility*; and not improperly made some Alteration in the Order: For, according to my Friend, *Riches* begets *Pride*; *Pride*, *Envy*; *Envy*, *War*; *War*, *Poverty*; *Poverty*, *Humility*; (tho' this is not always the Case, because *Pride* is often the Daughter of *Poverty*, tho' illegitimate) *Humility* begets *Peace*; and *Peace*, with the Assistance of *Arts* and *Sciences*, *Liberty* and *Trade*, begets *Riches* again. However, all these Changes are not capable of making any Alteration in the Esteem with which I profess to be,
 &c.



LETTER XXXV.

SIR,

HAMBURG.

AVING, since my last, been confin'd, for two or three Days, to my Chamber, by a slight Indisposition, I spent Part of that Time in perusing a Manuscript communicated to me by an Acquaintance, and containing the Life, private History, Adventures, and fatal *Catastrophe* of the agreeable and fam'd *Corinna*, one of the most arrant and deceitful *Coquettes* this Age has bred; and in making an abridg'd Translation of it, for your Amusement. The Original, which would make several printed Sheets, descends into the most minute Circumstances of this abandon'd Creature's Life and Intrigues, and relates many Particulars in so gross a Manner, as I am sensible, could not but be offensive to a Person of your profess'd Rigidity of Manners: I have, therefore, castrated all such Passages as might give Offence to your Modesty; and confin'd myself to a general Account of this unhappy Person's Life and Conversation.

"CORINNA was the only Daughter of an
"eminent Ph----n of N-----, whose Parents both
"dying while she was young, left her an Estate as
"well real as personal, sufficient to have screen'd
"her from the adverse Fortune, she afterwards fell
"a Victim to: But her Father (as is the Fate of
"most who defer making their last Disposition,
"till the Agonies of Death render them incapable
"of forming a true Judgment of Persons or
Things)

" Things) placing an entire Confidence in *Philautus*, a false Sycophant, to whom he had entrusted too great a Share of his Estate during his Life-Time, made him his sole Executor, and, together with his whole Substance, in Trust for his Daughter, then but twelve Years of Age, left both that and her to be dispos'd of, as he thought most expedient, without any Controul. *Philautus* was a Bachelor, turn'd of fifty, of abandon'd Principles, who tho' he cover'd all his Actions in public, with the Larve of Sanctity, in private gave himself up to all Manner of Vice and Debauchery ; and tho' he had no Estate of his own, knew so well how to play the Hypocrite, and to form Projects for the improving those of others, that he was never without considerable Sums in his Disposition ; for which, tho' he had no farther Employ for them, than as they administred to his secret Pleasures, he regularly paid a more than common Interest, and often, to support his Credit, would pay off the Principal to some by Mony borrow'd, under the same specious Pretences, of others : So that, tho' he was considerably worse than nothing, he had the Appearance of a Man of Substance, and liv'd in great Credit. In these Circumstances, it is easy to imagine, *Philautus* was overjoy'd to find himself in the absolute Possession of so large a Fortune, without any Controul in his Management of it. He now gave a loose to his natural Bent, and wallow'd in Delight, sparing no Expence to gratify his vicious Inclinations, tho' he still took Care to maintain his Character of a sober discreet Man. At the same Time, he indulg'd *Corinna*, in whatever was becoming her Station ; but as he probably, soon after she was in his Power, laid the Scheme he afterwards put in Execution, he not

" not only allow'd, but encourag'd her in Liberties, not so proper for her Age, and the Education he ought to have given her. She was not only suffer'd to go daily, with her *Gouvernante*, (a Person he made Use of in more Qualities than one) but he himself frequently accompanied her, to Plays, Opera's, Balls, Masquerades, and other Parties of Pleasures, at which being well-grown for her Age, she behaved with such a sprightly Forwardness, as made her appear to be at least three Years older, than she in Reality was. He, from the Begining, took such Liberties with her Person, as, by Custom, soon became familiar to her, and were probably, by her, esteemed innocent; and as they could not always refrain from some such Freedoms, even before Company, it was generally believ'd he intended to make her his Wife. *Philautes* was, however, far from having any such Intention; his unsatiable Appetite could not brook the Thoughts of a Confinement; and besides, he had, by his Irregularities, and vicious Courses (which are always most expensive to the private Sinner) soon made so large a Gap in *Corinna's* Fortune, beyond what he could ever hope to repair, that he could not promise himself any Satisfaction with her in the State of Matrimony. His whole Aim was, therefore, to gratify his own sensual Appetite, at the Expence of her Welfare; and as she had no Dependance but on him, and he had taken Care to raise and foment such Inclinations in her, as would best forward his Design, she had scarce attain'd to the Age of 15, when her *Gouvernante*, by a Stratagem, convey'd her to his Arms; and he found no great Difficulty in persuading her to entrust him with the only Jewel her inconsiderate Parents had thought fit to leave in her own Power

" and Possession. Having thus given up all Pre-
" tences to Honor and Modesty, and *Philautus*
" keeping her continually in such a Hurry of Sen-
" suality, that she had no Time, either to look
" back on her former Innocence, or forwards on
" her future Misery, she soon became as dissolute
" as himself, and a fit Companion in all his De-
" baucheries. In this criminal State, *Corinna*
" lived three whole Years with her profligate Guar-
" dian, and partook with him of all the Pleasures
" and Satisfaction such a Life could afford, till he
" having made away with her whole Fortune, and
" stretch'd his Credit to the utmost, to support
" his Extravagances, the importunate Clamors
" of his Creditors oblig'd him, at Length, as the
" only Means he had left, to avoid a Goal, pri-
" vately to leave the Place of his Habitation,
" where he was never more heard of, and to aban-
" don the unhappy Creature, whom he had reduc'd
" to the most abject State of Misery.

" *CORINNA* had now Time to reflect on her
" past Conduct, and to bewail her evil Fate, with
" the unhappy Credulity of her Parents, which
" had induc'd them to put her into the Power of
" such a Harpy. What little there was left of
" Plate and Jewels, *Philautus* had taken with him ;
" his Creditors soon strip'd her of the Household-
" Goods, Apparel and Linen, and she was
" turn'd into the Street, with only the Cloaths on
" her Back, and no one to comfort her but *Eu-*
" *genia*, her former *Gouvernante*. *Eugenia*, in
" her younger Years, had been one of those com-
" passionate Ladies, of which Throngs are seen
" about the Hundreds of *Drury*, and, in that
" Quality, had been an humble Servant of *Phi-*
" *lautus*; till having out-liv'd her Profession, she
" chose rather to remain in his Family, and be
" subservient to his Pleasures with others, than be
" turn'd

" turn'd out of Doors. To this Wretch, poor
" forsaken *Corinna* was now forced to take her
" Refuge ; for as her Father came a Stranger to
" the Place of her Nativity, and had rais'd his
" Fortune by his Industry, she had neither Friend
" nor Relation to open her Case to, even tho' she
" had retain'd some Sparks of Virtue, which, by
" good Advice, and some Assistance, might have
" been improved, and have put a Stop to the Ca-
" reer of Vice she was runing headlong into. *Eu-*
" *genia* was almost as destitute as she ; but, in
" their common Distress, bethought herself of an
" ancient Matron, who had, in her young Days,
" been to her, what she was to *Corinna* ; but
" being wiser than most of her Profession, after
" having rais'd a small Sum of Mony, she retired
" from that precarious Busines, to become, as she
" thought, honest, in her old Days, and turn'd
" Pawn-broker. In this, not much more reputa-
" ble Profession, she throve so well, that she was
" Mistress of several handsom Houses of her
" own, and of a sufficient Stock to carry on her
" Busines. To this venerable *Sibyl*, our two Ad-
" venturers made their Application, and after
" some Apology, on their Side, for presuming to
" make an Overture to her, that might be repug-
" nant to the State of Life she now profess'd, and
" some Resistance on the Part of the old Lady, it
" was at Length concluded, that she should fit
" up a House, she had then standing empty, in a
" handsom Manner ; that *Eugenia* should be her
" Tenant, and, passing for her Daughter, who
" had travell'd much, and gain'd great Experience
" in Physic, should set up for a She-Quack, (a
" Thing very common in *Germany*) and dispense
" Medicines for all Diseases incident to Women ;
" and that *Corinna* should take upon her the Deno-
" mination of her Daughter. It was farther

“ agreed, that *Corinna* should be handsomly
“ equip’d by her *quondam* Grandmother, and go
“ upon the Town, and that the old Gentlewo-
“ man should have a third Share of all the Profits
“ arising from either Profession.

“ *CORINNA* was now 18 Years of Age, well-
“ shap’d, of a noble Appearance, a good Com-
“ plexion, and tho’ she had not the most advan-
“ tageous Features, yet there was something so
“ very taking in her Behavior, that she had Cause
“ to boast of her Victories, whenever she engag’d
“ in Conversation with the Male-Sex. Being pro-
“ perly fited out, she laid her first Snare in the
“ Opera, where, the second Time of making her
“ Appearance, she was singled out, by *Lysander*, a
“ young Merchant, the Son of a Senator, who
“ thinking her a Conquest worth pursuing, after ha-
“ ving had some Discourse with her during the Play,
“ beg’d Leave to wait on her home; which, with a
“ seeming Reluctance, pretending an Apprehension
“ of incurring her Mamma’s Displeasure, she con-
“ sented to. Both Mother and Daughter behav’d
“ with such Reservednesfs, that *Lysander* began to
“ fear he had mistaken his Person. However,
“ not to give over the Attack at the first Repulse,
“ he beg’d Leave to make Madam a Present of
“ some fine Imperial Tea, which he said he had
“ just receiv’d, and that he might be allow’d to
“ taste it with them the next Morning, which was
“ granted, without much Ceremony.

“ IT was resolved, to give *Lysander*, the next
“ Day, an Opportunity of explaining himself far-
“ ther; but *Corinna*’s greatest Care was, as she
“ hop’d to make him pay dearly for what she had
“ not to dispose of, how to repair the Flaw made
“ by *Pbilautus* in the Premises, which, if disco-
“ ver’d, might rob her of her Expectations; but
“ the old Lady eas’d her of those Fears, by giv-
“ ing

" ing her a Remedy, which she assur'd her would
" enable her to deceive the most Knowing, at least,
" several Times; and that she might be fully in-
" structed in all the Arts of pleasing, made her,
" at the same Time, a Present of the *Bibliotheque*
" d' Aretin, which so engag'd her Attention, that
" she studied it the best Part of the Night, to
" make herself Mistress of the whole Theory, at
" least of libidinous Love.

" *LYSANDER* came at the Hour appoint-
" ed, when *Eugenia* not only took Care to be out
" of the Way, but left a Servant, who was easily
" prevail'd upon, for the Sake of a small Re-
" ward, to direct him to *Corinna's* Chamber. He
" there found the lovely Charmer seated at her
" Toilet, almost in her Shift, with all her Beauties
" display'd to the best Advantage. He made but
" one Step from the Door, and clasping her round
" the Waist, oblig'd her, notwithstanding her
" faint Resistance, to sit down by him on the
" Bed, which was very opportunely near at Hand.
" Here the Treaty was begun, and soon ended;
" and, in Consideration of 50 Duckets, with the
" Addition of a Diamond Ring from his Finger,
" the Fortress was surrender'd at Discretion. *Ly-
" sander*, tho' deceived, was so pleas'd with his
" Bargain, that he sent her, the same Day, as a
" Token of his Satisfaction, a Piece of Brocade, a
" Suit of *Flanders*-Lace Headcloaths, and a Pair
" of Diamond Ear-rings.

" THIS successful Begining put *Corinna* upon
" laying her Snares for fresh Game; and it was
" not many Days before she drew into her Net a
" young Proficient in the Law, just return'd from
" his Travels, whose Name was *Olindro*, to whom
" she sold the same counterfeit Ware, for 100
" Duckets and a Gold Watch, as she did again,
" the same Night, to a Country-Gentleman, who

" accidentally came to the House of her pretended Mamma, for 100 Crowns. These three were afterwards her constant Customers, by Turns ; and she manag'd so artfully, that neither of them had the least Knowledge of the other, and each had the Vanity to think himself the sole Possessor of what they had all separately bought, at so dear a Rate. *Corinna*, however, not satisfied with their almost daily Visits, but prompted, either by an unsatiable Avarice or unbounded Lust, added daily to the Number of her Lovers ; and her two Agents, finding Mony pouring in upon them, even beyond their Expectations, spar'd for no Pains, to cultivate their mutual Interest. Officers and Merchants, Lawyers and Physicians, nay, even Players, Musicians and Apprentices were all welcome, if they came with Mony in their Hands ; and as *Corinna* chose always rather to play at small Game than to stand out, she had hardly an Hour in the Day she could call her own. The House she lived in was very convenient for her Purpose, not only as it was in an Out-part of the Town ; but as it had a Back-door into a By-Lane, which serv'd either to admit or dismiss her Admirers, as Occasion requir'd ; and *Eugenia* knew how to manage so cunningly, that tho' *Corinna* was as common as the High-Way, she carried on this Trade for upwards of a Year, before her Reputation, or the Credit of *Eugenia's* House, were so much as call'd in Question.

" AMONG all the Votaries who constantly offer'd their Incense at *Corinna's* Shrine, there was none in whose Conversation she more delighted, than in that of Mons. *Coupé*, a French Dancing-Master, from whom, however, she reap'd no farther Advantage, than that of taking Lessons in his Profession, in Return for those she gave him

“ him in her Way. As his Visits were very frequent, notwithstanding all the Care *Eugenia* could take, he once happen'd to break abruptly into *Corinna's* Chamber, while she was engag'd with *Lysander*; and finding them in such a Posture, as plainly shew'd at what Altar they had been offering Sacrifice, at the Sight of *Lysander*, who was his Scholar, would have retir'd: But *Lysander*, having espied him, insisted upon his Staying; and to engage his Secrecy oblig'd him, in his Presence, to partake of the same Fare, he himself had so lately feasted on. And tho' as well *Coupe* as *Corinna* denied their having had any previous Correspondence, farther than the Exercise of his Profession, it was now agreed, that she should remain their common Mistress; and she, on her Side, gave them all possible Assurances to be theirs, and only theirs; adding, that if ever they found her faulty with any Man else, she would submit to be chas'tis'd by them, in such Manner as, by Law, Ladies of her Profession deserv'd.

“ *CORINNA* continued this her wicked Course of Life for some Months longer, in which Time, among many others, she was frequently visited by *Lysander*, *Olindro*, and Mons. *Coupé*, 'till at Length, her Measure being full, she herself paved the Way to her own Destruction; which happen'd in the following Manner. Mons. *Coupé* being one Day employ'd in giving her a Lesson, as usual, *Eugenia* call'd her out, under the Pretence of speaking to a neigboring Gentlewoman, who had Busines with her; but, in Fact, to dispatch a chance Customer, who would admit of no Denial; and she, in the mean Time, desir'd Mons. *Coupé* to divert himself with reading in some Book or other, among those he would find in a Glass-Cafe in

“ the Room. *Coupé*, upon looking to find out
“ one to his Mind, happen’d to light on a little
“ Book entitled, *The Journal of a Coquette*. Curiosity led him to open it, when finding it to be
“ written all in *Corinna’s* own Hand-writing, and
“ to contain a Journal of her own Life and In-
“ triegues, he immediately put it into his Pocket,
“ resolving to peruse it at Leisure, in his own
“ Lodgings. Impatience to be going, for that
“ End, made him shorten his Visit, at *Corinna’s*
“ Return, and having lock’d himself into his
“ Chamber, there read the whole History of her
“ Life and Actions, with a Journal of her *Amours*,
“ from the Time of her entering into Partnership
“ with *Eugenia* and her pretended Mother; a List
“ of her Lovers, (by which he found she had
“ been a Prostitute to the common Hangman for
“ Gain) with a particular Account how she had de-
“ ceived them all, and, in a more especial Man-
“ ner, *Lysander*, *Olindro*, (who was likewise his
“ Scholar) and himself; on whom she had made
“ the most opprobrious Remarks, and treated them
“ with the most scurrilous and abusive Epithets.
“ Hatred and Indignation immediately took Place
“ of the Love and Esteem he had before conceived
“ for so abandon’d a Wretch, and he resolved not
“ only to communicate the Journal to his two
“ Friends, but to consult with them how to be
“ reveng’d on so infamous a Creature. He went,
“ accordingly, the very next Morning, to *Lysan-*
“ *der’s* Lodgings, and desir’d him to send for
“ *Olindro*, he having something of Importance to
“ communicate to them both: He had no sooner
“ read the scandalous Libel to them, than they
“ both concur’d with him, in consulting how to be
“ amply reveng’d; and they resolved, before they
“ parted, to chastise her in the Manner she herself
“ had prescrib’d.

“ To

" To this End, *Lysander* and *Coupe* went, the
" next Day, in a Coach to her House, and invited
" her to partake with them of a Party of Pleasure,
" some Miles out of Town. On the Road, they
" were overtaken by *Olindro*, who insisted on their
" accompanying him to his Father's Pleasure-
" House, then not very far distant ; to which *Lysan-
der* and *Coupe* readily consented ; and tho' *Corinna*
" could gladly have dispense'd with *Olindro*'s
" Company, at that Time, she was likewise obli-
" ged to shew a ready Compliance. After some
" Time spent in Jollity, when *Corinna*, being
" elevated with Wine, begun to be merry, *Olin-
dro* ask'd *Lysander*, Whether he had ever seen a
" little Book entitled, *The Journal of a Coquette*,
" to which *Lysander* immediately answer'd, he had
" not only seen it, but had it then in his Pocket.
" At the very mentioning of the Title, *Corinna*
" changed Countenance ; but she no sooner saw
" her own individual Book produced, than she
" trembled, and, turning pale, was ready to fall
" into a Swoon : She retain'd, however, so much
" Presence of Mind as to fall on her Knees, and,
" in the most supplicating Terms, to beg their Par-
" don and Compassion. *Lysander* told her, she
" had no greater Favor to hope, than that they
" would be satisfied with her undergoing only the
" Punishment she herself had dictated ; and there-
" upon taking his Ring from her Finger, as *Olin-
dro* did his Gold-Watch from her Side, she was
" order'd to strip immediately to the Skin, and
" threatned, if she offer'd to make the least Noise
" or Disturbance, she should be deliver'd immedi-
" ately into the Hands of Justice, to suffer a more
" severe and public Punishment, according to her
" Deserts. When neither Tears nor Prayers would
" prevail, she, at Length, made a Virtue of
" Necessity, and being strip'd as naked as she was
" born,

“ born, submited to be lash’d with Birch Rods,
“ provided for that Purpose, which were laid on
“ with so good a Will, that, in less than five Mi-
“ nutes, she appear’d, from Head to Foot, to be
“ one Piece of raw Flesh. In that Condition, she
“ was oblig’d to huddle on her Cloaths again, and
“ was turn’d out of Doors, to walk seven or eight
“ Miles, on Foot, to N——, *Lysander* telling
“ her, at the same Time, that unless she quited
“ the City within the Space of eight Days, not-
“ withstanding the Punishment she had already
“ suffer’d, she should be deliver’d up to the Rigi-
“ dity of the Law.

“ *EUGENIA* was no sooner inform’d of
“ the unhappy Fate of her Foster-Daughter, than
“ she took to her Bed, and, after having linger’d
“ about three Weeks, died with Grief : But the un-
“ fortunate *Corinna* did not live so long to see her
“ End : For being terrified with the Apprehension
“ of falling into the Hands of Justice, she em-
“ bark’d, in a few Days, for *Amsterdam* ; but the
“ Vessel being cast away on the Coast, she there
“ ended a miserable Life ; and her Fate may serve
“ as a Warning to all Parents, and others, how
“ they leave their Children, Relations or Estates
“ a Prey to Vultures, and Harpies, who have no-
“ thing more in View, than to promote their own
“ wicked Ends and Purposes, to the Destruction
“ of the Persons, and the Ruin of the Estates,
“ committed to their Charge ; and an Example,
“ how difficult it is for such unhappy Wretches, as
“ are here describ’d in the Person of *Corinna*, to
“ abandon the wicked Courses they have once
“ given themselves up to.

“ BUT to you, Sir, who stand in Need neither
“ of Advice nor Example, this short History can
“ only serve as an Amusement, giving, at the
“ same

" same Time, an Instance of the wise Ends of the
" All-seeing Providence. I am, &c.



LETTER XXXVI.

SIR,

HAMBURG:

HA VING already given you an Account of the Churches in this City, and of the Inhabitants of it, in every Station, and both Sexes, I think there remains nothing more to be said of this Place, but to send you a brief Description of the other public Buildings; and I shall begin with the Senat-House, which is a large and stately ancient Building, erected however at several different Times. The principal Part, in which is now the Town-Hall, is suppos'd to have been built in the 13th Century. In 1601, that Part was added to it, in which the Senat now hold their Session; and in 1648, that where now the Bank is. They have lately added another new Building for thier new or Current Bank: And, at the other End, is an ancient Building adjoining to it, where the Lower-Court of Justice sits, which was built in 1558. The Outside of this Building is handsomly adorn'd with Statues of Emperors, as is, likewise, the great or Town Hall, and, in the upper Apartments, are held the Assemblies of the Colleges, and all the public Offices of the Customs, Excise, Admiralty, &c. Opposite to the Town-house, on the other Side of the Street, is the Exchange; a Square, one Part of which is open, and planted with large Trees, and the other cover'd, with a large Hall over it, in which a Committee

mitee of the principal Merchants, call'd the *Börsen Alten* (Elders of the Exchange, or properly Council of Commerce) assembles. The Exchange was built likewise at three several Times, in 1558, 1578 and 1669. At the other End of the Exchange is the principal or public Crane ; and in a Street adjoining is the Post-house for *Holland* and *England*, the only one which can properly be said to belong to the Public ; for the Emperor, and several other Princes of *Germany*, as well as the Kings of *Denmark* and *Sweden*, have their own Post-houses, in this City, manag'd by Post-masters or Commissaries appointed by themselves. On the Street before the Town-house, the Lawyers hold a Sort of Exchange, as the public Ministers do at or near an eminent Toy-shop, opposite to one Part of it : Insomuch that, as this Place is situate pretty near in the Center of the City, so all the public Businesse seems to center, or be transacted here.

THERE are, properly speaking, two Houses of Correction in this City ; the *Zucht-Haus* (or House of Discipline) and the *Spinn-haus* (or Spinning-house :) The ancient *Zucht-haus* being consum'd by Fire, in the Year 1666, the present Building was immediately begun, and finish'd in 1670. All of it, that presents to View on the Street, is, on one Side of a pompous Entrance or Gate-way, the Chapel, which is very handsom, and on the other Side, a Range of Apartments, the upper Story of which only has Windows forwards Within the Gate is a large square Area, with Apartments on every Side, of which the innermost are on the smaller Basin or Head of the *Alster*. This House is reckon'd more honest or honorable than the *Spinn-haus*, as it is not a Receptacle for Thieves, nor such as have been under the Hangman's Hands ; and as one Part of the Design of it is to employ the Poor, and particularly those who have no settled House

House or Habitation, or such as are taken begining in the Streets, it may be call'd a Work-house ; and they carry on several little Manufactures in it, particularly of Rugs, and a Sort of coarse Kersey, with which the Persons confin'd there are cloath'd. But it is likewise a House of Punishment for Vagrants, and incorrigible Rogues and Vagabonds ; as it also is for Persons of a dissolute Life, Profligates, bad Husbands or Wives, and undutiful Children, who are confin'd here for a certain Number of Years, or for Life, at the Discretion of the Judges, or sometimes by Direction from the Senat to them ; but without any public or formal Proces, and at the Expence of their Friends. For such Persons, they have private Rooms, which are distinguished by the Names of certain Countries or Cities, as *England, West-Indies, Portugal, Lisbon, &c.* and the Persons there confin'd are said to be absent for a Time, on their lawful Callings, in those Countries or Cities ; or, if for Life, they are reported, after some Time, to have died in those Parts. Before I leave this House, I must just mention a whimsical Kind of Punishment they have here for those who are idle. The Person who has not perform'd his Task, is put into a Basket, and hoisted up over the Table, in the common Hall, while the Rest are at Dinner, where he is tantaliz'd with the Use of two of his Senses, Sight and Smell, but is debar'd that of Taste ; and this during one or more Meals, according to the Heinousness of his Neglect.

THE *Spinn-haus*, which is situate near one End of the former, was likewise begun to be built in 1666, and finish'd in 1670, by a Legacy left for that Purpose, by a deceas'd Senator. It is a Place of Punishment for Thieves, Bauds, Whores, and other Malefactors, whose Crimes are not capital. They are generally first publicly whipt, and sometime

times branded, in the same Manner I describ'd to you from *Bremen*, and then confin'd here for a certain Number of Years, or for Life, according to the Atrocity of their Crimes ; tho' sometimes, they are banish'd the Territories of the Republic for Life. The Prisoners here, be they Men, Women or Children, of whatever Age, are all kept close to Spining, and are allow'd but very hard Fare and Lodging. I was told of an Officer, who underwent this Hardship for 15 Years, as a Punishment for boasting of certain Favors he pretended to have received from the Wife of an eminent Citizen ; which tho', by the general Character of the Woman, no one question'd the Truth of, he could not prove : But it was very remarkable, that the injur'd Husband, many Years afterwards, partly by his own Extravagances, but more by those of his Wife, was reduc'd to such Streights, that to support and continue the Course of Life he had long been us'd to, he was tempted to misapply some public Mony, that, by Virtue of an Office he bore, went thro' his Hands ; for which, being accused and convicted of what they call *Crimen de Residuis*, he was condemn'd to be publicly whipt, and then confin'd to the very same Place, for Life. I saw this unhappy Person, together with another, formerly an eminent Woollen-Draper, who having given a considerable Sum of Mony for a public Employ (for all Offices are here sold by Auction) and not being able to render an Account of his Administration, when call'd upon, was condemn'd to the same Punishment. I saw another old grey-headed Man, who, with his whole Family suffer'd this Punishment, for a very odd Crime : It seems they made it their Busines, in the Night-Time, to pick up Dogs or Cats in the Streets, and make Sausages of their Flesh, which they sold from Door to Door ; and they not only thrrove for some Time,

Time, in this scandalous Way, but were in Reputation for the Goodness of their Ware.

BEING so near the Head of the *Alster*, I must not omit mentioning a famous Walk, which runs along one Side of this beautiful Basin, and leads from the great Play- or Opera-House, into the Heart of the City. I believe it may be 1000 Foot long, and 20 or 25 broad, rail'd in, and border'd by a Row of large high Trees, on each Side. On one Side is the Water, with several Stairs for the Convenience of Boats going off and landing; and, on the other, a broad Street, with a Row of noble Houses facing it. This Walk is, not improperly, call'd the *Maiden's Walk*, tho' I believe the Maidens who frequent it in an Evening, after the Play is done, are of the *Covent-Garden* Kind; and there cannot be a greater Conveniency for their Profession: For there are always a Sort of little cover'd Barges plying there, which upon Occasion will hold eight or ten People, with a Table for them to sit at; but when a Couple have any private Concerns, in a dark Night, they may do what they will in the Stern, without being discover'd by the one, and only Waterman they have, who is rowing at the Head, with the Table betwixt them; and besides, I don't doubt but these honest Fellows, if feelingly applied to, are as ready to look one Way and row the other, as our *Thames* Wherry-men. I remember at my first Arrival here, I once express'd my Surprize to a Friend, that this City seem'd to afford no such Thing as Night or Street-walkers; for I was not then acquainted with the Conveniency of this Walk: He smil'd at my Ignorance, but soon convinc'd me there was no Want of such Cattle. After having shewn me the *Maiden's Walk*, and ask'd my Opinion of the Company we there found, he carried me to the more sober Part of the Town, about the Exchange. It was about

ten at Night, the Time when the young Merchants, or their Book-keepers, carry their Letters to the Post-house. As I saw nothing like what I had been enquiring after, I ask'd my Friend what he had led me thither for? He thereupon, by Means of the Lamp-light, bid me observe an old Woman or two, at the Corner of almost every Street. "Sure, " said I, the young People of this Country are "not tied up to such hard Commons, as to break " a Commandment with these old Hags!" Not so; (reply'd my Friend) *As we pass by them in serious Discourse, they'll pretend to beg our Charity; but go to one of them alone, and, with a pert Air, ask if she have not a handsom Daughter; take my Word for it, you will soon find the Scene change.* Curiosity led me to follow my Friend's Directions; and I no sooner began to open to one of these Understrappers in Iniquity, than she bid me follow her. She carried me to a Place not far distant, where I found all the Convenience that could be desir'd to satisfy my Curiosity farther, had I been inclin'd; but being thoroughly convinc'd with this, I gave my Guide a Fee for her Trouble, and Madam another for her good Will, and return'd to my Friend, who rallied me sufficiently for my Incredulity. I believe the Creature, I was introduc'd to, must be one of those fine Ladies who, I told you in a former Letter, are said to be wink'd at by the Judges, for their own Advantage; for she was gorgeously apparel'd, and had very handsom Lodgings; But to return: On Moon-light Nights, it is exceeding pleasant and diverting, in this Walk; for then you see the Bafon cover'd with these little Barges, fill'd with Persons of the best Character and Reputation, at Supper or over a Bottle; and often attended by other Boats, with Musicians or Fireworks.

AMONG their Hospitals, that call'd the *Waysenhaus* (or Hospital for Orphans) chiefly deserves

our

our Attention. It is a decent, but not very costly Building, with a handsom Chapel (which was opened so long since, as 1611) towards the Street : This House borders backwards on one of the Canals, which makes it clean and airy, and renders it both wholesom and pleasant. This Hospital, tho' it always is exceeding full, and contains a great Number of Children of both Sexes, besides many Hundreds which it always maintains, out of the House, is so excessive rich, that I have been told they lend Mony at 1 *per Cent.* on good Land-Security, provided it be taken for 20 or more Years. An eminent Merchant, reckon'd the richest in this City, who himself was no Enemy to the fair Sex, endow'd this House, some Years ago, in his Life-Time, with a considerable Estate for the Maintenance of Bastard-Children, and to prevent their being murder'd by unnatural Mothers. A *Torno*, or Lanthorn, in the Form of a round Sentry box, was erected in the Wall of the House, next the Street, into which a Child being put, and the Machine turn'd round, it rung a Bell, and thereby giving Notice in the House, the Child was taken in and provided for, without any Enquiry whence, or from whom it came. But Children were brought in such Numbers, that the Estate given soon became insufficient to maintain them, and the *Torno* was thereupon shut up again : And tho' the Revenue be yet employ'd for the same Use, Application must be made to the Governors of the House, before a Child is admited, which in a great Measure defeats the Design of the Donor, the Parents of such Children seldom caring to be known or seen, The Hospital of the Holy Ghost, which was built before the Year 1250, that of St. George's, establish'd about that Year, that of St. *Hiob* (or *Job*) in 1509, and the *Gast-haus*, in 1632, offer nothing worthy our Notice; but that a commendable

Oeconomy and Management seems to reign every where.

THERE are likewise several Convents or Cloisters here, remaining from the Times of Popery, which are now *Lutheran*, and seculariz'd, as those of St. John's and St. Mary Magdalene's, founded by *Adolph IV*, Earl of Schauenburg, in 1227, and that call'd the Convent, which was founded before the Year 1255, and was confirmed, *Anno 1360*, by *Godfrey*, Archbishop of *Bremen*. The Tenure of this Foundation is, to this Day, continued, by offering a Glass of Wine to every Malefactor, that passes by the House, going to Execution. The St. John's School was establish'd in 1529, and maintains a *Rector*, *Conrector*, *Sub-Conrector*, seven *Praeceptores*, a *Preceptor adjunctus*, and a *Cantor*, or *Chori Musici Director*, who have all considerable Stipends. The *Gymnasium*, which maintains six Professors, (one of the *Hebrew* and other *Eastern* Languages, one of the *Mathematics*, one of *Phyfic* and *Poetry*, one of *Logic* and *Metaphysics*, one of *Eloquence* and *Morals*, and one of the *Greek Tongue* and *History*) was establish'd in 1613; in 1713, they celebrated their first grand *Jubilee*, and in 1650 the Library was erected.

AT the Water-Side, just at the Entrance into the Harbor, is a large public Edifice, call'd the *Baumhaus* (or Boom-house) which is now a Tavern, but for what Use it was built I am not inform'd. It has one very large Room or Hall up Stairs, of the whole Breadth, and almost the Length of the whole House, very fit for any grand public Entertainment, if it were not for the inconvenient winding Stair-Case leading to it; which is a general Fault of all the ancient Buildings here. Above this Hall, are Leads, from whence there is a very good View of the City and the adjacent Country, with the numerous Islands made by the River hereabouts.

NEAR

NEAR the Exchange, is a large House, call'd the *Kramer-Compagnie*, (or *Retailers-Hall*) that is likewise let to a Vintner, and has the Privilege of retailing all Wines of the Growth of the *Rhine* and *Mosel*, which no other Tavern but this, and the public Cellar, I gave you a Description of in a former Letter, is allow'd to do. I here saw a monstrous large Rummer, which contains three Gallons, and had the Courage, with the Help of some Friends, having it fill'd with excellent Old Hock, to empty it. Of this Glas, the following very remarkable Story is recorded : A Person of a Gentlemanlike Appearance came one Day into this House, and pretending he had a Mind to give some Foreigners the Pleasure of drinking out of so remarkable a Glas, order'd it to be fill'd with Old Hock. Soon after, a roasted Turkey was brought from a neighboring Cook's, (for, by the by, the Taverns dress no Victuals here) and no Friends appearing, after a while, the Gentleman sat down by himself, and emptied both the Dish and the Glas, which done, he paid his Reckoning, and walk'd off very soberly. Some of the superstitious *Hamburgers* will tell you, with a serious Countenance, this could be no other than the little black Gentleman, with the cloven Feet, and that it was a Mercy he did not take Part of the House along with him. For my Part, I rather take him to have been of the Family of the Fellow whom I once saw, in *Southwark-Fair*, eat a Cat, and a Pound of Candles, by Way of Desart.

I BELIEVE my next will be from some Part of our King's Country, on the other Side of the *Elb*; for as his Majesty is now soon expected in *Hannover*, I think to leave this Place in a few Days.

I am, &c.



LETTER XXXVII.

SIR,

GLUCKSTADT.

 BEGIN this Letter in a very melancholy Mood, having just been reading, *Réflexions sur l'Elegance et la Politeſſe du ſtile, par Mons. l'Abbé de Bellegarde*, which has put me under terrible Apprehensions for all the Letters I have wrote you, leſt, thro' Incapacity, on one Hand, and Want of Care on the other, I may have fallen into ſome, if not all those Faults of Grammar, or have ſinned againſt thoſe Laws of divine Eloquence, which that ingenuous Author cautions us againſt. I muſt, therefore, again put you in Mind, not to let them fall into any Hands but your own; for tho' I ſhould ſweat at the Construction of every individual Sentence, and invoke *Apollo* for every round Period, I ſhould not mend the Matter. *Naturam expellas furca, tamen usque recurret.*

M A I S à propos des Nouvelles tristes d'Angleterre. When I wrote to you laſt, I design'd my next Letter ſhould have been from Hannover; but the unexpected Death of his moſt ſacred Maſteſty, King George I, has made me quite alter my Meaſures. As his preſent Maſteſty maſt very probably viſit his German Dominiſons next Summer, I have defer'd my Design of travellinſ to thoſe Parts 'till then, and ſhall, in the mean Time, viſit Lubeck, and the Duchies of Holſtein, Bremen, Verden and Mecklenburg. I no ſooner took this Reſolution, than I began to put it in Execution, and am now on my firſt

first Tour down the North Side of the *Elb*, and I intend to return to *Hamburg* up the South Side of that River.

My first Stage was a very short one; but a little *English* Mile, to *Altena*, where I spent three or four Days. They tell you this Place was formerly known by another Name, (tho' I never heard what) and that it receiv'd this Name casually, when some Commissioners of *Denmark*, with others from *Hamburg*, being settling Bounds to the Territories of *Hamburg*; the *Danes* having drawn a Line for that End, one of the *Hamburgers* made Answer: *Dat is Al to nae*, (That is all, or much, too near,) whereupon the Name of *Altonae*, or, as it is now written, *Altena*, was given to the adjacent Town. Whether there be any Thing in this or not, certain it is, that this Place is much too near for the *Hamburgers*, on many Accounts: The Liberty of Conscience allow'd here, and its being a *Porto Franco* *, has encourag'd great Numbers of Families, who would otherwise have establish'd themselves in *Hamburg*, to settle there; and its being an *Asylum* for all who, either for Debt or Crimes †, are oblig'd to retire from *Hamburg*, is the Occasion of more frequent Bankrupts, and other Irregularities, than otherwise there would

* The *Hamburgers* have, likewise, of late, made their City a *Porto Franco*; and if, with this, they could prevail upon their Priests to allow a Liberty of Conscience, and oblige their Burghers, who, at the Expence of Perjury, have placed large Sums, for the Sake of One or Two per Cent. extraordinary Interest, on the Security of the Houses of *Altena*, to withdraw those Sums, they would not have Reason long to complain of this Place being too near them.

† I believe our Author is mistaken, as to Crimes: For if my Memory does not fail me, I have known Malefactors taken in *Altena*, and deliver'd up to the *Hamburgers*.

be. This Place is an open unfortified Town, on the North Banks of the *Elb*, in the Territory of *Stormaria*, belonging to the King of *Denmark*. It is noted for a Treaty concluded there in 1689, between that King and the Duke of *Holstein-Gottorp*. In 1711, it suffer'd very much by an accidental Fire; but in January, 1713, the *Swedes*, under General *Steinbock* reduced it to a Heap of Ashes; insomuch, that of near 3000 Houses, of which it then consisted, bare 200 escaped the Flames, and those by particular Favor, and Orders; being either such as were rebuilt after the last Fire, or belonging to Churches *. Various have been the Reports of the Occasion of this Cruelty: Some pretend to lay it upon the *Hamburgers*, who (say they) gave the *Swedish* General a large Sum of Money to perpetrate it †; others, that the *Swedes* were moved to it, in Revenge for the Burning of *Stade*, by the *Danes*; but the Case is far from being parallel; *Stade*, being a fortified Town, held out a long Siege, and made a gallant Resistance; which was the Occasion of its receiving so rude a Treatment from the Enemy's Bombs and Cannon: But *Altena*, upon the first Approach of the *Swedes*, having neither Walls, Ditches, nor

* Besides these Houses, all Places of public Worship were spar'd: Not only the *Lutheran* Church belonging to the Town, but the *Roman Catholic*, *Calvinist* and *French* Churches; *Anabaptist* and *Quaker's* Meetings; and, if I mistake not, even the *Jews* Synagogue.

† There is not the least Grounds for this Report to the Prejudice of the *Hamburgers*, as I could evidently prove, were it not already done, by a more eminent Hand: And, indeed, a bare Knowledge of the Constitution of *Hamburg* is sufficient to refute this Error: and I therefore wonder, how so able a Writer as Mons^t. *Voltaire*, could fall into so egregious a Mistake; which, tho' sufficiently convinced of, he has not thought fit fully to retract, in his latter Editions.

Garison, immediately offer'd to capitulate, and to pay Contribution *, tho' in vain. Others again say, it was owing to a private *Pique* of General Welling's, who, as his Estate lay chiefly in the Duchy of *Bremen*, suffer'd greatly by the Danish Invasion †. Be this as it will, 'tis certain, that the Intent was rather to ruin the Place, than to enrich themselves by Plunder: And this probably was the Reason why only a Party of about 200 Men were sent to destroy it, and these, either by Order, or out of an uncommon Humanity, were so far from adding to the Affliction of the Inhabitants, by any Acts of Hostility or Pillage, that they, at the same Time they were obliged to set Fire to the Houses, assisted, where they could, in saving the Furniture, and offer'd Violence to none: Insomuch, that they met with better Treatment, from these their Enemies, than from the *Hamburgers*; who, when they were perishing for Cold and Want, would not open their Gates to give them Relief ||.

* It has been said, that an actual Agreement for 50,000 Dollars was made, and the Money accordingly paid; but that it being otherwise resolv'd afterwards, the Money was return'd.

† This seems to be the most probable Account; and I have been assur'd by an Officer of Distinction, who was present at the Consultation held in *Hamburg*, the Afternoon before, that General Steinbeck insisted strenuously upon sparing the Place; but that Count Welking would give Ear to nothing in its Favor.

|| This is another Aspersion unjustly cast on the *Hamburgers*; for it is certain, that they readily gave these unhappy People all the Relief that was consistent with their own Safety. Mons. *de Voltaire* carries this Error yet farther, and even in his latter Editions pretends, that the greater Part of these miserable Wretches expir'd under the Walls of *Hamburg*; tho' I never heard, that of about 12, or 14,000 Souls, which was supposed to be the Number of the Inhabitants of *Altena*, above 20 lost their Lives upon this Occasion.

SINCE this Misfortune, *Altena* has been rebuilt in a more splendid Manner, and enlарg'd; with a fine Town-house, and several other public Buildings; chiefly (as I have been inform'd) with *Hamburg* Mony; for the Lucre of a larger Interest, than is given there: But tho', as I observ'd above, this Place is of Prejudice to *Hamburg*; yet, as far as I can perceive, their foreign Trade is very inconsiderable here, and consists chiefly in forwarding Goods brought hither by Shiping, into the Inland-Parts of *Germany*. The King of *Denmark* was in Hopes, by prohibiting all Commerce with *Hamburg*, and obliging his Subjects to have all their foreign Goods from the Places of their Product, to have enreas'd the Trade; as well of this Place, as of *Copenhagen*; but the good Effect of it has not hitherto appear'd in any very conspicuous Manner*.

THE Inhabitants of this Place are chiefly of the meaner Sort; Artificers, petty Shopkeepers, Keepers of Public-Houses of every Sort, good and bad, and *Jews* without Number; who all subsist chiefly on the Folly of the *Hamburgers*, who will not be persuaded of the Truth of the Proverb, that *Best is best cheap*. I have heard terrible Complaints of the Partiality and Corruption of the Magistracy of this Place, particularly if a *Jew* be concern'd, who is sure to win his Cause, right or wrong. Of

* The good Effects, as our Author justly observes, were never very conspicuous, but the bad ones soon appear'd visible enough: For, by this Prohibition, the foreign Trade of all *Denmark* fell into the Hands of about ten or twelve Persons, some in *Altena*, and some in *Copenhagen*, half of whom were *Jews*, who, having monopoliz'd all the foreign Commodities, made the Rest of the Subjects of *Denmark* pay what Prices for them they pleas'd: But by the Agreement lately made, between *Hamburg* and *Denmark*, Trade is open again.

this, I have had the most notorious Instance given me, that ever was heard of in any Nation: A Jew, who besides bore the vilest of Characters, was accused of Forgery, upon the Oath of five credible Witnesses, all *Christians*; but he offering to purge himself by a Negative Oath, he was not only acquitted, but the forg'd Writings deem'd valid. But it is no Wonder, that these Wretches are, in this Manner, strengthen'd in their Villanies by the Magistrates, when they are encourag'd by Privileges from crown'd Heads, which are denied to *Christians*: Among these, they have one in this Place, which is very extraordinary; as they are all of them, whatever other Busines they follow, professedly Pawn-brokers, they have a Patent for taking 25 per Cent. per Ann. Interest, on good Security, when a *Christian* is punishable for taking more than six.

In my Way from *Altena* to this Place, I pass'd thro' *Pinnenburg* and *Elmshorn*, two inconsiderable Places not worth your Notice. The Country from the latter to this City particularly, and all round about it, is exceeding fruitful, and this Fertility is occasion'd, in a great Measure, by the frequent Inundations of the River *Elb*, which so fattens the Land, that I think I never saw Corn so rank as what is now standing on it. The Boors or Peasants of this Part of *Holstein* are reckon'd the most opulent of any in the lower Parts of *Germany*: I stop'd to bait at one of their Houses, and it being Sunday, about Noon, my Host was so polite, seing me a Stranger, to ask me to dine with him. I accepted of his Invitation, and was entertain'd in a Manner I little expected at the House of a *German Boor*, after having seen the Misery of those who inhabit the Countries between *Amsterdam* and *Hamburg*. We had Variety of Dishes, in great Profuseness, serv'd up, after their Way, in an elegant Manner

Manner ; and, besides very good home-brew'd Beer, a Glass of excellent *French* and *Rhenish* Wine : But what I most admir'd at, was the Neatness and Fineness of the Table-Linen, and a vast Quantity of Plate of every Sort. After Dinner, I call'd for my Reckoning, the whole Amount of which was only 10 d. for my Horses, and it was not without Difficulty, I persuaded a Servant to accept of a Half-crown Piece. In my Way to *Glückstadt*, I enquir'd of the Waggoner (or Postilion, as they are here call'd) whether all the *Boors* of this Country lived in that hospitable Manner ? His Answer was, they were all rich, and lived well ; but that the Person in whose House I had din'd, might justly be call'd the King of the *Boors*, and was fam'd for keeping a profuse Table, which, he added, he could very well afford : And upon my taking Notice, in particular, of his Table-Linen and Plate, he gave me the following History of it : " Some Years since (said he) our most gracious Sovereign (the King of Denmark) being in these Parts, did this Farmer the Honor to dine with him, and let him know his Royal Intention some Days before-hand : The good Man, thinking he could never do enough to shew his Zeal in entertaining his Prince, in the best Manner he could, laid out a very considerable Sum in Linen and Plate, befitting such a Guest, and has ever since been very proud of shewing it upon all proper Occasions : But he paid dear for his Vanity ; for tho' the King express'd his Satisfaction in the most gracious Manner, the Ministry thought fit, the ensuing Year, to augment his Contribution, in Proportion to the splendid Appearance he had made, on this Occasion.

GLÜCKSTADT, (or the *City of Fortune*) where I now am, tho' but a small, is a considerable City of *Holstein*, in *Stormaria*, belonging to the King

King of *Denmark*, situate on the North Banks of the *Elb*, at the Confluence of the *Ryn* with that River, about six *German Miles* below *Hamburg*. King *Christian IV* of *Denmark* rais'd it, about the Begining of the 17th Century, at a great Expence, from the desolate State it was before in, and gave it the Name it now bears. It is now a regular Fortification, has fine Walls, and a broad Ditch, with a Mole runing into the *Elb*, and Block-houses, the Cannon of which command a good Part, and, if I mistake not, the Channel of the River: It has a small, but very good Harbour, which is, sometimes, of great Service to Ships coming out of the Sea, in the Winter-Season, when Drifts of Ice hinder their coming up to *Hamburg*: But when that City has been under the Displeasure of the King of *Denmark*, it has served as a Prison for the Ships belonging to it, which have been seiz'd by Orders of that Monarch, coming up or going down the *Elb*.

I NO sooner came within the Gates of this City, than I saw several Persons chain'd to little Carts, which they drew from Place to Place, and cleans'd the Streets as they went. Upon Enquiry, I found they were Thieves, who are condemn'd to this Slavery for Life. I am very much mistaken, if the Shame, Hardship and Duration of this Punishment would not have a better Effect with us, to prevent Thefts, Burglaries and Street-Robberies, than our Method of Transportation, and even Hanging itself. I observed another Curiosity before I got to my Lodgings, which is, that the Women walk'd in the Streets here, tho' it was fine Weather, with monstrous Straw-Hats, as broad, and almost as deep, as a middling Washing-Tub; so that there is no such Thing as seeing their Faces, without stooping as low as their Waists.

I AM lodg'd in a pleasant House, on the Market-Place, which is pretty much frequented by Officers and Gentlemen, who have the Appearance, at least, of being of some Distinction; and as I begin to like the Place, I may, probably, spend three or four Weeks here: I shall, therefore, have Time enough to give you an Account of what farther Remarks I may possibly make. In the mean Time, I can tell you, that I am very much diverted, in my Lodgings, with an amphibious Creature, a Kind of Hermophrodite in Appearance, and I cannot yet determine whether Man or Woman. As I have already heard some very odd Stories of this extraordinary Person, I may, probably, against my next, have collected enough to give you a brief Account of her or his Life and Character, which, if I may judge by the Specimens I have already, cannot fail of being diverting. I am, &c.



LETTER XXXVIII.

SIR,

GLUCKSTADT.

HE amphibious Animal, or Hermaphrodite in Appearance, whom I just hinted at, in the Conclusion of my last Letter, turns out a mere Woman; but withal a very *Amazon*, a *Hero*, in Petticoats, who has given herself the Romantic Name of *Lucinda*. She is, by Birth, a *Holstein* Lady, the only Daughter of a good Family, who was married at 15 Years of Age, to a *Danish* Baron, Captain of a Troop of

of Horse, of that Nation. The Baron had been married to our *Heroin*, who follow'd him to the Field, not above 15 Months, before he had the Misfortune to be kill'd, at the famous Battle of *Gadebusch*, in the Duchy of *Mecklenburg*, fought between the *Swedes* and *Danes*, in the Year 1712, leaving her a young Widow, of little more than 16, with a Son about three Months old: But this Son, as well as her Parents, dying soon after, she was thereby put into the entire Possession, as well of her Father's as her Husband's Estates, both of which were very considerable. A young and beautiful Widow, with so great a Fortune, and no Incumbrance, could not want Suitors; and she had, accordingly, very advantageous Offers; but, tho' she was far from shewing any Aversion to the Male-Sex, she rejected them all, and publicly declar'd, she was resolv'd to pass the Remainder of her Life in an unrestrained Liberty, and in the full Enjoyment of all the Pleasures her Inclinations could suggest, and her plentiful Estate could procure. In Order to this, *Lucinda* reduced her whole Substance to ready Mony, and having secur'd it in different Funds, she deposited her Securities in proper Hands, and took a Resolution (the most whimsical, sure, ever Woman took) to make the *Tour d'Italie* in the Habit of a *Cavalier*. Among all her Suitors, she seem'd to give the greatest Encouragement to *Cordelio*, a young Foreign Nobleman, of the same gay Temper with herself, like her, but lately come to his Estate, and not many Years older: And tho' she openly declar'd she would never marry him, she, upon all Occasions, plainly discover'd, that she delighted in his Conversation. To this Nobleman, *Lucinda* first open'd her Intention of Travelling, and propos'd his accompanying her as a Brother. Whether she gave *Cordelio* Hopes of making him Master of her Person and Fortune,

Fortune, at their Return, or whether they concur'd in Opinion, to enjoy all the Sweets of Life, without tempering them with the bitter Pill of Matrimony, is a Secret ; but he eagerly embraced her Proposal, and proper Equipages being prepar'd, suitable to both their Fortunes, they left *Hamburg* together, towards the Conclusion of the Year 1714, for *Holland* ; and, after some Stay there, went to *England*, where they spent their Winter. The next Spring, they went to *Paris*, and from thence continued their *Tour*. They spent five whole Years on their Travels together, and, if I may believe her own Relation, lived always in a greater Harmony, than they probably might have done, had they actually been Brothers : But whether with that Continency she would have it believed, is what I very much question, and think my Incredulity, in that Respect, sufficiently grounded on the many Circumstances and Passages, she herself has told me, of their Gayeties and Gallantries, in several Parts of their Travels. I shall, however, tho' she has, at Times, been pretty particular, in acquainting me with such of her Adventures as would well bear the relating, only tell you, that as both their Fortunes were equal to it, they were always at the Head of every Party of Pleasure, where-ever they came, and were generally distinguished by the Denomination of the two wild *German* Brothers. It was not alone at Balls, Masquerades, Plays, and the like, that they shone ; they drank and gamed with the best ; and Declarations of Love and inviolable Constancy, to the Beauties and Toasts of every Court and City they came to, were not wanting. I have always observed a secret Pleasure in her Countenance, when she has related some of her *Amours* with her own Sex : What Difficulties she has sometimes met with to disengage herself, with any tolerable Reputation,

tation, when, having push'd the Attack with too much Vigor, and the deceived Fair-One has been at the very Point of Surrendering, she has been oblig'd to call in *Cordelio* to her Assistance, and, having put up the Hare, to leave him to run her down. Whether such Favors did not demand a more sensible Return, than a bare verbal Acknowledgment, which is all she would ever confess to me, I leave you to judge. But before I bring *Lucinda* back from her Travels, I must tell you, that on their Return, thro' *Germany*, *Cordelio* fell sick at *Augsburg*, where he died in her Arms, after having, by Will, bequeathed her his whole Estate, real and personal. One would have thought she must now have sow'd her wild Oats, and would have been inclin'd to settle in a more decent Manner; but she is still in the same rambling Disposition, never remaining above six Months in a Place, and shifting the Appearance, at least, of her Sex, as often almost as her Cloaths.

You will, by this Time, be naturally inquisitive to know by what Means I got so much into the good Graces of this extraordinary Lady, that she would open her Mind with so much Freedom to a perfect Stranger. You know already so much of her Character, as to be sensible she is forward enough in cultivating an Acquaintance, where a Foundation is once laid; in this, however, I shall be somewhat more particular, and then shall add a Passage or two of her private History, which I have come at by other Means, without her Knowledge: But first let me give you a *Skizze* of her Person: She is now somewhat above Thirty, tall, well-made, something too fat for a Woman, but nimble and active; a fine Complexion, just mark'd with the Small-Pox, not enough to be any Disgrace to her Person as a Woman, but advantageous to her in her Male-Capacity, with Coal-black Hair

Hair and Eyebrows, and ruddy Cheeks and Lips. In short, she is the very Picture of Health, and has all the Marks of a hale, robust Constitution, with all the Sweetness that is desirable in the Fair Sex. The first Day I din'd at the Ordinary where I lodge, she appear'd at Table, in the proper Dres's of her Sex, and I must confess, I thought her the most agreeable Woman I had ever seen, of her Age. I found, tho' she had never seen me before, her Discourse was chiefly directed to me; we talk'd sometimes in *German*, but more in *French* and *Italian*, which I perceived she spoke with as great Pleasure as Readiness; and I was charm'd with her Conversation, tho' I could not forbear thinking her rather too free and bold for a modest Woman. The next Day, I hop'd to see her again, at the same Place; but, instead of her, I saw a young Person, in the Dres's of an Officer, with a Scarlet Suit, richly trim'd with Gold, and a white Feather in his Hat, whom, by the Similitude of Features, I could not but take for her Brother; and I was confirm'd in my Opinion, by the same Persons, who din'd with us the Day before, asking, tho' with a Sort of a Sneer, the Reason of which I could not then comprehend, how his Sister did? Upon enquiring, after Dinner, of my Land-lord, whether both Brother and Sister lodg'd in the House? he answer'd, Yes; but that they were both united in one and the same single Person: And upon my asking, of which Sex then that Person was, he only replied, that he never betray'd the Secrets of his Customers; but that, if I staid there a few Days, I might probably find more Opportunities than one of satisfying my Curiosity myself.

In this Uncertainty I was, when I concluded my last Letter to you; but it was not long before I was undeceived; for rising one Morning earlier than

than ordinary, and opening my Casement, for the Sake of a little fresh Air, I found Madam, who lay in the Room adjoining to mine, had been up before me, and set her Window open likewise; and the Bed being conveniently situate for that Purpose, I soon discover'd her lying upon it, in such Manner, as gave me ocular Demonstration of her being of the Sex I wish'd for. She took the first Opportunity of my retreating, to rise and come to her Window, and upon my returning, after some previous Compliments, she ask'd me to breakfast with her. I accepted of her Invitation, and as she has Wit at Will, beside very good Sense, and a perfect Knowledge of the World, I spent my Morning very agreeably, and have thought myself extreamly happy in her Conversation very often since. We frequently divert ourselves abroad, she in her Officer's Garb; and she rides, fences, plays at Billiards, and performs all other manly Exercises to a Miracle; tho' she wants nothing but a little more Modesty, to behave as well in her Female Capacity. I fear, by this Time, you will accuse me, in your Mind, of a nearer and more feeling Intercourse with this agreeable Cavalier in Petticoats, and tho' I should use all the Arguments in the World to convince you of the Wrong such a Suspicion would do me, it might be of no Effect; I shall, therefore, leave you to your own Thoughts, and rest satisfied in a Self-conviction of my own Innocence.

As, however, I had Reason to believe, my agreeable *Amazon* bore no Aversion to the Ways of a Man with a Woman, I was very curious to get a Knowledge of some Part of her private History. To this End I took every Opportunity of sounding the Gentlemen who frequent the House, but could not obtain any Inteligence that Way. I observ'd a more than ordinary good Understanding

between *Lucinda* and one Major *W*—, an Officer of this Garrison ; but found him more reserv'd than all the Rest. My Landlord, whether drunk or sober, prov'd inflexible to all the Temptations I laid in his Way, insomuch that I almost began to despair of satisfying my Curiosity. However, at Length, I found my Man, in the Drawer of the House, a clever well-made young Fellow, of about twenty Years of Age, with a great deal of Vivacity, and more Wit and good Sense, than one would expect. I observ'd him always very flush of Mony, and that he wore better Linen than usual for Persons in his Station, or indeed than the Gentry themselves generally wear in this Country : And when, with this, I observed some Circumstances of *Lucinda*'s Behavior to him, I took it for granted he serv'd her in the Quality either of Pimp or Stallion, or both. I therefore resolv'd to watch the first Opportunity of talking with him in private, and a very lucky one soon offer'd. *Lucinda*, having Occasion to go to *Hamburg*, for a few Days, had desired my Landlord to go with her, to assist her in buying several Necessaries she wanted, and *Peter* (for so the Drawer is called) was constituted Vice-Landlord in their Absence. The very Evening after their Departure, I bespoke a Supper in my Chamber, and told *Peter* he must supply his Master's Place there, as well as in every Thing else. As the Lad is naturally very modest, it was not without Difficulty I persuad'd him to sit down. “ Come (said I) honest *Peter* (filling, at the same Time, a Bumper) “ you and I must be better acquainted ; what “ think you of a Health to Madam *Lucinda* ? “ (Upon which the Lad smil'd, and Joy sparkl'd “ in his Eyes;) Nay (continued I) you must “ pledge me, and that in a Bumper too : She “ very well deserves it : She is a delicious Morfel ; “ and

" and by some Circumstances I have observed in
" both your Behaviors, I am convinc'd you have
" experienc'd her to be so. (Here I observ'd Peter
" blush'd, and was in the utmost Confusion :)
" Well! it is a Folly to deny it, (said I) you are
" my Rival, and I like you ne'er the worse for
" it: You shall tell me all you know, and I, on
" my Part, will make you the Confidant of my
" Secrets: By this Means, we shall be the best
" able to discover her Intrigues, and if she dares
" to jilt us, to join in our Revenge." *Ab! Dear*
Sir (replied *Peter*, with some Emotion, and a deep
Sigh) *jilt us, why that she does every Day, there is*
not an arranter Jilt in Christendom! I found I had
touch'd poor *Peter*, who is but a Novice in Love,
to the Quick, and that I should now soon be Mas-
ter of all his Secrets. I therefore made him drink
another Bumper to our better Acquaintance, and,
at the same Time, gave him a Suit of cast-off lac'd
Cloaths, and bid him accept of that small Token
of my future Friendship. " I added, that we must
" overlook small Frailties, and that, if her Beha-
" vior was not too notorious, it would be best to
" wink at it. Well Sir (said *Peter*) since I am
" discover'd, I shall endeavor to merit your Fa-
" vor, by a frank Confession; you are too gene-
" rous to take any Advantage of it to my Preju-
" dice; and as you seem desirous to have some
" Knowledge of Madam *Lucinda's* private Con-
" duct, to shew my Gratitude, I will give you
" all the Satisfaction that lies in my Power. It is
" now about four Months since this *Virago* came
" to our House, from *Rendsburg*, in the Habit,
" and with the Appearance of an Officer, and as
" such she was look'd upon by every one, for
" above three Months; in which Time she con-
" tracted an Intimacy, with several Officers and
" Gentlemen who are our daily Customers. She

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“ express’d a more than ordinary Favor and Kindness to me, from the very first Day of her being here, giving me frequently Mony, calling me pretty Fellow, and telling me I was never design’d for so mean a Station, but she would soon better my Condition. You will easily conceive, Sir, I was not a little proud of so unexpected a Turn of Fortune, as I now had in View, but had no Suspicion of the true Source of it. Her Generosity soon enabled me, and Vanity as soon prompted me, to equip myself in a handsomer Manner, than perhaps became me; and *Lucinda*, telling me I must now be all of a Piece, gave me a Dozen of fine *Holland* Shirts, charging me, at the same Time, to be always clean and neat, when I waited on her. In less than a Month after her being here, she told me, one Morning, she had been under great Anxiety the whole Night, and believ’d the House was haunted; it was true, indeed, by a Prejudice in Education, and some idle Notions she had imbib’d in her Infancy, which she had never been able to overcome, she was frequently terrified without any Grounds; but it was always some Days before she could overcome these Weaknesses. She conjur’d me to keep what she had told me a Secret, and that, as she could not, ‘till she had recover’d from her Fright, possibly be a Night alone, I would, as soon as every Body was a-bed, come to bear her Company. I had partaken too much of her Bounty to refuse her any Thing; and therefore attended her about Midnight. I found her in Bed, and had her Commands immediately to lock the Door, and come to Bed to her. I was all Obedience; but we had not lain long before she convinc’d me how I had been mistaken in her Sex, and what Kind of Spirit it was had given

" given her so much Uneasiness the Night before;
" I used my best Skill to lay it, and she was so well
" pleased with my Exorcisms, that she rewarded
" my Endeavors, in the Morning, with a Purse of
" Gold; and we employ'd the same Means after-
" wards, whenever the Ghost was troublesom. I
" had the Folly, for some Weeks, to think myself
" the only Person she honor'd with her Favors;
" nay, was sometimes so vain to think she design'd
" to marry me. But how great was my Surprise,
" when one Night late, going into the Chamber,
" as usual, I found Major *W*----- in the Place I
" was Fool enough to believe, I only had a Right
" to. In the Height of my Jealousy, if a proper
" Instrument had lain in my Way, I believe I
" had spoil'd their Sport for ever. *Lucinda* ob-
" serv'd my Confusion, and beckoning me to
" come to the Bedside, whisper'd me not to be
" uneasy, tho' she should happen to cuckold me,
" it should be my Turn next, and I need be under
" no Apprehensions of losing her Favor: A
" Compliment I had no Relish for then, tho' I
" have pretty well conquer'd my Jealousy since,
" and her Irregularities are become familiar to me.

" I BELIEVE the Major was not then let into
" the Secret; tho' I don't doubt, but before
" Morning he had the same Spirit to lay, that
" had first introduc'd me into her Ladyship's
" Favor. The particular Occasion of Major
" *W*— being with *Lucinda*, that Night, was a
" very singular Adventure; which, as it will not only
" be an Illustration to her Character, but induc'd
" her to discover her Sex to all her Acquaintance,
" I shall give you a circumstancial Account of.
" *Lucinda* being one Night at a Coffee-house, fre-
" quented by Officers and Persons of Distinction,
" a Holstein Gentleman in the Company, who, it
" seems, is a Partisan of Sweden, cast very severe

" Reflections on the Conduct of the *Danish* Officers at the Battle of *Gadebusch*, adding, that if they had not been a Parcel of Cowards, they would not have deserted the Field of Battle in a Panic. *Lucinda* thought herself so sensibly touch'd with these groundless Reflections, that, without offering any Arguments to confute them, she gave the Gentleman such a Back-stroke, with her Fist, as made the Blood flow plentifully from his Nose and Mouth. Swords were immediately drawn on both Sides ; but they being timely parted, *Lucinda* assur'd the *Holstein* Gentleman she would give him Satisfaction the next Morning, at any Place and Hour he should name, and invited the whole Company to be Witnesses of it. The Appointment being made, *Lucinda* ask'd the Major, with whom she had before contracted a more than ordinary Friendship, to be her Second, and, to that End, to sup and ly with her that Night, which he accepting of, this was the very Time I had the Mortification to find them in the Manner I have already told you.

" THE Major was so pleas'd with his Bedfellow, that he was in Pain the next Morning, how to disengage her from the Promise she had made the Night before, which he thought by no Means proper for a Person of her Sex to perform, and therefore offer'd to fight the Duel for her. This *Lucinda* would by no Means consent to, but told him, if he would continue his Resolution of attending her as Second, he would find she neither wanted Courage nor Skill sufficient to deal with her Antagonist : Adding, that let the Event of the Combat be what it would, she was resolved, at the Conclusion of it, she would discover her Sex, if able, and if not, desired he would do it, that, if worsted, her Enemy might " have

" have less Cause to boast; or, if the Advantage
" should be on her Side, she might have the more
" Room to triumph. They met at the Time and
" Place appointed, and ended their Quarrel, in
" the Presence of the same Company in which it
" had taken its Begining. In the first Attack,
" *Lucinda* run her Antagonist thro' the left Arm,
" and, at the same Time, received a slight Wound
" herself, in her right Hand; but this was so far
" from discouraging, or disabling her from conti-
" nuing the Fight, that it did but excite her Vi-
" gor, and, in the next Attack, she disarm'd
" him. The Seconds, thereupon, run in, to pre-
" vent farther Harm; but *Lucinda* generously re-
" stor'd her Enemy his Sword, told him she hear-
" tily forgave him the unwary Discourse which
" had occasioned this Quarrel, as she hop'd he
" would her the Blow he had, in a Manner, ex-
" tort'd from her, and desired they might now be
" good Friends. The Pacification being soon
" made and ratified, *Lucinda* invited the whole
" Company to dine with her: After Dinner,
" among other Discourse, the *Holstein* Gentle-
" man ask'd *Lucinda*, whether he (taking her to be
" an Officer) had himself been in the Engagement at
" Gadebusch, on the Danish Side, since he had been
" so ready to hazard his Life, in Defence of the Ho-
" nor of that Nation. *Lucinda* imminediately an-
" swer'd, No; but that her Husband, the late Baron
" N—— had been kill'd in that Battle, and she was
" well assur'd, that as well he, as the Rest of the
" Officers, had behaved in such Manner, as to de-
" serve no Reproach. You will easily conceive,
" Sir, the Astonishment of the whole Company,
" and the Confusion of the *Holstein* Gentleman,
" to find he had been defeated by a Woman: But
" some Doubt yet remaining, *Lucinda* threw open
" her Bosom, and gave the Company an incon-
" testable

" testable Proof, that they were entertaining a
" Lady instead of a Gentleman. Since this, *Lu-*
" *cinda* has made no Difficulty of appearing alter-
" natively in the Habit of either Sex, and, ac-
" cording to the Drefs of the Day, is distinguish-
" ed by the different Titles of *Sir*, or *Madam*."

HERE Peter would have ended his Relation; but I put him in Mind, that what he had related of the Major and himself did not prove *Lucinda* to be so arrant a Jilt, as he, in his Heat, had accus'd her of being, in the Begining of his Discourse; whereupon he acknowledged, tho' with some Reluctance, that he had been often oblig'd to serve her in a double Capacity; (and named several of her Paramours, whom I knew;) which, tho' she rewarded him bountifully for his Pains, had given him such a Distaste to her Person, that he had sometimes Thoughts of retiring privately, and should already have done it, but that he fear'd it might give Occasion to his being accused of more than he had ever been guilty of. He likewise added, that his Master was privy to most of her Intrigues; but that the Mony she spent, and caus'd to be spent, in his House, blinded him, and that he rather encourag'd, than discourag'd them. For my Part, her being so common a Prostitute, abated very much of the Esteem I had before conceived for her, and I immediately resolved to break off our Correspondence, by leaving the Place sooner than I otherwise intended to do. This I acquainted her with at her Return, adding, that I hoped to see her again this Winter in *Hamburg*, which she has assured me I shall, tho' cannot say I shall be so very fond of it *.

" I THINK

* If I may be allow'd to guess at the Person here meant, and I believe I have seen her more than once, she could not have

I THINK to depart to-morrow for *Tonningen*, and you may probably hear from me again, before I return to *Hamburg*; but where-ever I am, be assur'd of my being most sincerely, &c.

have performed her Promise; for she was shot thro' the Head, soon after, in another Duel; tho' she hardly deserv'd to dy in so honorable a Manner; and some shameful untimely End would have been a more suitable Reward for her profligate Course of Life. If I am right in my Conjecture, she was as arrant a Cheat, as she was a Libertine, and grossly deceived our Author in the Account she gave him of the former Part of her Life. She was not of a good Family, nor ever married to a *Danish* Baron, as she pretended; but a common strolling Strumpet, who, about the Time she mentions, followed the *Danish* Camp; and as the Baron had sometimes convers'd with her, pretended to be his Widow after his Death, and had the Impudence to assume his Name. She did, indeed, afterwards delude a young Nobleman, with whom she travelled several Years under the Denomination of a Brother, and, in the End, became Master of his Estate, in the Manner related above of *Cordelio*: But having soon squander'd it away, in all Manner of Debauchery, she continued in Men's Cloaths, and turn'd common Sharper, Gamester, and Pretender to the Philosopher's Stone; by which, with the Help, no Doubt, of Intriguing and Pilfering, as Opportunity offer'd, she kept up a tolerable Figure, 'till she, at Length, made her *Exit*, in the Manner I have above related.

LETTER



LETTER XXXIX.

SIR,

HELGOLAND.



A M at a Loss, whether to date this Letter from the Land or Sea, in so uncommon a Situation I am at present. I have, indeed, *Terra Firma*, or rather a solid Rock, under my Feet ; but it is of so small a Circumference, and at so great a Distance from any Shoar, that I rather fancy myself in a Ship at Sea, than in an inhabited Island. But before I give you an Account of this extraordinary little Place, it may not be amiss first to tell you how I came hither,

THE first Place of Note I came to, after I left *Gluckstadt*, was *Tonningen*, and I observed nothing in my Way thither, worthy your Notice.

TONNINGEN is the principal Town of the Territory of *Eyderstadt*, belonging to the Duchy of *Sleswick*, probably so call'd from the Word *Tonnen* (Tuns or Casks) of which likewise its Coat of Arms consists. This Place is famous for a convenient Haven at the Mouth of the River *Eyder*, (which, ever since the Time of *Charlemaign*, has been the Boundary between *Germany* and *Denmark*) where it flows into the German Ocean ; as well as on Account of its excellent Fortifications ; the first of which, built by Duke *George Frederic*, of *Holstein Gottorp*, are said to have cost 700,000*l.* It was taken by the *Danes*, in 1675, and laid level with the Ground. Duke *Christian Albrecht* rebuilt it in 1680, and Duke *Frederic* again made it a strong

a strong Fortres. In 1700, the King of Denmark caus'd it to be besieg'd by the Duke of *Wittenberg*, and bombarded it in the most furious Manner ; but he was oblig'd, after a Siege of six Weeks, to abandon it. In 1715, on Occasion of the Swedish General Steinbock's retiring thither, after the Battle of *Gadebusch*, and being admited by the Duke Administrator of *Holstein*, it was taken by the *Danes*, and the Fortifications raz'd a second Time. During this Siege, when the City was in great Extremity for Want of Provisions, some private *English* Adventurers attempted to relieve it, and fited out a small Fleet for that Purpose, at the Head of which was that famous Ship, call'd the *Duchess*, which sail'd round the World, and took the rich *Acapulco* Ship, three or four Years before. But the Pilots having taken up the Buoys, at the Mouth of the River, they all perish'd, with the best Part of their Loadings, and I remember to have been shewn the Lion of the *Duchess*, fix'd at a Corner of one of the Streets of *Hamburg*. The Country round about it is very fruitful, and affords excellent Pasture. The present Inhabitants are a Mixture of *Frieslanders*, *Saxons*, *Danes* and *Dutch*, the latter of which have introduced the Sect of *Davidis* into this Place. This Town is likewise noted for a considerable Manufacture of Bone-lace, of which it furnishes large Quantities to almost all Parts of *Germany*.

I STAI'D near a Month in *Tonningen* ; but, during that Time, made several Excursions to some of the neighboring Places, and particularly to *Fredericstadt* and *Sleswick*. The former is a pretty little City, at about two *German Miles* Distance from *Tonningen*, built by *Frederic*, Duke of *Sleswick-Holstein*, in the Year 1622, at the Confluence of the Rivers, *Trenna* and *Eyder*. If I mistake not, the first Inhabitants of it were *Dutch*, who were tempted

ed to settle there by certain Privileges granted them; and the present Inhabitants seem to be a Race of that Nation, as well by their Aspect, as by their Manners and Customs, and even their Language differs something from that of the Country.

SLESWICK is the Capital of the Duchy of that Name, otherwise call'd *South Jutland*, beyond the Bounds of the *Roman Empire*, and so properly in *Denmark*. It is situate on the River *Sley*, that falls into the *Baltick*, about four *German Miles* below this City, which was formerly a Place of considerable Trade, and has a fine Haven, but is now greatly decay'd.

THIS whole Country was terribly harraff'd, during the late *Northern War*, by the several Armies of *Denmark*, *Sweden*, *Saxony*, and *Muscovy*, alternately; but I have heard the Inhabitants frequently say, that they would rather chuse to have a Visit from the *Swedes* as Enemies, than from the *Muscovites* as Friends: For the former had the Compassion to leave them something; but the latter, as good Allies, strip'd them of all they had.

HAVING heard much of this little Island of *Helgoland*, or, as some call it, *Heilig Land* (Holy Land) I resolved to take a small Voyage hither, and for that End went from *Tonning* to *Husum*, the nearest Port to embark to it.

HUSUM is situate on the little River *Ow*, which forms a good Haven there, near the Banks of the *North-sea*, just opposite to the little Island of *Nord-Strand*, and about four or five *German Miles* from *Helgoland*: It has a noble Castle, built by Duke *Adolph* of *Holstein*, in 1582, and is generally the Residence of the Duchesses-Dowagers of *Sleswick-Holstein*. This Place drives a great Trade with Horses and Cattle, and is famous for an Oyster-Fishery, on the Banks of the *German Ocean*, near it. At this Place, I embark'd in one of the *Helgoland*

goland Fisher-Hoys, and both Wind and Weather being favorable, arrived here in a few Hours.

THE Island of *Helgoland* is said to have been formerly above four German Miles in Circumference; but in the Year 800, a good Part of it sunk at once into the Sea, and in 1300, another Part was overflowed by the same Element. What now remains may properly be divided into three Parts: The upper, or main Island, which rises about 50 Yards high, a solid reddish Rock, almost perpendicular out of the Sea, and is inhabited; the Lower Island, or Sand, at the Foot of one Side of the Upper Island, which is likewise inhabited; and the sandy Downs or Hillocks, with a Rock at the End of them, which rise to no great Height from the Sea, and are uninhabited. At Low-Water, there is a narrow Communication between the lower inhabited Island, and the sandy Downs; but at High-Water, it is overflowed. On these Downs, and in the Sand on the Lower Island, are found a Sort of Flints, which are crust-ed over like a Pebble; but the Inside is as red as Blood, and excellent for Firelocks. Some Part of the smaller Rock affords a Sort of Stone, which, when broken, is something transparent, and seems to be full of Gold Sand, not unlike the *Italian* Stone call'd *Venturino*, but neither so bright, nor so clear. Whether this Rock has ever afforded any Gold, or not, I have not been able to learn *. On the Lower Island, are only two or three tolerable Houses, and about 50 or 60 Fisher-Huts;

* I have seen, in the Chamber of Rarities at *Copenbagen*, a Ring, said to be made of Gold extracted from this Rock: But they tell you, the Particles of Gold are so small, and so lock'd up in the hard Stone, that it will not answer the Charge of Refining.

the principal Inhabitants living on the upper Island, probably because the lower Island, being almost a flat Sand, with a gradual, but almost imperceptible Descent to the Sea, upon high Floods the Sea reaches almost to the very Foot of the Rock, and fills the lower Part of their Houses with Water.

THE Communication between the lower and upper Island is, by a Pair of wooden Stairs fix'd to the Side of the Rock, broad, and of an easy Ascent. The Top of these Stairs land at the Governor's House, and there is no Passage from them to the Island but thro' the very Guard-room, where the small Garrison, which is always kept there, is quarter'd: And as, besides this, there are Cannon planted on the Ridge of the Rock towards the Haven, which command it, but are out of the Reach of any Artillery from Ships riding there, one would look upon the upper Island as impregnable; especially as, in Case of a Blockade, there is a Spring of fresh Water arising out of the Rock, and this Island affords both Corn and Meadow-Land, sufficient for the Inhabitants. What Effect Artillery planted on the Downs may have on the upper Island, I shall not pretend to say: But be this as it will, it is certain that the *Danes* took it from the *Holsteiners*, in the last *Northern War*, and are in Possession of it to this Hour. On the upper Island is the Church, and about 150 or 200 Houses. The Inhabitants are all either Pilots or Fishermen, or both, and almost wholly furnish the City of *Hamburg* (from which this Island is distant 18 *German Miles*) with Sea-Fish. They are a strong hale People, tho' the meanner Sort of them live very hard, and eat little else but Fish, fresh or dried, and brown Rye-Bread, with Water for their Drink, and hardly eat a Bit of Meat, or drink a Draught of Beer, from Year's End to Year's End. In general, they are look'd upon

upon to be a tricking, griping, wicked People, of which some of the Instances given are their Extortion for Pilotage, when Ships are in Distress, in bad Weather, or have lost their Anchors and Cables, tho' it be good Weather ; and their Cruelties and Pilferings when Ships are stranded on their Coast. It is said, that they oblige their Priests to offer up their Prayers to the Almighty, that Ships may be cast away within their Jurisdiction ; but this I take to be a Calumny. He does indeed pray for a Blessing upon the Endeavors of the Inhabitants, in their several Callings ; and as this may be said to be one of them, so far the Report may have some Grounds. At *Husum*, I met with a *Lutheran* Priest, seemingly a very honest, sober Man, who left the Living of *Helgoland*, because he could no longer bear with the Wickedness of his Congregation, and chuses rather to live on a small Estate of his own, hardly sufficient to support Life ; but I have been told here, that the immediate Cause of his leaving it was this : One of the principal and richest Inhabitants, a Son of the chief Magistrate, having married a young and beautiful Wife, was caught, soon afterwards, in the very Act of Bestiality with a Cow ; and tho' the Fact was plainly prov'd upon him, and he was brought to his Trial, by Means of a large Sum of Mony, properly placed, he was acquitted.

THE *Hamburgers* are at the Expence of keeping a Light-house on the upper Island, which, from the Height of it, may be seen at a great Distance out at Sea, and is a great Safety and Guide to Ships coming towards the *Elb* ; and, indeed, this little Island seems almost to be providentially left for the Security of that Navigation ; for it is so deep a Bay to the Mouth of that River, with Shoals out of Sight of Land, that it would be

next

next to impossible to find it, were it not for some such Guide.

IT is said of this Island, as of *Ireland*, that no venomous Creature will live on it; but perhaps with as little Truth. One Thing I have observ'd here, with Pleasure, that it is common for all Sort of wild Fowl to settle on this Island, so tir'd with flying at Sea, that they are not able to rise again, but will suffer you to take them up with your Hands. They have a Tradition here, that about the Year 1530, above 2000 of the Inhabitants of this Island had their Maintenance from the Herring-Fishery only; but that having caused a Herring to be disdainfully whipt with Rods, the whole Fry left them, and they have never seen any on their Coasts since. This idle Story might have pass'd among the Po-pish Legends; but as this happen'd to be about the Time of the Reformation, I think it rather to be some old Wife's Tale, to divert Children in a Winter's Evening.

As I have little or no Conversation here, my Stay will be short: I send you this by Means of a Ship bound from *Hamburg* for *London*, which put in here by Stress of Weather. I think to leave this Island to-morrow or next Day, and land at the nearest Place on the Southern Banks, of the *Elb*. You will probably hear from me from *Stade*, where I design to stay some Time, 'till when, as ever,

E^c.



LETTER XL.

SIR,

STADE.

ACCORDING to what I wrote you in my last, I left *Helgoland* in one of their Fisher-Hoys, and landed on the *South Foreland* of the River *Elb*, in the Bailiwick of *Ritzbuttel*.

RITZBUTTEL (or *Ritzenbuttel*) is the Bailiwick of which I gave you an Account in a former Letter, belonging to the *Hamburgers*, on the Coast of the Duchy of *Bremen*, where the *South-Elb* falls into the *North-Sea*. I have already given you an Account by what Means the *Hamburgers* got, and have hitherto kept Possession of this Place. I shall now only add, that they have a pretty good Haven here, call'd *Cuxhaven*, which is of great Benefit to Ships coming on the *Elb*, in Winter, when the River is full of Ice. Here, likewise, the *Hamburgers* have their privileg'd Pilots, who, by their Statutes, ought to have always a Yacht at Sea, near the outermost Buoy, ready to put a Pilot or two, as Occasion may require, on Board of every Ship coming into the *Elb*: But, notwithstanding the River *Elb* is one of the most dangerous in *Europe* to come into; as all Ships coming to *Hamburg* are oblig'd to pay half Pilotage, whether they have any Pilots on Board or not, they are seldom at Sea but in good Weather, when they are least wanted, which has occasion'd the Loss of many a rich loaden Ship within the River. I think I have not hitherto given you any

Account of this River, one of the most famous in Germany, and noted in ancient History for several Conflicts between the *Romans* and ancient *Germans*, I shall therefore lay hold of this Opportunity to do it.

THE River *Elb* arises in *Silesia* on the *Riesen-Gebürge* (or Giants Mountains) in the Lordship of *Kynast*, belonging to the Counts of *Schaffgott*, on the Borders of *Bohemia*. There are, at first, two Streams, one call'd the *Great Elb*, arising from six Springs, and the other call'd the *Little Elb*, arising from five Springs. They afterwards join near *Gendorff*, and thus united, taking in its Course thro' *Bohemia*, *Upper* and *Lower Saxony*, several other considerable Rivers, falls, at Length, into the *German Ocean* near *Ritzbüttel*, about 14 German Miles below *Hamburg*.

ADJOINING to the Bailiwick of *Ritzbuttel*, is the little District of *Hadeln*, the Capital of which is *Otterndorff*, on the River *Medame*. This District came, in the 16th Century, from the Archbishops of *Bremen*, to the House of *Saxe-Lauenburg*; but the Male-Line of that House becoming extinct, in the Year 1689, and a Dispute arising concerning the Inheritance, between the Female Heirs, and the King of *Sweden*, the Emperor caus'd it to be taken into Sequestration, by the Troops of the Circle of *Lower Saxony*, under which Sequestration it remains to this Day. My Way from *Hadeln* to this Place, lay thro' the Principality of *Verden*, and Part of the Duchy of *Bremen*, of both which I shall give you a brief Account.

VERDEN (or *Ferden*) was formerly a Bishop's See, under the Archbishop of *Mentz*, instituted by *Charlemaign*, in the Year 776, of which one *Schwibracht*, an *English Benedictine* Monk, was the first Bishop. Some have pretended to say, but without any Grounds, that this See was first laid

at

at a little Town call *Konneke*, and others that the first Bishop resided at *Bardewick*. In 890, Bishop *Wigbert* gave his whole paternal Estate to this See. In 994, *Bruno*, Duke of *Saxony*, and Bishop of *Verden*, was elected Pope, and took the Name of *Gregory V.* Bishop *George*, of the House of *Brumfwick*, embrac'd the Doctrine of *Luther*, which his Successor, Bishop *Eberhard* fully introduced. *Francis William* the last Bishop, endeavor'd to restore the *Roman Catholic Religion*; but *Gustavus Adolphus*, King of *Sweden*, carrying it, at that Time, with a high Hand, in *Lower Saxony*, the Bishop was oblig'd to retire, whereupon *John Frederick*, Duke of *Saxony*, and Archbishop of *Bremen*, took Possession of the See of *Verden*; as his Name-sake, and Successor, a Prince of *Denmark*, did after his Death; and so it remain'd till the Peace of *Westphalia*, when it was converted to a Principality, and *Sweden* invested with it, as an hereditary Fief of the Empire. In 1675, the Troops of *Lunenburg* and *Munster* seiz'd this Principality, and would have divided it; but were oblig'd to restore it, in 1679, pursuant to the Treaty of *St. Germains*. In 1709, it was pawn'd to the Elector of *Hanover*, and pursuant to a Treaty concluded in 1719, transfer'd to that House for ever. The Town of *Verden*, which is the Capital of this Principality, and is now of very little Note, is situated on the River *Aller*, at about 20 Miles distance from *Bremen*, to the East, and near twice as far from *Hamburg*, to the South.

THE Duchy of *Bremen* was formerly an Arch-bishoprick, of the Institution of which, under *Charlemain*, I gave you some Account in a former Letter from the City of that Name. It takes in the best Part of the Country, between the two Rivers *Elb* and *Wefer*, almost from the Sea, and the Duchy of *Oldenburg*, to the West, quite up to the

Duchy of *Lunenburg*, to the *East*. That Part of it which is situate on the two Rivers is exceeding fruitful, and the Inhabitants rich; but the Inland Country is raw, sandy, and chiefly Heath, and the Inhabitants much in the same poor State, as those of the adjoining Duchy of *Lunenburg*, of whom I shall probably have Occasion to say more hereafter. Of their seventh Archbishop *Hoyerus*, who died *Ann. 910*, they have a Legend, that his Grave being open'd 120 Years after his Death, nothing was found in his Coffin, but the Pillow his Head had lain on, from whence it was concluded, and believ'd in those Days of Ignorance, that his Body was translated to Heaven. In the Time of Archbishop *Frederic*, Son of *Christian IV*, King of *Denmark*, who succeeded to this See in 1634, the whole Country was taken by the *Swedes*, and by the Treaty of *Westphalia*, being converted into a Duchy, that Crown was invested with it, in the same Manner as with the Principality of *Verden*. In the same Manner, likewise, it was seiz'd by the Troops of *Brandenburg*, *Lunenburg* and *Munster*, in 1675, but was restored to *Sweden*, by the Peace of *Nimeguen*. In 1712, it was taken by the *Danes*, but the Elector of *Hanover* having before advanced the King of *Sweden*, a considerable Sum, on the Security of it, it was by Agreement sold to the late King *George*, for three Millions of Dollars.

STADE is the most considerable Place in the Duchy of *Bremen*, on the River *Schwing*, which falls into the *Elb*, about two *English Miles* below it. It is about five *German Miles* from *Hamburg*, and about twelve from *Bremen*. This City had formerly the Title of a Marquisate, and *Henricus Calvus*, who, at the same Time, possess'd *Ditmarsh*, was made the first Marquis of it, by *Henricus Auceps*, in 940. His Successors were likewise,

wife, Marquises of Brandenburg, and resided at *Alten-Landsberg*, four German Miles from *Berlin*. *Hartwick*, the last of the Line, who was first Pro-vost, and afterwards Archbishop of *Bremen*, left it to that *Metropolitan*, and died in 1168. And tho' *Henry*, the *Lion*, of *Saxony*, took Possession of it, when he was put in the Ban of the Empire, it was restor'd in 1180. It was afterwards a free Imperial City, and one of the Hanse, but in 1648, was, by the Treaty of *Munster*, given up to *Sweden*, together with the See of *Bremen*. In 1676, it was taken by the Duke of *Brumswick*; but, in 1680, was restor'd to *Sweden*. In 1712, it was taken by the King of *Denmark*, after a very vigorous Defence, and was sold, together with the whole Duchy, to the late King *George*, as Elector of *Hanover*, and is now in the Possession of his present Majesty, and like to remain so. The Fortifications, which were almost ruin'd at the last Siege, are repair'd, and the Place put into a good Condition of Defence; but a great Part of the Town, which was then laid in Ashes, is yet unbuilt.

At the Mouth of the *Schwing*, at a Place call'd *Brunshusen*, our King has a considerable Toll, where all Ships coming out of the Sea, up the *Elb*, are oblig'd to stop, and give an Account of their Loading; for which, at their Arrival at *Hamburg*, they are oblig'd to pay a certain Duty, according to a Book of Rates, to a Comptroller plac'd there, for that Purpose, by the Government of *Hanover*. The *Hamburgers*, however, are not oblig'd to stop here; an ancient Right, which they have long enjoy'd, on Account of their being at the Charge of buoying the River, and keeping the Light-House at *Helgoland*. In Order to oblige all Ships to bring to, there rides a Ship of 24 Guns at Anchor on the *Elb*, at the Entrance into the *Schwing*, which wears *English* Colors; and on the

Shoar, near it, is a Fort that has a certain Number of Cannon mounted, which command the Channel of the River. This Man of War is of Service to the *English* in Trade and Navigation; for when, at any Time, as I have been inform'd it frequently happens, the *Hamburgers* have, by some illicit Means or others, procur'd *English Mediterranean* Passes, or have suffer'd their Shippers to decoy *English* Sailors into their Service, the Government of *Stade*, at the Request of Mr. *W--cb*, has made no Difficulty to cause such *Hamburg* Ships to be stop'd by their Man of War, and *English* Passes and Sailors to be taken out, and deliver'd to the *British* Minister, and I am inform'd Mr. *L-----d* has been lately here on such an Occasion. By this Means a Stop has, in a great Measure, been put to such clandestine Practices, and the Rights and Freedom of the *English* Commerce preserv'd. The Captain of this Man of War, hearing there was an *English* Gentleman in the Place, invited me in a very polite Manner, to dine on board his Ship, and gave me a very elegant Reception. I have been here, and in the Neighborhood, about three Weeks; so design to return to *Hamburg* to morrow, and, after a short stay there, to visit *Lubeck*, some other Parts of *Holstein*, and the Duchy of *Mecklenburg*, of which my future Letters shall give you the best Account I shall be able to procure. In the mean Time, &c.



LETTER XLI.

SIR,

HAMBURG.

 Y last to you was of the ——— from *Stade*; I departed the next Day for this Place, and had a very pleasant Journy, chiefly on artificial Dykes, rais'd to keep the *Elb* from overflowing its Banks, and laying the low Lands under Water; which it otherwise would frequently do, especially at Spring-tides; and there have been some Instances of such high Tides, with North-West Winds, that have even overflowed these artificial Banks, or, by the Violence of the Flood, broke thro' them; which, at such Times, have been the Cause of great Misery and Desolation to the Inhabitants. I remember, upon this Occasion, a very remarkable Story told me by a noted *Hamburg Skipper*, call'd *Ulrick Janssen*. This honest Man, being coming from *London* for *Hamburg*, two or three Days after such a Disaster, when he approach'd the *Elb*, observed something, at a Distance, driving on the Surface of the Sea, which he at first, imagin'd to be the Wreck of a Ship, and, by the Help of a Glass, perceiv'd some People upon it. Upon this, he made up towards it; but how great was his Surprise, when coming nearer, he found it to be the thatch'd Roof of a House, which had been drove away by the Inundation, with a Man, a Woman, and five Children siting astride upon it, almost perish'd with Hunger and Cold, having been drove about, in that Condition, without any Sustenance, 42 Hours; whose Lives,

Lives, he, however, saved, by taking them into his Ship, and carrying them with him to *Hamburg*. But to return to my Journy ; I observed, almost the whole Way to *Boxtebude*, adjacent to these artificial Banks, were Orchards, containing a prodigious Number of all Manner of Fruit-trees, the Product of which are, in their several Seasons, carried to Market to *Hamburg*. There, likewise, appear'd a Chearfulness in the Countenances of the *Boors*, that, together with their Houses (one End of which are, at least, brick'd and til'd, and some of them of two Stories) plainly shews the Fruitfulness of this Part of the Country, beyond that I pass'd thro', in my Way from *Bremen*.

BOXTEHUDE, which I just mention'd in a former Letter, on Occasion of my Journy from *Bremen* to *Hamburg*, was, in ancient Times, a City and Fortress of some Note, and as such admitted into the *Hanseatick League*. Its first Rise was by Means of a Convent of Nuns, founded in that Place, by a Noble Family of the same Name, and, in the Time of Emperor *Rudolph I.* Archbishop *Giselbert* endowed it with the Priveleges of a City ; which it, indeed, still retains, and has Burghermasters and Senators, but is otherwise, at this Time, little better than a Village. It is situated on the River *Eft*, about a *German Mile* from its Conflux with the *Elb*, and about three from *Hamburg*, in the Duchy of *Bremen*, and consequently now subject to our King, as Elector of *Hanover*. It is now remarkable for nothing but an idle Story they tell you in *Hamburg*, as a Banter upon those who are suppos'd to want such a Repair of Nature ; that there is a Smith in this Place, who, with the Assistance of his Daughter, has the Art of new steeling the *Membrum Virile* ; but whence this ridiculous Tale first arose, I am not inform'd. As, the last Time of my being here, I cross'd

cross'd the *Elb*, and went by Land to *Hamburg*; so I now went up that River by Water, and arrived here, with Wind and Tide, in about two Hours.

I LANDED at the *Baum-hauſz*, of which I gave you a Description in a former Letter, and, in my Walk from thence to my Lodgings, observed, to my great Surprise, at almost every Door, a Bullock tied, and the Streets very filthy with the Blood and Excrements of these Beasts. Upon Enquiry, I found it was customary, at this Time of the Year, for every House-keeper to slaughter a Bullock, and some two or three, according to the Largeness of their Families, for their Winter-Provision; which is done with great Formality in their Houses, and is generally attended with great Feasting and Expence. During this Season, which lasts six or eight Weeks, there is a live Market for Bullocks, three Days in the Week, which lasts till Noon. Thither every Burgher repairs, to buy his Beast or Beasts, ; and having bargain'd for them, they are drove to their Houses, where they stand tied to their Doors, three or four Hours, for a Shew, to be admir'd by their Neighbours and Acquaintance. In the Afternoon, they are led into the Hall or Entrance into the House, sometimes with great Difficulty, up several Steps, where they are slaughter'd, and after they are flay'd, and the Intrails taken out, are hung up by the hind Legs, adorn'd, in a ridiculous Manner, with cut Paper on the Fore-legs, in Imitation of Ruffles, and a large Bunch of the same on the Tail; a fine Damask-Napkin a-cross the Breast, the Body expanded, and frequently a Board, or Shelf in the Inside, with a large Glass, of two Quarts or more of Wine upon it, to entertain every one who comes, to drink to the Health, or pious Memory (call it which you please) of the Deceased. In this Manner, they hang two or three Days,

Days, and nothing but Feasting during the whole Time ; insomuch, that it is common to spend as much at these ridiculous Festivals, as their Bullocks cost them. In the mean Time, the good Wives, with three, four, or more Assistants, have their full Employ, in preparing the Guts and Garbage, of which they make an Infinity of different savory Dishes, which are preserv'd for themselves and Servants ; and nothing is thrown away but the Excrements, and a Part only of the Blood, which they seem likewise to part unwillingly with. Generally the third Day, the Bullocks are cut up into proper Pieces for salting and smoaking, being first duly weigh'd, and the neat Product faithfully register'd, to furnish Matter for Discourse for a Month afterwards : And, indeed, during this whole Season, you hear of nothing else. Public and private Houses, Taverns, Coffee and Ale-houses, the Exchange, the Senat, and the Consistory, and, if I am not misinform'd, the very Churches too, ring of nothing else. In short, all other Transactions seem to be in Suspence, and swallowed up in this. If you go into a Shop, to cheapen a Pound of Tea, or any other Commodity, it is twenty to one but, instead of an Answer, the Master accosts you with a "Sir, I never was
" so fortunate in the Choice of a Beast, as this
" Year. It was the charming'st Creature, it would
" have done you Good to have seen and felt it ;
" I had so many Hundred of Meat, such a Quan-
" tity of Suet, and I sold the Hide for so much ;
" so that, all Things consider'd, it cost me but so
" much a Pound. What think you, Sir, did not
" I make a good Puchase ? Have not I a good
" Oxen-Understanding ?" If you have Patience to hear him out, it is possible you may, in about a Quarter of an Hour, have an Answer to your Question ; but if you interrupt him, it is a great

great Chance but you are dismiss'd, as a Person who has no Taste ; he will rather lose your Custom, than his Story.

BUT to proceed ; it was not without some Difficulty, as well as Danger, that I made my Way thro' this Inundation of Filth, and Hurry and Confusion of Men and Beasts, to my own Lodgings ; and if ever I wish'd myself in *London*, for the Convenience of a Hackney Coach, it was at this Time : For tho' there is no Want of Coaches here, which are let to hire, by the Day or half Day, at an easy Rate ; yet you never find them plying in the Street ; and when you want one, you must bespeak it, at least, an Hour before-hand. Glad I was, when I found myself safely housed, and I immediately took a Resolution, not to set a Foot in the Street again, 'till this idle Story was over. While I was reflecting on the Folly of the *Hamburgers*, who could put themselves to such an unnecessary Expence, and undergo so much Inconvenience, both at home and abroad, to feed a ridiculous Vanity, that tends to no End, but to expose them to the Laughter of every Man of good Sense, Mr. L——d came to welcome me to *Hamburg* again. We had no sooner got over the usual Compliments, than I acquainted him, how I had been employing my Thoughts. He concur'd with me in condemning the universal Madness of the *Hamburgers*, at this Time of the Year, and he told me, that to expose it to the utmost of his Power, and, if possible to shame them out of it, he had, two Years before, caus'd a Dramatic Piece to be writen on the Subject, in which all the Circumstances of this egregious Folly were painted in the most lively Colors : But that, after the first Night of Acting, when it had all the Prospect in the World of a great Run, the Senat took it in their

their wise Noddles, to issue a Prohibition against it. They would, it seems, have suppress'd the Books too, but they being in Mr. L——d's Custody, were out of their Reach. They were afterwards dispers'd throughout the whole Town, and it appearing that, tho' it did not want Satyr, there was not a single personal Reflection in the whole Piece, and only the Follies of the Times struck at in general Characters, their Prohibition did not do them much Honor.

MR. L——d tells me he is making great Preparations for celebrating their Majesties Coronation in the most splendid Manner, and that he believes I shall be better pleas'd with what will be exhibited, on this Occasion, on the Opera-Stage, than I was with that on the late King's Birth-Day. I shall, therefore, defer my Journy to Lubeck, till I have been a Partaker of these Diversions, of which my next may probably give you some Account. I am, &c.



LETTER XLII.

SIR,

HAMBURG:

 TOLD you in my last what great Preparations were making for the Celebration of their Majesties Coronation, more particularly in the Opera-House, where the Stage, tho', at all Times, one of the largest I have seen, was upon this Occasion lengthen'd and rais'd. I can now tell you, that what was exhibited there, exceeded even my Expectation; and tho' I thought the Illumination on the late King's Birth-Day very extraordinary, I must confess

fess this infinitely surpass'd not only that, but any Thing of the like Nature, I imagin'd a Stage could have produced. Mr. L-----d, who had taken upon him not only the sole Direction and Management, but the sole Invention of it, had, indeed, told me, he had Mr. W----ch's Orders to spare for no Expence, and had shewn me some Skitches of his Design ; which tho' I could not but approve of in the Theory, I very much question'd whether he would be able to bring to Execution. He has, however, succeeded, with the highest Approbation of the Spectators ; and I shall give you the best Account I can of this Performance, within the Compafs of a Letter, refering for the Rest, to the printed Relation, with the Representations finely engraven, which I shall send you, with the first Opportunity of Shiping.

THE Pit and Boxes, were embellish'd, and illuminated, upon this Occasion, in a very extraordinary and beautiful Manner. Mr. L---d had caused an entire new *Dramma* of three Acts to be written and composed for this Purpose, call'd *Great Britain Rejoycing*, which was purposely so contriv'd, to introduce all the Grandeur of Shew, pompous Music, and splendid Dances possible ; and for each Act, he had invented a new and separate Illumination, besides another which was introduc'd in the Middle of the first Act.

THE Curtain rose at the Conclusion of the Overture, as usual, but to give the Audience an Opportunity of viewing the Beauty of the Stage, a pompous Symphony continued playing for some Time, before the *Dramma* begun, and the same was observed at the Begining of each Act.

THE first Illumination, at the Opening of the Stage, represented a vast Hall, finely embellish'd and illuminated, and decorated, on both Sides, with gilt Statues of the most renowned Kings of England,

England, on Pedestals of white Marble, curiously adorn'd.

ON the Front of the Stage, at the Entrance into this Hall, was a noble triumphal Arch, finely illuminated, resting upon transparent Pillars, of a bright Red, adorn'd with green Foliage, and gilt Cornishes.

BETWEEN these Pillars sat, on elevated Thrones, two of the principal Female Singers, in proper Habits, representing *Virtue* and *Honor*: And over them were two large transparent Escutcheons, with proper Devices, adorn'd with Festoons, and supported each by two flying Angels.

OVER this triumphal Arch, in the Middle, was represented a noble Temple, transparent, dedicated to *Virtue* and *Honor*, on each Side of which were emblematical Representations, and, in the Architrave, a *Latin* Inscription, in Letters of Gold, shewing the Occasion of this Illumination.

WITHIN the triumphal Arch, on each Side of the Hall, was a double Row of twelve transparent Pillars, of a bright Red, adorn'd with green Foliage, and hung with Trophies.

BETWEEN these Pillars, stood the gilt Statues I mention'd before, and over each was a transparent Arch, with an Escutcheon, bearing the Arms of *England*, differently quarter'd, according to its several Additions, from Time to Time.

UPON these 24 Pillars, rested six transparent Arches, which cross'd the whole Stage, representing six of the principal Glories of the *British* Nation. Each Arch had three Divisions, and in every one was a suitable emblematic Representation, with a *Latin* Inscription.

BEHIND these Arches, were three *Piazzas* of transparent Pillars, one large, in the Middle, and two less, on each Side, which led to a spacious Amphit-

Amphitheater, adorn'd with transparent Niches, Orange-Trees and gilt Statues.

BEFORE the middle Walk, upon a Pedestal of white Marble, stood the Arms of *Great Britain*, with its Supporters: And before the two Side Walks, likewise on Pedestals, the Initial Letters of their Majesties Names, all transparent, with proper Inscriptions on the Pedestals.

THE second Illumination, which appeared about the Middle of the first Act, consisted of a large Machine of Clouds, of the Breadth of the whole Stage, which descended behind the triumphal Arch, about half Way. In the Front were six transparent Pillars, which supported five Arches, all adorn'd with Foliage and Flowers, in their natural Colors, and Festoons of the same, supported by flying Cupids; who likewise bore the Arms of *Great Britain* over the middlemost Arch, and four Fields of it over the other four.

UNDER the middelmost Arch, on an elevated Throne, sat a Singer, representing the Goddess *Fame*; and under the four other Arches, two on each Side, four Nymphs, her Companions, holding each a transparent Escutcheon, with Inscriptions, in Honor to their Majesties, which in their Descent, they fixed on the Arch.

FAME having sung her Part, being accompanied by her Companions in the Chorus, the whole Machine re-ascended and left the Stage as it was before.

AT the End of the first Act, the three Piazzas, and the Amphitheatre, disappear'd, and discover'd the third Illumination, which represented the hinder Part of the Hall, upon an Elevation, to which there were two Ascents, with a Ballustrade between them. This Part of the Hall was richly decorated, in Honor to the present Royal Family. On each Side, were five white transparent Pillars, adorned

adorned with Foliage, supporting as many transparent Arches, with Inscriptions.

TOWARDS the farther End of this Elevation, and under the fourth Arch, stood, upon two white Marble Pedestals, Statues of their Majesties, in their Royal Coronation Robes ; over which hover'd two Angels, who, with one Hand, held the Crowns over their Heads, and, in the other, had Trumpets, on the Fanes of which were proper Inscriptions.

ON each Side of their Majesties, something forwarder, stood, upon two lower Pedestals, Statues of their Royal Highnesses, the Prince of *Wales*, and the Duke of *Cumberland* ; and yet more forward, upon five lesser Pedestals, in the Form of a Half-Moon, the Statues of five Angels, to represent the five Princesses : And upon all the Pedestals were suitable Inscriptions.

BEHIND all these, on an Elevation of some Steps, was represented an Altar, on and about which, were several emblematical Figures, Devices and Inscriptions, for a farther Account of which, as well as of all the other Inscriptions, which give Life to the Whole, I must refer you, for Brevity's Sake, to the printed Relation.

AT the End of the second Act, that Part of the elevated Hall, which represented the Altar, &c. disappeared, and discover'd the fourth Illumination, which consisted of a beautiful Heaven or Glory of transparent Clouds, upon a higher Elevation. In the Middle of this Glory, seated on a Throne, was represented *Providence*, having *Wisdom* on her Right Hand, and the *Public Good* on her Left, attended by several Nymphs, representing the *Cardinal Virtues*.

PROVIDENCE, and her Retinue, being descended out of the Clouds, and advanc'd to the Front of the Stage, there rose a glorious Sun behind her Throne, whose

whose Beams diffus'd themselves over the whole Stage, and, in the Middle of it, were discover'd the Initial Letters of their Majesties Names. The Sun-Beams gave, at the same Time, Light to two large Constellations, on each Side of it, in which were the Initial Letters of the Names of the two Princes ; and to five smaller under it, with the Initial Letters of the Names of the Princesses. Under all which was a proper *Latin Inscription*,

THE Stage was now above 100 Foot long, 40 Foot broad, and 32 Foot high, in the Front, all, even the Plat-fonds, transparent, which diminishing, according to the Rules of Perspective, give it the Appearance of twice the Length: And the Beauty of it was so engaging, that the Curtain being purposely not let down, the greater Part of the Audience pleased themselves with a View of it, long after the *Drama* was finished.

AFTER the Opera was ended, Mr. W——b gave a very grand Entertainment to all the Public Ministers, Nobility and Gentry, in and about Hamburg, with their Ladies, at which, likewise, were present Deputations of the Senat, the Chapter, and the *British Society*; and after Supper a Ball, which lasted 'till the next Morning. At the same Time, the *British Society* had an Entertainment at their Bowling-Green, where, likewise, was a handsome Illumination. The next Night, the same Piece was perform'd again at the *Opera-house*, after which Mr. W——b gave a Supper and a Ball to the *British Society*, and their Families. After the third Time of performing this Piece, this worthy Gentleman gave a Masquerade to above 700 Persons of both Sexes, where the most delicious Wines, and all Manner of Refreshments were distributed in great Plenty, the whole Night, and with that this Solemnity ended: Which, from the Begining to the End, was carried on with all pos-

sible Splendor, and, at the same Time, with the greatest Order and Decency, that could possibly be expected on such an Occasion, very much to the Credit of the *British* Nation, and to the Honor of his Majesty's Minister, who, without Doubt, expended, upon this Occasion, at least, a Couple of Years Salary. I design, in my next, to give you a more particular Account of the Masquerade, 'till when, as ever, &c.



LETTER XLIII.

SIR,

HAMBURG.



R. L——d having been so good to send me a Couple of Tickets for the *Masquerade*, as I had Time upon my Hands, I was tempted once more to mispend a few Hours, at a Diversion, the Folly and Absurdity of which, notwithstanding the apparent Grandeur of it, had long since given me an Aversion to: And I was, besides, prompted to it by an Incident, which I thought might (as it, indeed, did) afford me some reasonable Amusement, a Thing not very common at these Assemblies. There happen'd, at this Time, to be an *English* Ship in *Hamburg*, from *Pensylvania*, the Captain of which had brought a young *Indian* Lad with him, for whom, tho' his Apprentice, I found he had a very great Value. He seem'd to be about 17 Years of Age, of a light Olive Complexion, that could but just be call'd tawny; thro' which, however, an agreeable Rudeness, not very common in these People, appear'd on

on his Cheeks and Lips. He was tall and well-made, with fine Eye brows, and long Hair hanging down his Back, as black as a Coal. His Master, who had cloath'd him very handsomly, carried him with him into all Companies, and once brought him to dine with me. This Youth had got the *English* Tongue in tolerable Perfection, and discover'd a sprightly *Genius*, by his Enquiries, as well as by an eager Desire of being acquainted with the Nature and Circumstances of every Thing that seem'd strange to him; with which he shew'd, at the same Time, a strong and solid, tho' uncultivated Judgment, in all his Reasonings. This tempted me to carry him once with me to the Opera, a Diversion, of which I could not, with all the Rhetoric I was Master of, make him conceive the least Idea; and there, I must confess, the Questions which meer Nature prompted him to put to me, gave me infinitely more Satisfaction than the *Drama*. I was sensible the Masquerade would furnish him with Objects enough to employ as well his Wonder as his Curiosity: I, therefore, resolved to carry him with me, and began to anticipate the Pleasure I should have in Observations purely natural, on Things in which Nature had little or no Part.

THE Day being come, I provided a Couple of Dresses for myself, and my young Companion, and I had a Sample of the Pleasure I was going to enjoy, even before I went out of my Lodgings. While I was putting on my own Habit, which was a purple *Domino*, edg'd with Gold-Lace, *Fidelio* (which was the Name the Captain had given my young *Indian*) ask'd me, *in what Country that Habit was wore?* I told him, *Venice*. *Sure*, (replied he) *the Inhabitants of that Country must be all great and wise Men?* *the Richness of it* (added he) *is a Mark of their Grandeur, as the Decency and Gravity*

vity of it is of their Wisdom, I smil'd, and pleas'd him with telling him his Observation was just. For him I had procured a *Spaniſh Habit* of white Satin, edg'd with Gold, and lin'd with Scarlet *Taffeta*, a short *Spaniſh Cloak* hanging on one Shoulder, of the same, a white Hat, with a Gold-Lace, a Scarlet Feather, and Silk Stockings of the same Color. Thus equip'd, my young *Indian*, for all his Gravity, could not forbear being proud of his own Appearance. He view'd himself, with great Attention, from Head to Foot, smil'd at every Limb he cast his Eye upon, and run at every Moment to the Looking-Glafs, to see those Parts his Eye could not command. He often spread his Cloak, and, I found, would have been better pleas'd, had it been expanded more in View, over both Shoulders. *Sir*, (said he) at Length, after having sufficiently admir'd himself, *the Inhabitants of the Country where this Dress is worn, are surely all such fine nimble Gentlemen, as we saw at the Opera (I think you call it;) I am so light in it myself, that, methinks, I want nothing more than the Music to guide my Steps, to be as good a Dancer as the best of them.* And, indeed, he was so gay, that, had there been a Fiddle, I believe he would have begun to practice on the Spot. I smil'd at his Innocence, to think the Habit and the Music were alone sufficient to form the Dancer: And told him, that tho' his Remark, as to the Gayety of the Dress, was just; yet there was a great deal more requir'd to attain to the Art he made so light of; and as for the *Sjaniards*, an Imitation of whose Dress he had on, they were the very Reverse of what he thought, the gravest People upon Earth. *Sure, then (replied he,) they fall very short of the Venetians, in Point of Wisdom* He was ruminating for a Remark on the Inconsistency, which appear'd to be between their Dres and Temper, when I interrupted him, by

by putting a fair effeminate Mask into his Hand, and telling him he must wear it, during the whole Time we should be at the Diversion we were going to partake of. *And what Advantage, Sir,* (said he, in the utmost Surprise) *can we reap from this Diversion* (as you call it) *where we are going, that can induce us to be ashamed of the Faces the wise Creator of Mankind has given us?* This, it is true is by far fairer than mine; but (added he) I am so pleas'd with what I have, that, were it possible, I think I should be loth to change. Here we were interrupted by the Maid, to acquaint me my Coach was at the Door, and we immediately went into it; but it was not without much Difficulty, I persuaded *Fidelio* to put on his Mask. I was forc'd to tell him, that, in Order to go thro' this World, with Prudence, we must often conform to Customs, which in our Hearts we could not approve of; and that, tho' the Entertainment we were going to was one of those I had not the greatest Value for, yet it might give us Occasion to make some Reflections, that might be of future Service to him.

THE Place Mr. W——ch had pitch'd upon for this Entertainment was exceeding proper for it, being a large *Orangery*, or *Nursery-House* for exotic Plants, built for that Purpose, by a famous Gardiner, but now out of Use. It is behind a Row of Houses, at some Distance from the Street, which, with a Guard at the Entry, screen'd it from all those Insults, that frequently happen, upon such Occasions, from the Populace. This Place is equally divided into two spacious Halls, and a fine Entrance or *Vestibule* between them, with large Folding-Doors, opposite to each other, which being taken away upon this Occasion, the Whole was laid open into one Length, and might be, as near as I could guess, about 200 Foot long, and 50 broad. These two Halls were finely decorated with Look-

ing-Glasses, Branches and Lustres, and an infinite Number of Wax-Candles, with a separate Band of Music in each: And, in the Passage between them, was a very large *Bouffet*, where several of Mr. W—ch's Servants in Livery, and other Attendants, waited to distribute Wine, and all Manner of Refreshments. I no sooner enter'd, than I found wherewithal to employ all the five Senses. The Eye was sufficiently delighted with the Beauty and Symmetry of the Decorations, together with the Magnificence of some of the Masks, and the Singularity of others: The Ear with the Excellency of the Music; and the Taste with the most delicious Wines. I cannot, indeed, say, that the Sense of Feeling was so agreeably gratified with me, as I found it was with some others, but that I had such a Sense, the Crowd about me gave me evident Proofs: And for that of Smelling, it was not always so pleasingly entertain'd, as the most of us could have wish'd.

I HAD resolved not to speak a Word to *Fidelio*, 'till he should himself give me an Opportunity, by declaring his Thoughts of what he saw and heard. I perceiv'd the utmost Confusion of Mind in him, at our first Entrance into the Hall: Pleasure, Doubt, Fear and Wonder seem'd alternatively to have the Ascendant there. I watch'd him narrowly, but in such Manner, as if he was the least of my Care: I observed him sometimes standing stock-still, then advancing a few Paces, and then retiring again. When any splendid, or even but decent Mask approach'd him, I found he was at a Loss, in what Manner to shew the Respect he thought due to Persons, whom he imagin'd so much his Superiors, as their Dress shewed them to be: But when any ridiculous or frightful Mask came near him, I perceiv'd he would gladly have been at a greater Distance. A *Policinello* putting himself in the Posture

ture of that Character, just under his Nose, converted him to a motionless Statue, 'till *Punch*, enraged that his Wit had no greater Effect upon him, laid hold of one of his Elbows, and gave him a Twirl quite round; at the same Time, a *Scaramouch* came up, and after having stared him full in the Face, with a frightful Grin, took him by the other Arm, and obliged him to make the same *Tour* back again. Poor *Fidelio*, half frightened out of the little Presence of Mind he had left, and not being able to conceive in what all this wou'd end, fix'd his Eyes upon the Door; and if I had not seiz'd him, that Moment, by the Hand, was just going to shew them a light Pair of Heels for it. I carried him to a Corner of the Room, where finding Part of a Bench empty, we seated ourselves. It was some Time before the poor Boy could recover the Use of his Speech; but, at Length, he burst out, with some Vehemency, *Are these Figures, Sir, which we have here before us, human Creatures?* Yes, my Dear, (was my Answer) they are all Men and Women, all our own Species: But, Sir, (replied he, with yet greater Vehemence) *are they reasonable Men and Women? Are they Christians?* I assur'd him, they were all endued with reasonable Souls, as we were, and, for any Thing that I knew, *Christians*. *How is it then, (continued he) that many of them put on such Shapes and Figures, as would, were they real, be a Disgrace to human Nature, and behave in so brutish a Manner, as, even among us, would be thought the Height of Folly and Madness.* I was preparing to put the best Gloss upon these Things I could, when Mr. *L——d*, who, I perceived, was deputed by Mr. *W——ch* to do the Honors of the Place, came by us, in his own proper Habit. I took him by the Hand, and desiring him to sit down by me, put off my Mask, and discover'd myself to him. I gave *Fidelio*, at

the same Time, to understand, he might do so likewise ; but how overjoy'd was the poor Youth, to see at least one Person, who had the Appearance of a reasonable Creature, among so many Hundreds, whom he thought besides themselves. I diverted Mr. L——d with a Relation of our Adventure, who thereupon left us for a Moment, but return'd with a Servant who brought us a Plate of Biskets, with a Bottle of Champaign, to comfort our young *Indian*. A Couple of Glasses inspir'd him with fresh Vigor, and, by Degrees, we gave him such an Idea of the Matter, that he began to be, in some Measure, reconcil'd to it : But all our Skill was not sufficient to prevail upon him to go the Length of the Hall alone. Our Bottle being out, he again betrayed his Want of Experience, by offering to put a *Spanish* Dollar into Mr. L——d's Hand to pay for it, and upon our telling him, this was all at the sole Expence of one Gentleman, he thought, by *All*, we meant the Cloaths, Jewels, and whatever else he had seen, and concluded, *he must surely be the King, or, at least, Governor of some mighty Nation : For (added he) there are many Habits here, one of which would purchase a King, with all his Subjects, in my Country.*

We were now sauntering thro' the Crowd again, when I accidentally espied a Mask, in the Habit of a *Grecian Philosopher*, having a long Perspective, in his Hand, with which, I observ'd, he was very attentively viewing several Persons round about him, in different Parts of the Hall : This prompted me to ask him, *what valuable Discoveries be bad made ? None very valuable* (said he;) and upon my putting the Question, *What in particular ? I see* (replied he) *amidst this Scene of pretended Pleasures, nothing but the Reverse of them : I discover, by the Help of my Glass, weary Limbs, distemper'd Brains*

Brains, empty Pockets, deprav'd Appetites, broken Constitutions, irregular Desires, sullied Reputations, and, what is worst of all, evil Consciences. My Mind immediately misgave me, the Person I was discoursing with, could be no other than my learned Friend ; and I was not mistaken ; for he immediately lifted up his Mask, and, at the same Time, told me, *that his Glas's, which had the Virtue, to shew, not only the exterior, but the interior Image of the Person towards whom it was directed, had long since discover'd me to him ; and he had spoken to me sooner, but for interrupting me in the agreeable Conversation he beard me have with a young Foreigner.* This surpris'd me, and my Answer was, I conceiv'd, by the Description he had already given me of the Virtues of his Glas's, that it was a wonderful Help to the Eyes : But how that could quiken his Hearing to that Degree, to know our Conversation, at so great a Distance, I was at a Loss to comprehend. *Oh !* (replied he, pulling, at the same Time, a little Silver Instrument, in Shape not unlike a German Post-horn, out of his Bosom) *I am provided for that too : This little Horn* (said he) *rightly applied to the Ear, at a proper Distance, has the Virtue to raise the lowest, and most secret Whispers, to distinct and intelligible Sounds.* While we were thus discoursing, a whole Volly of Cards came flying over our Heads, from an adjoining Gaming-Table, and, looking about us, we saw a Person, in the Habit of a Scaramouch, raving, tearing his Cards, and throwing them, in that Manner, over his Head, in Hopes, with them, to get rid of the ill Fortune which attended him. My Friend having applied his Glas's, satisfied my Curiosity with telling me, that *Signor Scaramuzzo,* was a young worthless Rake, a Canon *, who,

* The Canons here are Lay-Canons.

having

having tir'd himself with dancing, endeavor'd to gratify his Avarice with gaming, hoping to satisfy a Bill of Exchange, which would become due in a few Days, with other Peoples Mony ; but, for his just Punishment, had lost his own.

HAVING, at the same Time, my Friend's little Silver Instrument in my Hand, I applied it according to his Direction, and overheard a Mother, instructing her Daughter, how to make the best Use of the beautiful Mask she was dress'd in, to draw an amorous young Heir, just come to his Estate, into her Snare. Continuing my Instrument fix'd, without applying it to any Person in particnlar, I hear'd innumerable idle and vain Discourses, Flatteries, Detraction, and Scoffings, mischievous and impious Contrivances, deceitful Inventions, Obscenities and Blasphemies. Restoring this Instrument, and borrowing my Friend's Perspective, I look'd about me, and saw Persons, whom Jealousy had one while converted to mere Statues ; and then again to a State of raving, brutish Madness : Others, I discover'd, who, out of an earnest Desire of shining in some one or other Quality, had, by their Affectation, made themselves the Jest and Ridicule of all who were near them.

AMONG the Dancers, I discover'd a Female Mask, who by her Stature, Shape, genteel Carriage and well chosen, costly Habit, drew the Eyes of every one upon her : But how was I surpris'd, when, by the Help of my Glass, I discover'd the most deformed Visage I had ever set Eyes on, and not a few Tokens of a debauch'd Disposition of Mind. Perceiving, at the same Time, two Persons of either Sex, in very earnest Discourse, in a distant Corner, I made up towards them, to a proper Distance, and, with the Assistance of my Friend's magical Horn, heard the strongest Professions of Love, Constancy, and inviolable Secrecy, between two Lovers, who,
tho'

tho', for any Thing they knew, they had never seen one another's Faces, were contriving how to indulge this their present Passion for each other, by taunting the forbidden Fruit, that very Night: But how bitter was probably the intended sweet Pill in the swallowing, for it seems they were Man and Wife, who were both sick of the same Distemper. Not far from these, I perceiv'd two Men of a fine Appearance, in rich foreign Habits, who upon my drawing nearer to them, I found to be in deep Consultation, how to ruin a third Person of Distinction, who happening to join them, in the same Instant, they were as full of their Professions of Value and Esteem for him, as if they had been the most sincere of his Well-wishers. At a small Distance, were two other seemingly reverend Persons, in long purple Robes, who I found were engag'd in a Discourse, upon what they call'd the untimely Zeal of certain Clergy-men, against Masquerades. *They have no just Idea* (said one of them) *of these innocent Diversions: Nor do they* (added the other) *conceive the Advantages accruing from them: Here it is* (continued he) *that we discover the Course of the World, the Manners of the Age, and the Conduct of Mankind; and learn to practice the most necessary of all Arts, Dissimulation.* In another Corner, I saw several Persons in a Cluster, who seem'd to be in an earnest Consultation on some Topic, which afforded them great Satisfaction. Upon drawing nearer, I over-heard one, who was endeavoring to persuade the Rest, that Masquerades were an Invention of the highest Advantage to the public Good, and contributed greatly to the Encrease of Riches. Another undertook to prove the Necessity, as well as Benefit of them, for the Preservation of the Tranquility and Welfare of the State. They all, at Length, concluded, that they were of great Use, to amuse the Minds

Minds of the Subjects, keep them from prying into Affairs above their Comprehension, and picking Holes in the Administration ; to lull them into the soft Slumber of Contentment, and Obedience ; and to dispel all the black Vapors of Discontent and Rebellion ; I was eager to know, who all these wise Politicians were, and was looking out for my Friend, to borrow his Perspective, for that Purpose, when the whole Assembly was interrupted by a deep hoarse Voice, which admonish'd them to consider that they were all mortal, and would soon be oblig'd to exchange these Dresses of Voluptuousness for melancholy Shrouds. This occasion'd an universal Silence and Surprise ; but the Wonder soon ceased, upon the Discovery of a Person, near the Door, with a Speaking Trumpet ; and well it was for him, that he was in so happy a Situation for a Retreat, or he had been in a fair Way to pay dear for his Admonition.

HAVING found my Friend again, we both appear'd to be of the same Mind, for retiring from this *Chaos* of Vanity and Folly ; and I perceiv'd my young *Indian*, who had never left my Elbow, wanted to be gone as much as we : We, therefore, went together, in one Coach, to my Lodgings ; where I design'd to have read a Lecture of Morality to *Fidelio*, on the Subject of what he had seen and heard : But, at our Return, I found the Captain, his Master, waiting for him, and so hasty for his Departure, that he would hardly allow him Time to change his Drefs. I press'd him to stay and partake of a small Supper, or rather Breakfast (for Morning approach'd) which I had order'd to be got ready : After which he might rest a few Hours, my Friend, who had resolv'd to stay with me, having offer'd him a Part of his Bed, as I did a Part of mine to *Fidelio*. But the more I pres'd, the more eager he was to be gone ; and shew'd

shew'd an Uneasiness, which gave me Room for a Suspicion, which had not enter'd into my Mind before. This put me upon being more than ordinary officious in helping to undress the Youth, and I soon found I had been gallanting a young Female to the Masquerade, instead of an *Indian* Boy. I even discover'd thro' the Bosom of her Shirt, that the Complexion of her Face, Neck and Hands were borrow'd; and I begun now to imagine her Innocence likewise feign'd; but this groundless Imagination soon vanish'd, and I concluded she must have been some *European* Child, whom the Captain had pick'd up in her Infancy, and caused her to be brought up in *America*, in that State of Ignorance and Innocency I found in her, till she was of Years to act the Part he design'd for her. I would not put him to the Blush, by letting him perceive I had made the Discovery; so let them depart: Nor would I give my worthy Friend the Uneasiness, I was sensible, a Reflection on this poor unhappy Creature would cause in him: Unhappy I call her: For I do not doubt, by the Seeds of Virtue and Innocence I had discover'd in her, that tho' the Course of Life she probably led with her pretended Master was criminal; yet he had persuaded her to the contrary. I resolv'd, however, if possible, to get at the Bottom of it, and if I found the Case to be as I suspected, to think of some Means to free the pretty Innocent, from a State, which could not but end in her utter Perdition. What Success I may have in this Design, a future Letter may perhaps inform you. I now conclude, with Assurances of being, as ever,
&c.



LETTER XLIV.

SIR,

LUBECK.

N my Way from *Hamburg* hither, I was introduced to the Acquaintance of a worthy *Holstein*-Nobleman, in the Service of *Denmark*, Baron *von A—dt*, of *I—c*, the Name of his Seat, which lies almost at an equal Distance between these two Cities. He entertain'd me, with the greatest Politeness, for three Days together, with all the Varieties of rural Diversions, as Hunting, Fowling, Fishing, &c. within the Compas of his own Estate; but what pleas'd me above all, was his elegant Garden, which exceeds any Thing I have hitherto seen in these Parts. It lies in the Middle of a great Wood, and is laid out in a beautiful Manner. The *Parterre* is very large and handsom, with two very fine Fountains, and encompas'd with Hedges of a vast Height and Thicknes; which likewise enclose large Plantations of all Sorts of Fruit-Trees and Kitchen-Plants, between the Side and Cross-Walks, on each Side of the middle Grand Walk, of near an *English* Mile long, beautified with Rows of Trees, in exact Symmetry and Order, and diversified with Grafs-Plats, cut in various Forms, and Gravel-Walks. In short, Elegance and Variety rules throughout the Whole, and bespeaks the Owner to be endow'd with as large a Portion of fine Tast, as he possesses of Politeness and Hospitality. At the End of the *Parterre*, on a Terrass,

rass, is a spacious Alcove, very properly, and in an agreeable Manner, lin'd with the Bark of Oak, of which, it seems, a good Part of this Estate consists, and from the Top of it, which is leaded, you have a fine View of the whole Garden. In this Nobleman's Estate, are the Springs of the River *Alster*, which, as I mention'd in a former Letter, flows thro' the City of *Hamburg*, into the *Elb*, and for the Benefit of which, that Republic pays him annually the Tribute of a Salmon.

I saw nothing else, worthy of my Notice, in my Way from *Hamburg* hither, which is about nine German Miles, but the little ancient City of *Oldefloo*, in *Wagria*, situate about a German Mile out of the Road between these two Cities, on the *Trave*, and nearer *Lubeck* than *Hamburg*: This Place was famous, in ancient Times, for its Salt-Works; but they being of Prejudice to those of *Lunenburg*, *Henry the Lion*, Duke of *Brumswick*, destroy'd the Springs, in the twelfth Century; and it is now a Place of little Consideration or Trade; tho' it bears the Name of one of the four ancient Cities of *Holstein*.

I HAVE hitherto not seen very much of *Lubeck*, but what I have, shews it to have been a fine, ancient and noble City, tho' now in its Decay. I shall stay long enough here to be able to give you some Account of it in a future Letter; but being desirous of seeing the famous Midland-Sea, call'd the *Baltic* or *East-Sea*, which is at no great Distance from hence, and meeting with an Opportunity of a Company, that was going down the *Trave* to *Travemund*, I shall postpone my Account of this Place, to give you a brief Relation of my short Excursion thither and back again, on the River *Trave*.

THE River *Trave*, which washes the Walls of *Lubeck*, has its Source not far from the Town and Bailiwick of *Arensböcke*, in the Territory of *Wagria*, in the Duchy of *Holstein*, formerly a famous Monastery of *Carthusians*, founded by *Nicholas*, Earl of *Holstein*, in 1398. This River not only divides the two Territories of *Wagria* and *Stormaria*, but likewise separates *Wagria* from the Duchy of *Mecklenburg*, and, passing by *Ploen*, *Segeberg*, *Olfelstoo*, *Lubeck* and *Travemund*, (or the Mouth of the *Trave*) falls into the *East-Sea* or *Baltic*, near the latter.

TRAVE MUND, which has a fine Haven, and is well fortified, together with seven Villages, which belong to it, are subject to the City of *Lubeck*, being sold to that City, by *John III*, Earl of *Holstein*, for 4000 Marks, (or about 270*l.*) a very Trifle for the Importance it is of to the Trade of this Place. I know nothing, that this Place is particularly famous for, but for making excellent Pan-cakes, to the Value of a Crown a-piece. I should not have mention'd a Thing so trivial; but for a ridiculous Inference, the superstitious Part of the *Lubeckers* draw from thence. They tell you, that when their Trade was in its most flourishing State, it was common for the Burghers to carry their whole Families to this Place, to treat them with Pan-cakes, and, in the Height of their Profuseness, to order so large a Number to be made, more than they could consume, that, after Dinner, they would divert themselves with throwing them at one another, 'till the whole Floor was cover'd with them; and that the Decay of their Trade was a Judgment from Heaven upon them, for thus misusing the Blessings of the ALMIGHTY.

I SHALL take this Opportunity to say a Word or two of the *Baltick* or *East-Sea*, known, in *Latin*, by the Name of *Sinus Codanus*, which may properly

properly be call'd the *Northern Mediterranean*. This Sea is bounded, on one Side, by *Mecklenburg*, *Pomerania*, *Cassubia*, *Prussia*, *Courland*, and *Livonia*, and, on the other, by *Scania*, *Sweedland*, *Lapland* and *Finnland*. Whence this Sea has its Name, is difficult to determine. It forms three large Bays or Gulphs, the *Sinus Botnicus*, between *Sweedland*, *Lapland* and *Finnland*; the *Sinus Finnicus*, between *Finnland* and *Livonia*; and the *Sinus Livonicus*, between *Livonia* and *Courland*; besides several other smaller Bays. There are also several Islands in this Sea, some large, some smaller, particularly *Zealand*, *Fübnen*, *Bornholm*, *Rügen*, &c. It is, likewise remarkable for affording *Amber*, on the Coast of *Prussia*, in pretty large Quantities; which, in several Parts of the *East*, and especially in *Japan*, is esteem'd, in Value, equal to Gold: But what is most particular in this Sea is, that it neither ebbs nor flows. That Part of the *Baltick* which separates *Fübnen* from *Jutland* is call'd the *Little Belt*, and that which is between the Islands of *Fübnen* and *Zealand*, is call'd the *Great Belt*. The *Baltick* has two Communications with the *German Ocean*; one thro' the *Little Belt*, which is about two *German Miles* broad, and the other thro' the *Sound*, at *Cronenburg*, near *Helsingør*, which is so narrow, that the Cannon of that Fortress commands it: But as the *Little Belt* is so full of Shallows, that no Ship of Burden can pass thro' it with Safety, the *Sound* is the only trading Passage, the Toll of which brings a considerable Revenue to the Kings of *Denmark*.

A GENTLEMAN, who happen'd to be one in this Party of Pleasure, gave me a very remarkable Account of a Child of this City, who at three Years of Age spoke several Languages, and had a tolerable Knowledge of History, both ancient and modern. As I seem'd to doubt of the Va-

racity of his Relation, he told me, that he had not, indeed, been an Eye, or Ear-Witness of the Truth of it; but that being, at the same Time, in *Holland*, when this extraordinary Instance of early Learning was mention'd in the publick Prints, he wrote to a Friend, on whose Integrity he could depend, to give him a true Relation of this Matter, whose Answer, he said, left him no Room to question the Truth of the Fact. He has since communicated this Letter to me, and I find some Things so very uncommon in it, that I shall give myself the Trouble to translate it for your Perusal, and it may probably be the Subject of my next Letter.

AT my Return to my Lodgings, and complaining of a violent Head-Ach, occasion'd, as I supposed by a Cold I had caught, my Landlord advis'd me to the Drinking of a Pint of old *French White Wine*, he would procure me, of above 100 Years old, which he assur'd me would, by laying me into a breathing Sweat, the whole Night, effectually open the Pores, and give me immediate Relief. He sent for a Bottle, and after having fill'd me a Glass, gave me this following History of it. "Some Years since (*said he*) some Ruins and Rubbish being remov'd, in Order to build a House in this City, where none had stood before, in the Memory of Man, a vaulted Cellar was discover'd, which by many Circumstances plainly appear'd, not to have been open'd in considerably above 100 Years. Among other Things, found in this Vault, were six Iron-bound Casks, of about two Hogsheads each, fill'd, in the Opinion of every one, with old *French White Wine*, which, by Experience, has been found to have the Medicinal Effect I told you". For my Part, I really found it so, and therefore desired my Landlord to procure me

me a Couple of Dozen, of it, of which, at my Return to *Hamburg*, I hope to find an Opportunity of sending you one. I am, &c.



LETTER XLV.

SIR,

LUBECK.

OWARDS the Conclusion of my last Letter, I promis'd you a farther Account of an extraordinary Instance of early Learning, in the Person of a Child of three Years of Age; and I shall do it, as near as I am able to translate it, in the Words of the Letter I then mention'd :

" IN the Year 1724, the 2d of January, I
" spent almost the whole Day (the Time of
" Divine Service only excepted) 'till ten at Night,
" in the Houle of Madam Heincken, in Order to
" be inform'd, if there was any Grounds for
" what was reported of her Son, *Christian Heincken*,
" not then full three Years of Age. I can now,
" in Truth, assure you, that I myself have been
" an Eye-and Ear-Witness of such Things, in
" this Child, as infinitely exceed what can be ex-
" pected from his Age; and distinguishes it from
" many Thousands of other Children: And I have,
" therefore, often lamented, that every one, who
" has had the Opportunity of seeing this wonder-
" ful Child, has not heard the same, out of its
" own Mouth. The Reasons, why all have not
" had this Satisfaction, are; because he does not
" much care to have Questions ask'd him by
" any, but by Mons. von Sch—— a Gentleman

“ of *Silesia*, who lodges in the same House. This
“ very learned Gentleman, who has been a great
“ Traveller, and is himself Master of a more than
“ common Knowledge and Ingenuity, has impart-
“ ed so much of both to this Child, merely for his
“ own Diversion and Pleasure. But the Boy is
“ often stubborn, and will not answer to the
“ Questions ask’d him ; nor is he, on Account of
“ his tender Age, to be compel’d to it. Thus,
“ the Day I spent in his Mother’s House, he
“ twenty Times broke off short, whilst I was ex-
“ amining him, with his usual Expression, *Now I*
“ *will go to Nutrix* ; upon which we were oblig’d
“ to let him go immediately ; but then he would
“ often return presently, and continue what he had
“ begun. To this we may add, that neither the
“ present feeble State he is in, on his Side, or
“ want of Time and Patience, on that of those
“ who come to see him, often will not allow of
“ so many Questions being ask’d him : Notwith-
“ standing which I, by Degrees, heard many
“ Things of him, which shew partly a wonderful
“ Strength of Memory ; for he remembers what-
“ ever is said to him ; and partly a very sound Judg-
“ ment, by distinguishing Things very minutely,
“ and not confounding one with another. He re-
“ peats the Names of the *Roman* Emperors, both
“ ancient and modern, in one Series, without
“ Hesitation, observing, at the same Time,
“ their several Descents. Of *Charlemaign*, he ob-
“ serv’d, that he converted the *Saxons* to the
“ *Christian* Faith, &c. Of *Charles IV*, that he
“ had been at *Lubeck*, and lodg’d in that very
“ House we were in ; that he founded the Univer-
“ sity of *Prague* ; that he lost many of the Domi-
“ nions of the Empire, and was therefore call’d
“ *Vitricus Imperii*, &c. Of *Maximilian*, I, that
“ he divided the Empire into Circles, (all which
“ he

“ he nam’d) and that *Luther* and *Tetzel* lived in
“ his Time ; on which Occasion, he took No-
“ tice of the History of the Reformation, and re-
“ lated several remarkable Circumstances of it.
“ Of ancient History, the Reigns of *Julius Cæsar*
“ and *Augustus* were more particularly mention’d,
“ and he gave an Account of the most memorable
“ Transactions of those Times. He had as per-
“ fect a Knowledge, of the *Eastern Emperors*,
“ and, for Instance, knew how to distinguish be-
“ tween *Constantine*, the *Great*, and *Constantine*
“ *Palæogus*: Of the former, he took Notice of
“ the Sign he saw in the Heavens ; and, on that
“ Occasion, repeated the Inscription over it, in
“ *Greek*, *Latin* and *German* ; and, of the latter,
“ that, in his Reign, *Constantinople* fell into the
“ Hands of the *Turks*, &c. So likewise of the
“ *Persian Monarchy*, he gave a Series of its Kings,
“ without omitting one, from *Cyrus* to *Darius*
“ *Codomannus* ; and the same of the *Ptolemy’s* of
“ *Egypt*. Of the History of the Old Testament
“ he gave us the Names of the Patriarchs, and
“ a Series of the Judges, and of the Kings of
“ *Juda* and *Israel* : Not to mention many other
“ Historical Matters, which it would be too te-
“ dious to enumerate singly. In *Geography*, as the
“ Choice was left to me, I pitch’d upon the Maps
“ first of *Germany*; secondly, of the *Land of Promise*;
“ and thirdly, of *Greece*; and, with Astonishment,
“ heard him repeat, on Occasion of the first, the
“ many Principalities and Lordships of *Silesia*, &c.
“ Of the second, the twelve Tribes, distinguishing
“ which and how many of them belong’d to each
“ of the principal Countries ; and, of the third,
“ the principal Battles of the *Grecian History*
“ which render’d several Places famous. He has
“ been indulg’d, when he has got a Knowledge
“ of any particular History, to have a Picture

“ or Draught of it laid before him, to strengthen
“ his Memory, in which he takes a particular
“ Delight. Some of these Pictures, lying be-
“ fore him, while I was there, upon turning one
“ of them, which happen’d to have a Piece of an
“ old Map of *Lower Germany* pasted behind it, to
“ stiffen it, I was greatly surpriz’d to hear him of
“ himself cry out ; *O ! there’s Lubeck, there’s Ro-*
“ *stock* ; and being ask’d how he knew that ? he
“ answer’d, why is not that the *Baltick* ? (or *East-*
“ *Sea*, near which both those Cities are situated.)
“ Mons. von Sch—— lamented, that the Circum-
“ stances of the Weather, and the State of Health
“ the Child was in, would not then suffer him to
“ be long in the Garden, which was the Place he
“ had taught him chiefly in. He ventur’d it, in-
“ deed, for a short Time ; on which Occasion, the
“ Child not only pointed to the four Cardinal
“ Points of the Compas, but gave us an Account of
“ the principal Countries, which are situate to the
“ *East, West, North and South* of us. In *Genea-*
“ *logy*, we made a Trial with the Houses of
“ *France, Denmark, and Sleswick-Holstein*, in which
“ he gave us such Satisfaction, as could not be ex-
“ pected from a Child of his Age. He could
“ name almost every Thing we happen’d to men-
“ tion in *Latin*, nay, even where *German* Words
“ could be express’d by more than one Word in
“ *Latin*, he gave us to understand he knew them
“ all, of which we had Instances of the Word
“ *Thür* (*Door*) and the like. He likewise repeats
“ a pretty large Number of *Latin* Moral Sen-
“ tences. A Picture being shewn him, which he
“ had not seen before; and being told, *it was a*
“ *very pretty one* ; he immediately said : *Est aliquid*
“ *præclari*. Out of the *Catechism*, he repeated
“ the ten Commandments, &c. very readily ; and
“ likewise many chosen Texts of the Bible. He
“ soon

“ soon after took a Fancy to sing, and thereupon
“ sung the New Year’s Hymn : *Helft mir Gottes*
“ *Güte preisen*, in its exact Melody ; which, I
“ must confess, affected me very sensibly : And
“ I was assured, at the same Time, that he had
“ learn’d this Hymn, by only hearing his Sisters
“ sing it the Evening before. But nothing gave
“ me more Astonishment, than that upon the
“ Picture of a Skeleton being shewn him; he
“ not only knew how to distinguish the several
“ Parts of it ; but to name most of them by their
“ proper Names : And a real Skull which Mons.
“ von Sch— had brought with him, from Schel-
“ lenberg, being shewn him, upon viewing it with
“ the Picture, he immediately said : *Yes, it is like.*
“ I observed, during the whole Time, nothing
“ childish in him, excepting once, that he took a
“ Fancy to ride upon a Hobby-Horse ; but was so
“ weak, that he was forced to be led between two.
“ On this Occasion, he was ask’d, if he knew
“ nothing memorable of a Hobby-Horse ? Upon
“ which he related the *Nurenberg Story*, of the
“ Year 1650, and desired to see the Medal of the
“ *Hobby-Horse Trooper*, which Mons. von Sch—
“ had before shewn him. He was likewise ask’d
“ what a Hobby-Horse meant ? to which he
“ answer’d, *Equus Ligneus*. By these, and more
“ Instances, I was sufficiently convinc’d, that there
“ was something very extraordinary in this Child,
“ who can comprehend more by a bare Verbal
“ Relation of Things, than many Thousands of
“ other Children can be brought to a Knowledge
“ of, with great Labour. I ask’d Mons. von
“ Sch— by what Means he first observ’d so un-
“ common a Memory, and so peculiar a Capaci-
“ ty in this Child ? To which he answer’d, that,
“ as soon as he began to speak, being siting by
“ him, near the Stove, the Child ask’d him what
“ was

" was the Meaning of the Figures on the Stove ? *
" and he having explain'd them to him in the
" Manner he thought the most adapted to his
" Comprehension, and mention'd several Circum-
" stances relating thereunto ; he was surpriz'd to
" hear the next Day, that he repeated all he had told
" him to his Sisters, and that almost in the very
" same Words. Upon this he begun to teach him
" some Scripture Histories ; and as he readily re-
" tain'd them in his Memory, and he observ'd
" daily a greater Desire (which yet continues) in
" him, of hearing something new, he, for his
" Diversion, taught him the most necessary Points
" of other Sciences, which he happily attain'd
" to a Knowledge of. When, at any Time, he
" is out of Humour, and will give no Answer to
" the Questions ask'd him, they lay before him
" the Example of the Watchman (whom, as he
" sleeps but little, he often hears, and asks after,
" in the Night-time,) who is represented to him
" as an ignorant Wretch, not capable of giving
" an Answer to what is desir'd of him, tho' he,
" as a Child can do it. When he hears this, he
" complies, and seems to take Pleasure, in mak-
" ing the Watchman ashame'd, as it were, of his
" Ignorance. Hitherto he has taken no Suste-
" nance, but his Nurse's Milk, nor will he be
" brought by any Means, to accustom himself to
" any other Food. But it is to be lamented, that
" there is so little Hopes of his Life : For seting
" aside the Power of the Almighty, in all human
" Appearance, it is not possible for him to live long.

* The Stoves they make use of, in this Part of *Germany*, are made of a Sort of white Tiles, with blue Figures, not unlike the *Dutch* Tiles us'd in Chimnies here, but larger.

" And

" And therefore the saying *Quod cito fit, cito perit* ;
" will be verified in him.*"

THUS far the Letter communicated to me by my Fellow Traveller ; and we have here a memorable and surprising Instance, on the one Hand, of the Power of Nature, and, on the other, of the Effect of Diligence, and the reasonable Method of an ingenious Instrueter. They both surpass what we generally meet with in the World ; and yet I can't but think it may be accounted for, without the Expence of a Miracle ; or, if duly consider'd, thinking it so very wonderful in itself, as it is uncommon. It is hard to say what human Nature is not capable of, with Diligence and Application, and the Difference between a good or bad Method, is perhaps as great as between any two Things in the World of the same Kind. Not that I would, by any Means, be for encouraging such Attempts as this ; on the contrary, I am very apt to think, that the Want of Sleep, and feeble State of Health, taken Notice of by the Letter-Writer, of this Child, and its Death, which ensued not long after, were, in some Measure, at least, occasion'd, by a too great Application, which exhausted the Spirits design'd and requir'd by Nature for the Support of Life ; and no Wonder it had this Effect on so tender a Plant, when we find many Instances of the like on Trees arriv'd to their full Growth ; I mean on Men of Learning, who in the best of their Years, have ruin'd their Health and Constitution, and, at Length, lost their Lives, by a too intense Study and Application. I should

* What the Writer of this Letter says of the early Knowledge of this extraordinary Child is very true ; and as I have had the Opportunity of seeing it more than once, I could add many Circumstances here omitted ; but these may serve to justify the Reflections our Author makes on the Whole.

have been so far from using the Stratagem of the Watchman, that I should rather have discouraged than encouraged so great a Forwardness and Propensity to Learning in this Child. Had he been amus'd with an Intermixture of Trifles, and the Memory not over burden'd with so great a Variety of serious Matters, at one and the same Time, he might possibly have retain'd his Health and Strength, and have learn'd all this and more, with Ease and Conveniency, and to more Advantage, by the Age of seven or eight, of which I have known many Instances. These Reflections put me in Mind of a Method as absurd (I had almost said as cruel) on the other Hand ; I mean that of our Schools, and more particularly of our large and famous Schools, where they think it beneath them to take a Lad under ten Years of Age, and then make him drudge on seven or eight Years to learn the *Latin* and *Greek* Tongues, which they might as well do in half the Time, neglecting, in the mean while, the more useful Sciences, in the general Commerce of Life, (especially to those who are not intended immediately to follow either of the three learned Professions) History, Geography, Genealogy, Philosophy, the Mathematisks, a Knowledge of the Modern Tongues, and the History and Knowledge of Men and Letters in general, but above all, those Principles of Religion, Morality and Humanity, which alone can render them useful and valuable in this World, and happy in that to come ; all which they might, by a well digested, reasonable Method be instructed in, at the same Time they are attaining to the learned Tongues, without overburdening the Memory, or a too intense Application ; nay, the very Exercises in the latter, may, and ought to be, subservient to the former. How many of these over grown School Boys (Blockheads I had like to have said) have not I met

I met with, in my Time, who, after having spent seven or eight of the best Years of their Life, in a renown'd School, have not been able to give a reasonable Answer to a Question ask'd them, on any Subject whatsoever, except of the Classticks ; and who have been so little fit for any Company or Conversation, that it has been the Business of three or four Years more to unlearn (if I may be allowed the Expression) the ill Habits they have got in their School-Years, and happy if they have not carried the School-Boy with them to their Graves. A learned Pedant is most certainly a most despicable Creature, and I cannot but allow a Man of no Learning, with a tolerable Knowledge of the World, to be infinitely his Superior. These and the like Considerations, make me, notwithstanding all that can be said in Defence of a publick Education (which I allow to be a great deal) give the Preference, by much, to a private one : Not such a one however, as a young Gentleman or Nobleman can have of the Parson of the Parish, or his Father's Chaplain, as arrant a Pedant perhaps as I have been describing ; but, where it can be afforded of a Gentleman, who has travelled and seen the World ; and has himself had such an Education as I would recommend. A noble Peer, in your Neighbourhood, has been very happy in his Choice this Way, and has found the Success even exceed his Hopes. But what a Length have these Reflections carried me, and how far out of my Province ; but your Goodness will excuse it, as well as my being oblig'd, for this Reason, to postpone, till my next, the Historical Account of the ancient and present State of this City, which I promis'd you. I am, in the mean Time, as ever, &c.



LETTER XLVI.

SIR,

LUBECK.

 URSUANT to the Promise, with which I concluded my last, this Letter is destin'd to give you an Historical Account of the ancient and present State of this famous City.

THO' the City of *Lubeck* may boast of its Antiquity, yet, in this Respect, it cannot pretend to come in Competition either with *Bremen* or *Hamburg*, as I think I have already observ'd, in a former Letter. There was, however, a Time, in which this City had its Advantages, particularly in Trade, Riches, and Power, *considerably beyond either of the other two; and was always accounted the Head of that once formidable Body, known by the Name of the *Hanseatic League*. Whence this City had its Name is uncertain, and the Conjectures we have of it are so far fetch'd, that they are hardly worth mentioning: Nor is it so exactly known when it was first built. Accord-

* Mons. Aubery de Maurier, in his *Memoirs of Hamburg, Lubec, &c.* written a hundred Years ago, says, *La Ville de Lubec n'est ni moins celebre, ni moins fameux que celle d'Hambourg.* And, in another Place, speaking of the Power of *Lubec*, he says; *Pour faire voir la Force, et la Puissance de cette Ville; je dirai seulement qu'elle a soutenu des Guerres, de plusieurs Années, tant contre les Ducs de Mecklenbourg, que contre les Rois de Danne marc et de Suede:* And he likewise shews, that these Wars were not merely defensive, but even offensive, carrying the Terror of Fire and Sword into the Territories of their Enemies.

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ing to the Opinion of many, the first Foundation was laid by *Godschalc*, King of the *Venedi*, in the Year 1040, but being destroy'd by Prince *Razo*, of *Rügen*, in the Year 1134, was rebuilt, *An. 1140*, by *Adolph*, II, Count of *Holstein*, and then was first endow'd with the Immunities of a City. In 1158, it was again totally reduc'd to a Heap of Ruins, by Fire ; and was afterwards re-instated by *Henry*, the *Lion*, Duke of *Saxony*; and, at the same Time, the Collegiate Church was founded. In 1181, Emperor, *Frideric*, I, brought it under the Subjection of the Empire ; but it was retaken from him, by *Henry*, the *Lion* ; upon which, it fell into the Hands of *Holstein*, and afterwards of *Denmark* : But being heavily oppress'd by the latter, the Inhabitants sent an Ambassy to Emperor, *Frideric*, II, imploring his Assistance to free them from this Yoke ; which, as it is said, was done in 1227. The *Danes*, indeed, left no Stone unturn'd, to bring this City again under their Dominion ; but all their Endeavours were fruitless ; and they were oblig'd to suffer an Invasion themselves, from the Forces of this City, which ravag'd in *Denmark*, far and near, and committed great Depredations. This City having, in the mean while, suffer'd several Times greatly by Fire, and particularly in the Year 1276, it was that Year rebuilt, in the magnificent Manner we now see it. In 1350, this City was almost depopulated by the Plague, which, if we may believe *Paulus Langius*, carried off 90,000 of its Inhabitants. In 1422, this City was again engag'd in a War with *Denmark*, which lasted thirteen Years ; but did not, however, prove by far so detrimental to this Crown, as that which begun in 1509, during which the *Lübeckers* contributed not a little in dismembering the Crown of *Sweden* from that Kingdom. In 1563, this City enter'd into a League with *Frideric*, II, King of *Denmark*,

Denmark, against *Erick*, King of *Sweden*; and, on this Occasion, furnished a great Number of Ships as well as Troops. The Year 1629 made this City famous, for the Peace concluded here, between the Emperor and the King of *Denmark*, by which all that had been taken, by the *Imperialists*, from the latter, in *Holstein*, was restored; but with this Condition, that the Kings of *Denmark* should not, for the future, intermeddle in Favour of the *Protestants* in *Germany*. In 1651, a Treaty was set on Foot, in this City, between *Sweden* and *Poland*; but after the Conferences had lasted several Months, they broke up without coming to any Conclusion.

As to the Government of this City, it remain'd long under the Jurisdiction of *Henry, the Lion*, Duke of *Saxony*, the Counts of *Holstein-Schaumburg*, and likewise under the Crown of *Denmark*, as has already been observ'd; but after it became an *Imperial City*, under the Emperor, *Frederic II*, (of which a Monument is yet remaining at the Gate, call'd the *Mill-Port*) it began to be govern'd by its own Burghermasters, and Senators, and taking then a Kind of *Aristocratical Form*, has preserv'd the same ever since.

LUBEC K, in its present State, is a fine and noble City; which tho', as I observ'd before, it be not so ancient as *Hamburg*, or *Bremen*, has nevertheless the Appearance of a greater Antiquity than either, more of the ancient Buildings of it being yet standing, and fewer modern Ones being built in the Room of these which are either already fallen, or now falling to Ruins. The principal Streets are larger and more commodious than the ancient Streets in *Hamburg*. The Houses are large and stately, but inconvenient, and built much in the same Manner as those I have given a Description of in *Hamburg*. The Churches are magnificent,

cent, and some of them far exceed the best in *Hamburg*: But, before I descend to Particulars, give me leave to say a Word or two of the Bishoprick, which bears the Name of this City.

THIS Bishoprick was first establish'd, by its Founder, Emperor, *Otto I*, at *Oldenburg*, in *Wagria*; but was afterwards transfer'd, in the Year 1163, by *Henry, the Lion*, Duke of *Saxony*, with the Consent of the Emperor *Frideric, I*, to this City; tho' the Bishop himself often resided at *Eutin*, which is likewise, to this Day, the Residence of the Bishops of *Lubeck*. In the Year 1530, *Detleff von Rantzau* being then Bishop, this See embrac'd the *Augustan Confession*. In the Year 1586, *John Adolph*, the third Son of the Duke of *Gottorp*, who was then Archbishop of *Bremen*, was elected Bishop of *Lubeck*; and from that Time, this Dignity has generally been conferr'd, as an Apennage, on the younger Sons of that illustrious House; and the Chapter have only, as it were, a Shadow of Election left; nay, in the Year 1647, they bound themselves under an Obligation to the House of *Gottorp*, that the six next succeeding Bishops should absolutely be elected out of that Family. Pursuant to this Agreement, in 1655, *Christian Albrecht*, who afterwards became Duke Regent, and, in 1666, *August Frideric* obtain'd the Episcopal Dignity: But when, during the Life of this Bishop, it was proposed to elect a Coadjutor, the King of *Denmark* attempted to get this Stipulation annull'd. It was, however, confirm'd, by the Imperial Court, in 1701, and tho', at the Election of a Coadjutor, which ensued, the King of *Denmark* had gain'd eight Canons, who gave their Votes for his Brother *Charles*; yet, after the Death of the Bishop, in 1705, Prince *Christian August*, of the House of *Gottorp*, who had the Votes of the remaining Canons, for the Coadjutorship,

ship, obtain'd the Bishoprick. The *Danes*, who had made themselves Masters of *Eutin*, abandon'd it again, and, at Length, by the Mediation of *England* and *Holland*, the above-mention'd Prince *Christian August* was, in 1706, confirm'd in the Possession of the Bishoprick. At the Treaty of *Rastadt*, between the Emperor and *Sweden*; in 1707, the Agreement I mention'd above was again ratified; by Virtue of which, two Sons of the said *Christian August* were successively elected to this Bishoprick, viz. Prince *Charles*, in 1726; and, after his Death, at *Petersburg*, where he was upon the Point of being married to the *Russian* Princess, *Elizabeth*, to his Brother Prince *Adolph Frideric*, this present Year 1727, a young Prince, yet unmarried. But it is to be observ'd, that, pursuant to an Agreement made between the King of *Denmark*, and the House of *Gottorp*, at *Gluckstadt*, in the Year 1667, after the Death of these six succeeding Bishops, of the House of *Gottorp*, the Princes of the Royal Family of *Denmark* are to be eligible alternately.

BUT to return to the City of *Lubeck*: I before observ'd, that it is situate on the River *Trave*, in the Territory of *Wagria*, of which it is the Capital, about two *German Miles* from the *Baltick*, (or *East-Sea*) out of which this River brings Ships of Burden into the Heart of the City, and likewise surrounds it, without its Walls, as it were a Ditch, and adds to its Strength, as well as to its Wealth by Trade; which however is not near so considerable as it was formerly, the *Hamburgers* having rival'd them in almost every Branch of it, but that to the *North*, by the Sea which washes almost their very Gates. This City, besides its spacious Streets, has several large Market-Places, and stately publick Buildings; among which, the *Senat-House*, the *Archive* of the *Hansee-Towns*, the *Arsenal*, the *Spital*, and the
Churches

Churches are the most remarkable, and of the latter, the Collegiate Church of St. Mary's is a noble Pile, which far exceeds any of the Rest. To descend to a particular Description of all, or indeed any of these, would carry me too great a Length; I shall therefore only take Notice of two or three Singularities.

In the St. Mary's Church they shew you the remarkable Picture, well known in Germany, by the Name of *Death's Dance*. It represents the common Figure of Death leading an Emperor, in his Imperial Robes, and he taking hold, with his other Hand, of another such Figure of Death, which leads up a King, and so alternately a Figure of Death and of a human Person, throughout all the Stations and Stages of Life, down to an Infant in swaddling Cloaths. The Design is to shew that Death spares no Age nor Condition, which is more particularly express'd in sundry Verses underneath: But as I have bought a Print of it, with these Verses, and a farther Description, which I shall send you as Opportunity offers, I forbear saying any thing farther of it now. In the same Church, on one of the Pillars of it which supports the Roof, I observ'd a small Chain of three or four Links, and, being led by Curiosity, I enquir'd the Meaning of it; but how was I surpriz'd to find it affix'd, in so sacred a Place, for the Standard of Virility, and that a Judgment of Impotency would ly against any Man who could not come up to it: But whether in a relax'd or extended State I am not inform'd; if the latter, I believe very few are in Danger. In another Church, I was shewn the Hand of a Parricide, of which they tell you, that the Corpse being buried, this Hand, the following Night, made its Way thro' the Coffin and Earth, and appear'd, the next Morning above Ground; and tho' it was again buried, several

Times afterwards, it always appear'd again the next Morning, and never putrified. The latter Part of the Story may be accounted for, in the same Manner, as that of the Corpse in the Cathedral of *Bremen*, and for the former Part, if it be so ancient (which however I can't affirm) as the Days of the Monks (for it has pretty much the Appearance of one of their Legends) we need not wonder at the Miracle *. I believe my next will be from the University of *Rostock*, for which Place I design to depart, in a few Days : In the mean Time, I remain, as ever, &c.

* Mons. *Aubery de Maurier*, in his *Memoirs of Hamburg, Lubeck, &c.* gives the following Account of an ancient Monument in this City, which as I never, tho' I have frequently been there, observ'd myself. I shall give in his Words. "I cannot (*says this Author*) leave Lubeck, without mentioning one remarkable Thing, which is to be seen at the Cathedral : On one of the Pediments of this Church, you read nine Latin Distichs, which were given me, and make mention of the following very memorable History. The Emperor, *Charlemaign*, being diverting himself with the Chase, in these Parts of Lower Saxony, took a Stag alive, and ordering a Collar of Gold, with a Crofs upon it, bearing the Inscription, *Hoc Cæsar me donavit*, and the Date of the Year, to be put about his Neck, turn'd him loose again into the Forest. Four hundred Years after, one *Leon*, Duke of Saxony, having caught this same Stag, and observing the Cross about his Neck, took a Fancy to build a Cathedral Church on the same Spot, to endow it with a proper Revenue, and to grant the Bishops a *Crois Or*, in a Field Gules, for their Arms. As a Monument of this Fact, the Effigies of a Stag is plac'd on the Top of the Church.



LETTER XLVII.

SIR,

ROSTOCK.

 S I have been here already a few Days, I have had Time to make some Enquiry into the ancient and present State of this City and University, and shall therefore begin this Letter with a Description of it.

ROSTOCK, which is reckon'd very near, if not quite, as large as Lubeck, is a very ancient and famous City, the Capital of a Lordship of the same Name, in the Duchy of Mecklenburg, about a German Mile from the Baltick, at the Mouth of the River Warne, which forms a small Bay, and a good Haven, with a Sconce call'd Warnemund, (or the Mouth of the Warne.) They pretend it was known so early as the Year 329, when, however, it was but a Village, which was afterwards (at what Time History does not inform us) converted to a Town, by Godeschalk, a King of the Obotrite-Wenden. I do not, however, find any Thing particular of it, 'till the Year 1160, when Pribislaus, the last King of the Obotrites, is said to have rebuilt it, out of the Ruins of the City of Kyssin, which is now but a Village, and surrounded it with a Wall. After the Death of Pribislaus, his Son Henry Burewin, I, and his Nephew, Niclotus, quarrel'd for the Succession to this Lordship, which the latter, however, obtain'd, about the Year 1190, with the Assistance of the Danes, as a Fief to Denmark. After his Death, it was restor'd to Burewin, I,

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and, from him, fell to the Share of his younger Son, *Burewin*, II, who being succeeded by one of his four Sons, *Burewin*, III, he begun a Line there, which, however, became extinct in his Grandson, *Niclotus*, furnam'd the *Child of Rostock*. This *Niclotus* made a Cession of his Lordship to the *Danes*; which, however, was transfer'd, in the Year 1323, by *Christopher*, III, King of Denmark, as a Fief of that Crown, to *Henry the Lion*, Duke of *Mecklenburg*. The Fealty was, nevertheless, remitted by *Waldemar*, IV, in 1360, to *Albert*, II, (who was likewise King of *Sweden*) by Agreement, from which Time, it has remain'd peaceable, and without any Interruption, in the Dukes of *Mecklenburg*, who, at sundry Times, have granted it great Privileges, especially that of Coining. After this City acceeded to the *Hanseatic League*, it often even refus'd Allegiance to the Dukes, especially before the Year 1573, in which Year a Sedition arising against the Duke, he enter'd it by Force of Arms, treated the *Senat* with great Severity, and the Inhabitants were oblig'd to swear Fealty. In the Year 1415, the Dukes *John* and *Albert*, IV, founded a University here, which, however, was not open'd 'till 1419. Among other learned Men bred in this University, the Germans reckon *Grantfius*, *Chytreus*, *Bocerus*, *Pos-selius*, *Caselius*, and *Fechtius*. The Lordship, of which this City is the Capital, contains, likewise, the Towns, Bailiwicks and Convents of *Bitzow*, *Dargun*, *Dobran*, *Gnoien*, *Laga*, *Marlow*, *Petzkow*, *Ribnitz*, *Salinas*, *Sulte*, *Schwan*, *Tessin*, and several others. The City of *Rostock*, in its modern State, is divided into the old, the new, and the middle Towns. In the old Town, are the Churches of St. *Peters*, St. *Nicholas*, and St. *Katherine's*, together with the College of the Juridical Faculty, which however is now in Ruins. The middle Town

Town is separated from the old Town, by an Arm of the *Warne*, and contains the Church dedicated to the *Holy Virgin*, and that of St. *John's*, together with the *Rabt-* or Town-house. In the new Town, are the Collegiate Church of St. *Jacob's*, that dedicated to the *Holy Ghost*, St. *Michael's*, that of the *Holy Cross*, with a Convent of Nuns appertaining to it, and the other Colleges, with the Academy. In the Church-yard of St. *Gertrud*, which is without the City, they observe, the Soil has this Peculiarity, that it entirely consumes the Bodies buried there within the Compass of a Year. This City has, likewise, three large Market-places, the old, the middle, and the Hop-, or Horse-market; 140 Streets, seven Gates, and 14 Ports leading to the *Warne*. In 1629, this City, with the whole Duchy of *Mecklenburg*, was taken by the *Imperialists*, but was recovered out of their Hands, by the *Swedes*, in 1631.

SINCE I have been in the Duchy of *Mecklenburg*, I have visited several of the principal Cities of it, particularly *Ratzeburg*, *Strelitz*, *Wismar* and *Schwerin*, of which I shall give you a brief Account without observing any Order; and with that conclude this Letter.

RATZBURG is a small, but strong City and Castle, in the Duchy of *Saxe-Lauenburg*, at about seven German Miles from *Hamburg* and *Lunenburg*, and something more than three from *Lubeck*. It is situate on a Hill, in the Midst of a large Lake, of the same Name, which is, in some Places half, but generally a Quarter of a Mile broad, and reaches almost to the City of *Lubeck*. Upon this Island, on the North-Side of the Town, is the Cathedral, and towards the South the Castle. This Place was formerly subject to its own Earls, descending from *Henry von Badewide*, who, in the Year 1139, was made Earl of *Holstein*, by *Albert, the Bear, Duke*

of *Saxony*; but, not being able to maintain it against *Henry the Lion*, and *Adolph the II*, of *Schauenburg*, was forced to exchange that County for the Territory of the *Polabi*, an ancient Nation of the *Wenden*, who dwelt about *Ratzburg*, which upon that Occasion was erected into a County. His Son *Bernardus* was dispossessed of it for a Time, by *Henry the Lion*, but restored again; and this Family becoming extinct, in his Grandson, *Bernard III*, in the 13th Century, it devolved to the Dukes of *Lauemburg*, to whom it was a Fief. The Family of *Lauemburg* becoming extinct in 1689, the House of *Lunenburg* took Possession of it; and thereby fell into Dispute with the Electoral House of *Saxony*, and the Ducal House of *Anhalt*.

IN or about the Year 1158, in the Time of the Emperor *Henry IV*, Archbishop *Albrecht*, of *Bremen*, instituted a Bishop's See here, at the same Time with that of *Mecklenburg*, for the Conversion of the *Pagan Wenden*, or *Venedi*, and made *S. Aristus* the first Bishop. But these *Barbarians*, some Years afterwards, laying waste the whole Country, it remain'd in that Condition, for the Space of 84 Years, 'till Duke *Henry, the Lion, of Saxony*, restored it, in 1153, and made *Evermodus*, a Canon of *Magdeburg*, the first Bishop. From him, they shew a Succession of 29 Bishops, to *Christopher*, the Son of *Albert, the Fair, Duke of Mecklenburg*, who first introduc'd the Doctrine of *Luther*, about the Year 1566, and died in 1592. He was succeeded by his Brother, *Charles*, who died in 1610, after whose Death this See had no Bishop, but was administered by the Dukes of *Mecklenburg*; 'till, at the Treaty of *Westphalia*, in 1648, this, as well as the See of *Schwerin*, being seculariz'd, and erected into a Principality, was allotted to them, *cum voto & sessione*, as an Equivalent for the City of *Wismar*, which, at the same Time, was transfer'd to the King

King of *Sweden*; and at the Division, in 1701, fell to the Lot of the Line of *Strelitz*. The Territories belonging to this secularized See ly all in the Duchy of *Mecklenburg*; for on the Island of *Ratzeburg* there is nothing appertaining to it but the Cathedral, and some few Houses and Grounds thereunto belonging.

STRELITZ is a little Town, in the Lordship of *Stargard*, in the Duchy of *Mecklenburg*, the Residence of the Duke of *Mecklenburg-Strelitz*; who has borrowed his Title from thence. The first Duke of this Line was *Adolph Frederick II*, who, in 1701, came to an Agreement with Duke *Frederick William of Schwerin*, to take for his Inheritance the Lordship of *Stargard*, together with the Principality of *Ratzeburg*, certain Revenues from *Mirrow* and *Remerow*, together with the Sum of 8000 Dollars, to build a Palace, and the yearly Sum of 9000 Dollars, assign'd on the Toll of *Boitzenburg*. He was succeeded by his Son, *Adolph Frederick III*, who is yet living. The Town of *Strelitz* is almost surrounded by several large Lakes, but has little else remarkable. The Ducal Palace was consum'd by a Fire which broke out in the Night-time, together with all the Furniture.

WISMAR is the principal City of Trade, and Metropolis of the Duchy of *Mecklenburg*, on the East-sea, about seven German Miles from *Lubeck*, the same Distance from *Rostock*, and about four from *Schwerin*. This City is said to have been first built, in the Year 340, by an ancient King of the *Vandals*, call'd *Wissimerus*, from whom it is supposed to have taken its Name, and there is yet a Church there, which, as a Remembrance of this ancient City, is call'd the Church of *Old Wismar*: But Time and War having wholly obliterated this ancient Place, we find no Remains of it in History, 'till, in 1239, it was renew'd out of the Ruins of

Old Mecklenburg, by *Gunzelinus II*, Earl of *Schwerin*, from whom *Henry of Jerusalem*, Lord of *Mecklenburg*, obtain'd it for his House. In 1262, it was almost wholly ruin'd by Fire, but by the Encouragement of its new Master, who granted great Privileges to those who should rebuild it, by 1266, it arose again out of the Flames, almost wholly of Stone. It was afterwards, on Account of its Haven, accounted one of the most considerable of the *Hanseatic League*, and has often refus'd Allegiance to the Dukes of *Mecklenburg*; for which, in particular, it suffer'd severely in the Year 1427, under Duke *Henry, the Corpulent*. The Importance of this Place is, without Doubt, chiefly owing to the Excellency of its Haven, which is reckon'd the safest and the most convenient of the whole *Baltick*. The Entrance into it is cover'd by a Sand, on which there is a strong Castle built, call'd the *Whale*. The City itself was formerly surrounded with a very stout Wall, and other Fortifications, and is, besides, strong by Nature; one Part of it being wash'd by the Sea, and the other surrounded with Fens and Morasses. It was, for many Years, in great Want of fresh Water; but a fine Spring, which now supplies it, was afterwards found. In the 30 Years War, it was taken by the Imperial General *Wallenstein*, and afterwards by the *Swedes*, to whom, at the Peace which ensued, it was allotted, together with the Castle or Fort, call'd the *Whale*, and the adjacent Island of *Poel*. In 1653 several Additions were made to the Fortifications: But in 1716, being taken by the *Danish*, *Prussian* and *Hannoverian* Troops, after a long Blockade, they entirely raz'd the Fortifications, and, in that Condition, it was restor'd to *Sweden*, in 1721.

I FOUND several of the public Buildings here worth seing, particularly the Town-house, and the several Churches of St. *Nicholas*, St. *Mary*, St. *George*,

George, and the *Holy Ghost*, especially that of St. Mary's, from which you have a fine View of the East sea. An Iron Rail, round the Font of this Church, is shewn as a great Rarity, and for the Exquisiteness of the Workmanship, in the Nature of Cords interwoven in a curious Manner, said to be wrought by the Devil *. The Market-place, the Convents of the Grey and Black Friars, and an ancient Palace, call'd the Court of *Mecklenburg*, the former Residence of the Dukes, are likewise Places I view'd with some Satisfaction.

SCHWERIN is the Capital of the Principality, formerly Bishoprick, and County of the same Name, in the Duchy of *Mecklenburg*, from whence the principal Line of that illustrious House now bears the Title of Duke of *Mecklenburg-Schwerin*, to distinguish it from that of *S:relitz*, that of *Gustrow* being extinct. This City is situate on a Lake

* The common People, and particularly the Women, are in general very superstitious and credulous throughout all *Germany*; but in no Part of it more so, than in *Mecklenburg*, which has bred as many Witches as *Laplind*: In most of these Northern Countries they have a very great Opinion of the Devil's Skill in mechanical Arts, and if any Piece of Workmanship happen to excel, to be sure the black Artist is call'd upon to account for it. At *Rotschild*, in the Island of *Zealand*, formerly the Residence, and yet the Burying-Place, of the Kings of *Denmark*, they shew you, in the Cathedral, four or five stately Chapels, containing so many pompous Tombs, which are separated from the Body of the Church, by Iron-Work, which shews, indeed, the most exquisite Skill of the Artist; especially one which far exceeds the Rest; and they tell you, that a Foreigner (*a little black Man, to be sure*) agreed for the Performance of this Work; but after having finish'd that one, upon some Dispute about the Payment, his Devilship (*for such, it seems, he was*) vanish'd at once out of their Sight, and never came for his Money afterwards; and tho' the Kings of *Denmark* offer'd an unlimited Price, the Workmanship could not be equal'd.

of the same Name, which is a great Addition to its Strength, especially to that of the Castle, which is built in the very Middle of it.

IN the Year 1160, *Henry, the Lion*, Duke of *Saxony*, having depriv'd *Niclotus*, King of the *Obotrites*, of his whole Country, of which *Schwerin* was a Part, rebuilt that City, which had been burnt down by *Niclotus*, and erecting it, with the Territories thereunto belonging, which, at that Time, extended beyond the *Elb*, into a County, gave it to his General, *Gunzelinus*, of the noble Family of *Bartensleben*; and tho' *Pribislaus*, the Son of *Niclotus*, recover'd his Father's Dominions, *Schwerin* was exempted, and remain'd to the Heirs of *Gunzelinus*. Two of his four Sons, *Henry* and *Gunzelinus*, II, possess'd it successively. The former, in 1223, took *Waldemar*, II, King of *Denmark*, Prisoner, and thereby oblig'd him to restore the Conquests he had made, in *Holstein* and *Mecklenburg*. He likewise obtain'd the Privilege of Exemption from Toll, in *Saxony*, for the Burghers of *Schwerin*, from the Emperor *Otto*, IV, which they, to this Day, enjoy in *Wismar* and *Lubeck*. This Earl, dying without Male-heirs, was succeeded by his Brother, and he by his Son, *Gunzelinus*, III, who, in a War with *Albert the Great*, Duke of *Brumswick*, lost his Dominions, beyond the *Elb*. In his Son *Otto*, surnam'd *Rosa*, the Males of this Family became extinct, and, his Daughter, *Richardis*, being married to *Albert*, II, Duke of *Mecklenburg*, and King of *Sweden*, at his Death, in 1360, the County of *Schwerin*, together with the Castle of *Domitz*, which had been pawn'd to this House, by *Brandenburg*, in 1328, fell to the House of *Mecklenburg*, where they have remain'd ever since.

THE See of *Schwerin* was, likewise, founded in the Time of *Henry, the Lion*, Duke of *Saxony*, on Occasion of the City of *Mecklenburg* having been destroy'd

destroy'd in the Wars with the *Obotrites*, and that See ruin'd ; tho' the Bishops did not reside at *Schwérin*, but at *Bützow*. *Benno*, the third Bishop of *Mecklenburg* was the first of *Schwérin*, from whom they shew you a Succession of thirty-one Bishops, to *Magnus*, the Son of *Henry*, the *Peaceable*, Duke of *Mecklenburg*, who first introduc'd the Doctrine of *Luther*, and married, but died without Heirs in 1550. He was succeeded, by *Ulrick*, I, Son of *Albert*, the *Fair*, Duke of *Mecklenburg*, who was, likewise, Duke of *Gustrow*, and died in 1603. The last Bishop of *Schwérin* was *Ulrick*, II, Son of *Frideric*, II, King of *Denmark*, who died in 1624, during the Time of the thirty Years-War ; at the Conclusion of which, by the Treaty of *Westphalia*, this See, being seculariz'd, was erected into a Principality, together with that of *Ratzeburg*, and given to *Adolph-Frideric*, Duke of *Mecklenburg-Schwérin*, who was then Administrator of the See, as an Equivalent for the City of *Wismar* (which was transfer'd to the King of *Sweden*) and it has remain'd, ever since, to him and his Successors ; one of whom *John Albrecht*, appointed the Cathedral of *Schwérin* to be the Burial-Place of the Dukes, which before was at *Dobran*. I am, &c.



LETTER XLVIII.

SIR,

ROSTOCK.



OT having yet met with much Conversation to my Mind here, I have spent a good Part of my Time, in reviewing several Manuscripts, communicated to me by my learned Friend ; and a Translation of one of

of them, entitled ; *The VISION*, or *The Return of ASTRÆA*, for Want of other Matter, shall be the Subject of this Letter.

THIS *Manuscript*, which seems to have been written and sent to one of my learned Friend's Correspondents, for his Amusement (as I now send you the Translation of it) is introduced with the following Line of *Virgil's*;

Jam redit & Virgo, redeunt Saturnia Regna.

" AMONG other Rarities, (says my learned Friend) in my Collection, which I have already frequently mention'd to you ; I have treasur'd up a Sort of *Sweet-Bag*, or *Cushion*, the Produce of *Japan* ; but, in Form, not unlike what our *European Dames* call a *Pin-Cushion*. This Bag or *Cushion* is fill'd with the most scarce and costly *Aromaticks*, collected by that great En quirer into the Secrets of Nature, *Cram Banckju*, a Native and renown'd Philosopher of that Country.

" THIS *Cushion* has the extraordinary and peculiar Virtue, that, being laid under the Pillow of a Person going to Rest, it operates in such Manner on the Brain, as not only, in a very sensible Manner, to quicken the Force of his Imagination ; but, at the same Time, to recall to his Memory those Images which have diverted him, while bleſſ'd with the Light of the Sun, and to represent to his Mind the most important Occurrences of the foregoing Day, in an agreeable Vision.

" I HAVE already given you some Samples of the Operation of this *Cushion* ; tho' I have hitherto kept the efficient Cause of my Dreams or Visions, as a Reserve from your Knowledge. I make it my constant Endeavour to be of some Service to you, and the Rest of my Friends,

" as

“ as well sleeping as waking ; and, by Means of
“ this my Cufhion, I have it in my Power, to be
“ watchful for the publick Good, even while I
“ am enjoying that Refreshment of the Mind
“ which the Nature of Mankind absolutely re-
“ quires. Our Friend Mr. R—— coming lately
“ to visit me, in the Morning, saw this Cushion
“ lying on the Table ; and, believing it to be
“ a common Pin-Cushion, in his usual jaunting
“ Way, began to rally me, and ask’d me for
“ which of my She-Favorites I design’d this Em-
“ blem of good House-wifery : But I no sooner
“ discover’d to him the secret Virtues it contain’d,
“ than Curiosity gain’d so much the Ascendant
“ over him, that he would admit of no Denial ;
“ but I was oblig’d to lend it him, in Order for
“ his making an Experiment of them himself, for
“ one Night ; which gave Occasion to the follow-
“ ing Letter from him, a few Days afterwards ;

S I R,

“ I AM infinitely oblig’d to you, for the agree-
ble Dream you procured me last Night. My
“ Thoughts were Yesterday pretty much employ’d
“ in reflecting on the vast Inequality which is to
“ be observ’d in the Distribution of the Blessings
“ of this World to Mankind : I mean what little
“ Regard was had to real Merit, and how some,
“ amidst all the Disadvantages of Sloth and Indo-
“ lence, advanced their Fortunes, whilst others,
“ notwithstanding the most indefatigable Industry,
“ approach’d daily nearer to their impending
“ Ruin. I began to think with myself what a
“ surprizing Change we should see in this World,
“ if every one were to be rewarded according to
“ his Deserts in this Life : If Honour or Disgrace,
“ Plenty or Want, Promotions or Punishments,
“ were to be distributed to every individual of the
“ human

“ human Species, without any other Regard what-
“ soever, but to that of personal Merit.

“ THESE, I say, were my Thoughts, the best
“ Part of the Day ; and, at Night, I follow’d
“ your Direction, and laid your wonderful *Japan*
“ Cushion under my Head. For some Time,
“ either an intense Reflection on my own Curiosity,
“ or the Power of the Aromaticks contain’d in it,
“ which already seem’d to begin their Operation in
“ my Brain, kept me awake. At Length, how-
“ ever, I fell insensibly into a sweet Sleep ; but
“ thought I was suddenly awak’d out of it, by the
“ Noise of a great Number of People, crying
“ aloud. *It is done ! It is done !* Methoughts I
“ immediately hurried on my Cloaths, and went
“ out to see what was the Matter ; and meeting
“ a Man, with a large Map in his Hand, upon
“ asking him *what then was done ?* He immediate-
“ ly answer’d ; *Right and Justice to all Mankind.*
“ *Every Man* (continued he) *is promoted according*
“ *to his Merit, and every Man is punish’d accord-*
“ *ing to his Deserts.*

“ I ENQUIRED into the Circumstances of this
“ surprizing Revolution ; upon which he told me,
“ that *Astraea*, the Goddess of Justice was again
“ come down to this World, had just brought all
“ the Kingdoms of the Earth, as well as all the
“ private Families contain’d in them, into their
“ just and proper Order, and had assign’d to every
“ one in particular his lawful Right. *Here* (added
“ he) *is a new Map, in which this new Distribution*
“ *of Dominions and Territories is distinguish’d by*
“ *different Colours.*

“ I TOOK a View of it, and found it beautifully
“ illuminated ; but could hardly enough admire
“ the prodigious Difference I observ’d between this
“ Map, and the common Maps I had hitherto
“ seen, in *Europe* alone, tho’ the least of the four
“ Parts

" Parts of the World. Great Kingdoms, which
" had extended their Confines, by many unlawful
" Conquests, were now again reduced within their
" ancient Bounds, and small Republics were visi-
" bly enlarg'd, by the Plunder of the former,
" which was now restor'd to them. I observ'd,
" that those Countries, which had formerly been
" illegally taken from others, but, by this new
" Disposition, were now restored, were encom-
" pass'd with Dots ; and I took Notice, with no
" small Dissatisfaction, that *Germany*, in particu-
" lar, was very much encumber'd with these
" Marks of Distinction.

" MY Impatience, however, to see the other
" Changes, which the Return of this Empress had
" occasion'd among Persons of Distinction, and
" such as had possess'd the highest and most hono-
" rable Posts, seem'd not to allow me a sufficient
" Time, to view this Map with that Attention it
" otherwise probably deserv'd.

" THIS the Possessor of it observed, and there-
" fore pointed to a superb Palace, which presented
" itself to our View, where, he said, *Astraea* her-
" self resided. There I was first introduced into
" an Anti-chamber, where I saw a great Number
" of Heralds, siting at a Table, with great Rolls
" of Parchment lying before them, in which they
" were endeavouring to reduce the Arms of the
" Nobility into due Order. Some were employed
" in effacing those of many considerable Families,
" which, for Want of real Merit, were deem'd
" unworthy of them ; while others were blazoning
" new ones, for the new-created Gentry, who had
" rais'd themselves by their Valour, Wisdom and
" exemplary Piety, which, however, descended
" no farther to their Successors, than as they could
" be entitled to them by their own Merits.

" ON

“ On the Table, there lay a large Book, entire finish’d, with a compleat List of all those who were remaining of the ancient Nobility, and of those who were now created, together with their Titles, Arms, Estates, and public Offices. In the last Class, I found, in particular, a great Number of Privy-Councillors, Chancellors and Ambassadors, whose Names I had never before met with in any of our Gazettes.

“ THE Art of Heraldry has hitherto been involved in great Obscurity and Confusion, and Arms are very seldom found to have any Affinity or Resemblance to the Virtues, Qualities, Capacities or Occupations of those who bear them. I myself know a blustering General, who bears a Lamb in his Arms; and, on the other Hand, a very peaceable Marshal of the Court, whose Arms look big with Dragons and Tygers: But here, methoughts, this Art was reduced to a proper and certain Order. Beasts, Vegetables and Implements, were all adapted in their proper Significations, to such Persons, whose particular Merit was represented by them. Baron Santi’s indefatigable Zeal for the Public Good, even to the Prejudice of his own Health, was illustrated, in his Arms, by a Silk-Worm, and his disinterested Love of Justice by an open Hand erect.

“ I FOUND this Book, in général, full of Curiosities of this Kind, which, indeed, pleas’d me wonderfully, but are mostly escap’d my Memory; however, I should, perhaps, have retain’d more of them, if my Attention had not been interrupted, by a great Number of Persons of Distinction, who were led in Chains, secured by a numerous Guard, thro’ this Anti-chamber into an inner Apartment.. I follow’d them, and came into a magnificent Hall, hung with costly Tapestry.

“ I WAS

" I was surpriz'd, at my first Entrance, at the
" Spaciousness and Splendor of the Place ; but my
" Astonishment encreas'd, when I view'd the au-
" gust Assembly with which it was fill'd. *Astræa*
" sat at the upper End of it, on a costly Throne,
" which seemed rather frown than embellish'd with
" Pearls and Jewels. In her left Hand, she held a
" golden Scale, in which she weigh'd whatever
" was brought before her, with the utmost Impar-
" tiality, and, in her right Hand, she held a naked
" Sword, as an Emblem of executive Justice.

" AT her right Hand, sat *Minos*, *Lycurgus*,
" *Solon*, *Draco*, and other great Heroes of Anti-
" quity, who were fam'd for their incorruptible
" Equity ; and I likewise saw, with a sensible Plea-
" sure, some of the present Rulers of this Part of
" the World, together with the new-appointed
" Officers of State, siting on her left Hand, who
" all had their Eyes fix'd, with the greatest Atten-
" tion, on the Empress, and on those great Ex-
" amples of Equity and Justice, who sat on her
" right Hand. Before her lay a Book of Statutes,
" by which the Prisoners of State, whom I men-
" tion'd above, were to be openly tried.

" SOME of them were convicted of having drain'd
" whole Provinces, of which the Lieutenancy had
" been entrusted to them : Others, that they had
" betray'd the secret Designs, projected for the
" Benefit of their Country, to the Enemy : Others
" again, that they had squander'd away the public
" Treasure, enrich'd their own Families, and im-
" poverish'd the Nation : And yet others, that
" they had swallow'd up the Estates of helpless
" Widows and Orphans, offer'd Justice to Sale,
" oppress'd Innocence, and wink'd at Crimes, or
" perhaps countenanced them. The Wives of these
" latter were likewise arraign'd, and oblig'd to
" refund the many Medals of Gold, Jewels, and

“ other Things of Value, for which they had bar-
“ ter’d away their Husbands Votes and Consciences.
“ WHILE these Matters were enquiring into, an
“ humble Petition was presented to the Empress,
“ on the Behalf of certain poor Prisoners, who were
“ under Sentence of Death, for small, tho’ capital
“ Crimes. One had stolen an old Garment, to
“ cover his Nakedness; and a second was an Eye-
“ Witness of it. A third had been drove, by Hun-
“ ger, to shoot one of his Prince’s Deer, in the Fo-
“ rest, and the like: And all of them, acknow-
“ ledging their Crimes, humbly implored a Re-
“ prieve of some few Days only. Upon Enquiry
“ who were their Judges, it appear’d, that several
“ of those who had condemn’d them, were now
“ themselves impeach’d of Crimes of a higher Na-
“ ture. This gave so favorable a Turn to their
“ Causes, that, upon Promise of Amendment, they
“ were immediately discharg’d, and, on the other
“ Hand, their far more culpable Judges con-
“ demn’d to dy in their Room.

“ METHOUGHTS, I hereupon left this venerable
“ Assembly, for a Time, with an Intent to carry
“ the joyful News of this happy Revolution to my
“ Friends and Acquaintance: But I was scarce got
“ out of the Palace, when I perceived a great
“ Crowd of People assembled round a vast Fire,
“ which to me seem’d a public Testimony of their
“ Joy, :for this happy Revolution: But when I
“ approach’d nearer to it, I found, that it consisted
“ wholly of such Books and Writings, as were
“ condemn’d to the Flames, by the new Govern-
“ ment ; and the Officer, who was entrusted with
“ the Execution of this Sentence, read the Title
“ of each Book distinctly. Among these, were
“ all Sorts of Plays, Romances, Dedications,
“ *Epithalamia*, Elegies, Chymical, Astrological,
“ and Chiromantical Treatises, Disputations, Ju-
“ diciary

“ diciary Proceedings, Merchants Books of Accounts, in which their Correspondents had been over-charg’d, and monstrous large Volumes of modern Controversies, piping hot, which in particular, occasion’d a prodigious Blaze.

“ THE Remainder of this Dream was, I thought, somewhat out of the common Course of Things. I saw Persons of Distinction, with large full bottom’d Wigs, Velvet Garments, and Vests of Cloth of Gold, following Flocks of Sheep ; and, on the other Hand, Persons of a mean Condition, in Linen-Frocks, or Sheep’s Skin Pelts, riding in gilt Coaches, with three or four Servants behind them. Going into a Roman Catholick Chapel, I saw an Officer, with a gilt Breast-Plate, Regimental Cloathing, and a Sword by his Side, saying Mass ; and I was no less surpriz’d to see, soon afterwards, a reverend Father, in a Monk’s Cowl, and a *Pater-Noster* about his Neck, siting on Horseback, and leading a Regiment of Dragoons.

“ IT is not to be express’d what a Change I found, even in my own Neighbourhood, in this short Time of my Absence. The rich *Miser*, *Avarus*, was reduced to Beggary, and the honest industrious Family of the *Truegoods* had attain’d to great Honors and Riches ; that truly worthy Clergy-man, *Eusebius*, who ’till now has been a Slave to one who is by far his Inferior, on every Account but Preferment, for a bare Lively-hood, was advanced to the Dignity of a Super-Intendent : Your Friend, *Eudoxius*, had obtain’d the high Office of Chancellor, and you yourself promoted, in his Room, to that of Inspector General of the Manners of the Age.

“ WHEN I came to my own Lodgings, I likewise found, lying upon my Table, an Appointment from the Empress, to a more important Post,

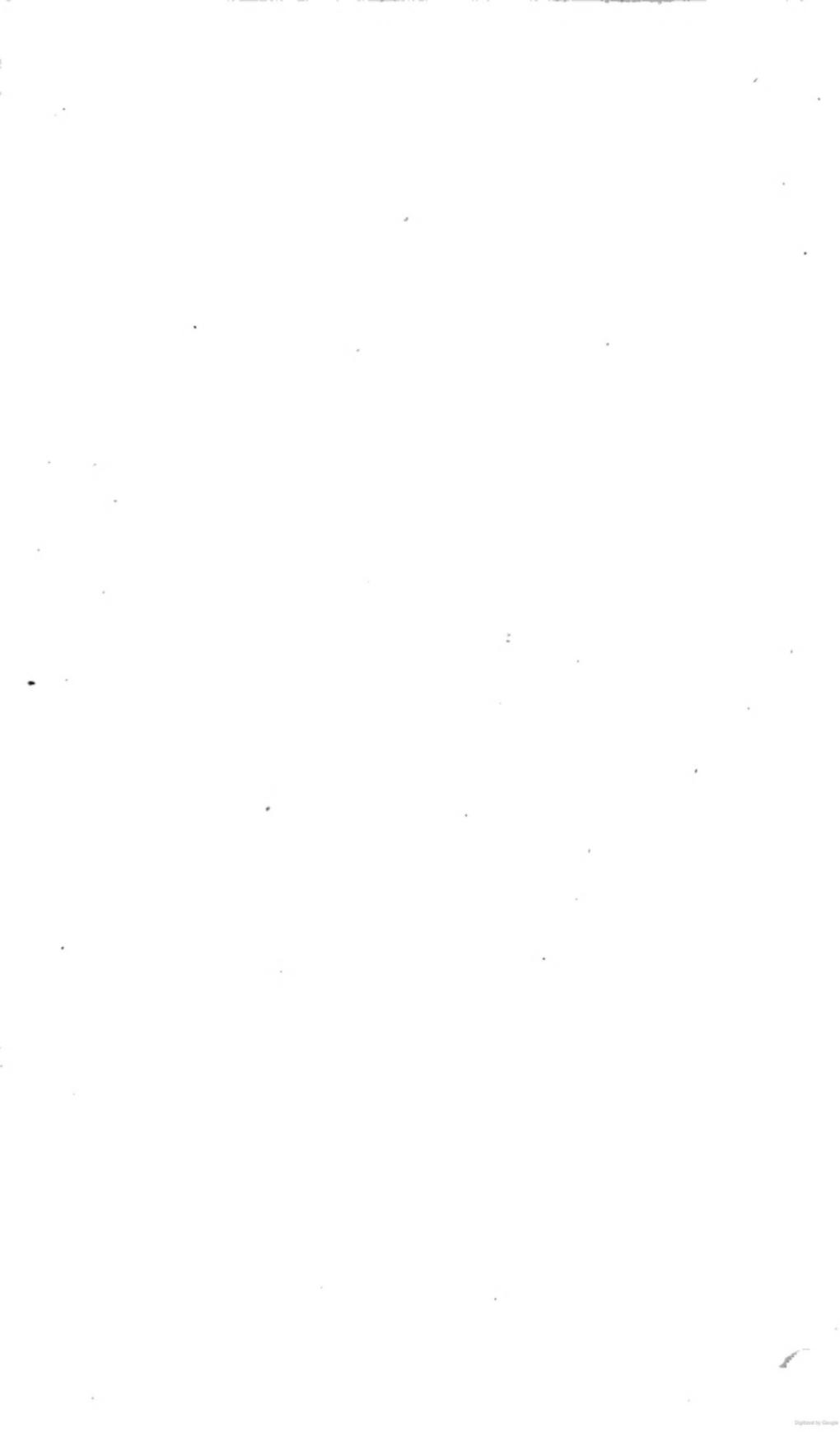
" Post, than my Modesty will suffer me to mention, and my Friends began to honor me with their congratulatory Visits, when a noisy Watch-man robb'd me of my imaginary good Fortune ; and, at the same Time he gave me to understand it was past four o'Clock, unhappily turn'd me out of my Office.

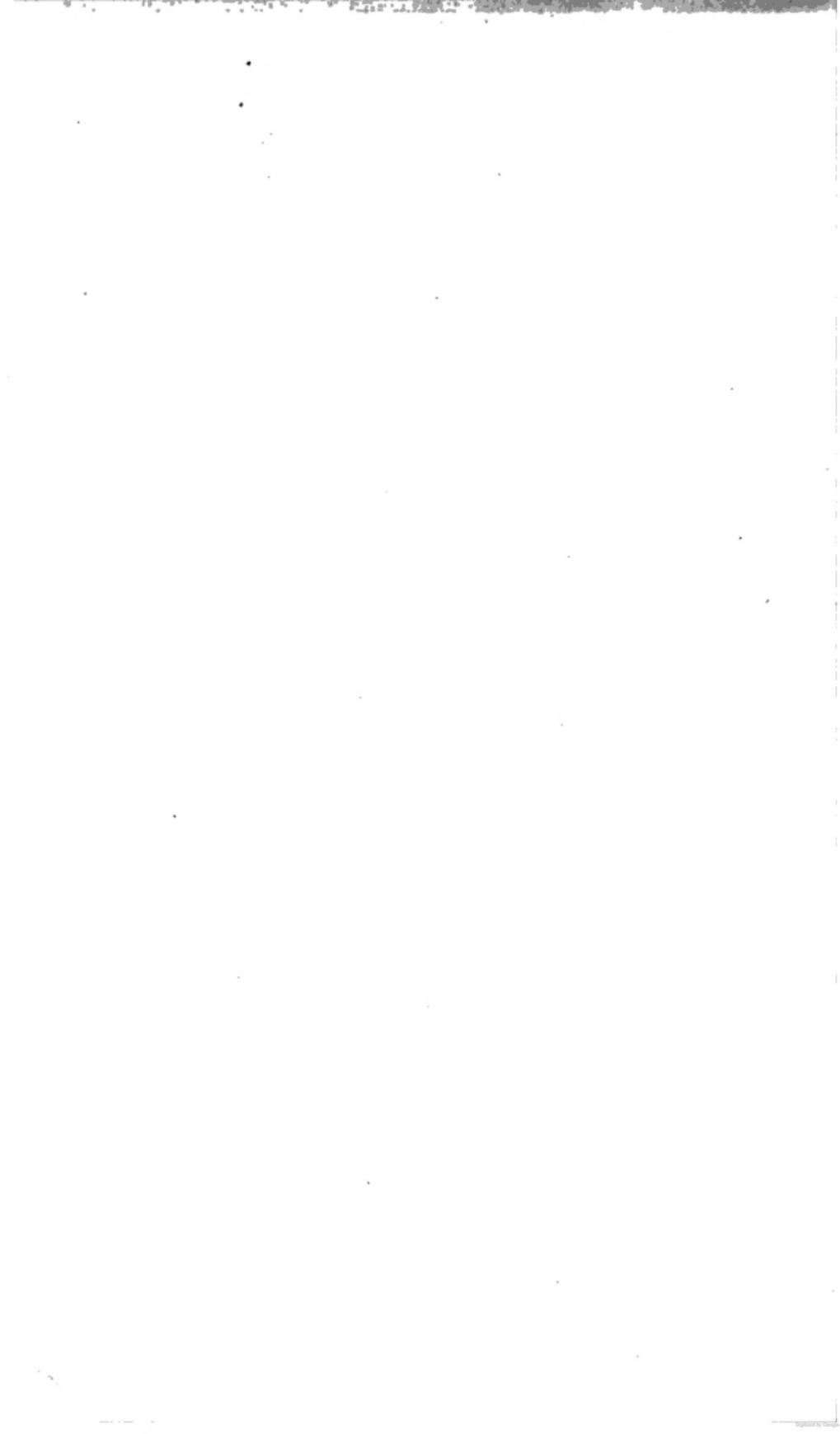
" I NEED not tell you, Sir, that when I awak'd, I found myself in another World, very different from that I had pleas'd myself with in my Sleep ; and what is worse, in such a World, as, in its present degenerate State, gives us very little Hopes of an Amendment, 'till its general Dissolution. I could, therefore, find no Comfort but by turning my Thoughts upon the World to come, where every one will actually be rewarded or punished according to his Deserts : But as such, and the like Reflections are more befitting you, as a Philosopher, I content myself with a bare Relation of my Dream, and leave it to you to make the proper Remarks upon it. I am, &c."

So far, my Manuscript. I have several other such Visions of my learned Friend's in my Posseſſion, of which, as Time and Opportunity shall offer, I may probably send you some Translations : In the mean Time, I must tell you, that my Conversation with this extraordinary Genius has so refin'd my Taste, that I find none here I can put up with ; I shall therefore return to *Hamburg*, very speedily, where I think to stay, 'till I receive News of his Majesty's Departure for *Hannover*, which I am inform'd, from thence, will be soon after the Parliament rises. I am, &c.

F I N I S.

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